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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

VOLUME XXXI.

NEW SERIES.

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PREFACE.

HAVING at the termination of last year more fully explained to our readers all we deemed necessary as to the progress of our work, the materials which we have added, and the subjects of which we have treated, we have at the present time little more to say but that we are convinced that the best and surest way to maintain our reputation, and even to increase our usefulness, will be, as we have previously done, to resist the attraction of merely temporary topics, which seldom survive the rapid changes of opinion and feeling from which they arise; and to avoid as much as possible those party and personal interests which are too often formed on narrow views and mistaken judgments; and to confine our attention to more important points; so that our information should not be defective, and our reasonings and conclusions not inaccurate. The main branches of information in our Magazine may be considered as threefold,—viz. Literature, Antiquities, and Biography. In the first we rather aim at giving an impartial account of the merits and defects of the work reviewed, and an accurate exposition of its materials, than to make the text of the author a vehicle for theoretical opinions and ingenious suggestions of our own. As to the second branch, we must allow that, of late, we have had to meet some rival publications of much merit and deserved reputation, which, being exclusively devoted to their single and separate branch of learning and science, have been able to surpass us in the quantity, if not in the value, of their contributions. We however are glad to say that, notwithstanding the attraction which these new publications possess, we can still boast of the undiminished attachment of our old friends; nor have we felt any decrease in the number of useful and valuable documents submitted to our care. Our Obituary, which closes our series, is formed on careful observation and industrious inquiry. We seek those sources where

we are least likely to be misled; we make due allowance for diversity of opinion, and we steer as clear as we can of the bias of personal interests, and the heat and animosity of party feeling. We do not seek for what present impressions may find most attractive, but what future inquiry may pronounce most true; and we keep in mind what Bishop Burnet said,—that he always looked to truth, "which became an impartial writer of history, as one who believes that he *must give an account no less of what he writes than of what he does or says.*"

S. URBAN.

1849.

E PLURIMUS UNUM.

[redacted]

ROMAN ACERRA,

in the Museum Disneianum.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1849.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received a Note from Messrs. J. G. and L. A. B. Waller, remarking that in the review in our last Magazine of works on Monumental Brasses, it was stated that in the *revivals* of Pugin and Messrs. Waller ancient examples had been principally copied. To which they reply, "This is not so in either case. Many that we have executed are quite unlike any old examples, and even those founded on old existing types are much modified and altered from the originals; but it has often happened that we have been instructed to copy or imitate certain well-known examples, but in no case has a *servile copy* been made."—We are happy to find that Messrs. Waller have an anxiety to distinguish themselves by original design, at the same time that they labour under the discouragement which has too often suppressed the genius of artists, of being required to follow some ancient model. Our remark had reference rather to the figure than the architectural accessories or framework; and we see no reason why monumental figures should not be designed in becoming contemporary costume, and quietly placed in modest and reverential attitudes, as our forefathers used to represent them, rather than have them carved in postures unsuited to a church, and either attired in "drapery" unmeaning in itself, or in a costume which is not of their own age, and therefore of no historical value. We have no doubt that these sentiments are, in a great measure, those of the Messrs. Waller, and we shall be happy to see many works of theirs conceived in this manner. Hitherto we have not had that pleasure.

H. R. L. supplies the name to the figure of a lady with a horned-dress at Ash in Kent, engraved in our last number, p. 605, and we find it is mentioned in the Oxford Manual at p. xciii. as of about the date 1460. From a rubbing of this brass, taken by himself, our correspondent furnishes the inscription, as follows:—

"Prey for the sowle of Jane Keriell
Ye ffrendis alle that forthby pass,
In endeles lyff perpetuell
That God it grawnte mercy and grace.
Roger Cletherowe hir fadir was.
Thowgh erthe to erthe of kynde retirne,
Prey that the sowle in blisse remaine."

Our correspondent expresses his doubts as to the closing words of the last couplet. We cannot immediately refer to any other copy of the Ash epitaph; but have no doubt the last word ought to be "sojourne," whether so engraved at Ash or not. The expression "of kynde" was one in common use to signify *according to nature*. It occurs very frequently in the Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. printed for the Camden Society, as (p. 13) in speaking of the royal falcon,

—— it cam him not of kynde kytes to love,

and in many other passages.

D. A. C. N. I. would feel greatly obliged for any information respecting the male descendants of Thomas Atkins, esq. Alderman of Norwich, Sheriff of London 1637, Lord Mayor 1645, M.P. from 1647 to 1658, and Colonel of the City Militia, knighted by the Protector, at Whitehall, 5 December, 1658. He had a son Thomas, and perhaps others; also two daughters are known, viz. one married to Humphrey Brewster, esq. of Hodenham, Norfolk, a Lieut.-Col., and Jane, married to Thomas Gooch, esq. of Yarmouth, Alderman of Norwich, and had issue. Who did Sir Thomas Atkins marry—what parish did he live in at London—when did he die, or where is he buried? Sir Thomas Atkins is said to have been a brewer, see "Somers' Tracts.—D. A. C. N. I. is very anxious to know the Christian name, family, and if any issue of the husband of Jane Berkeley, wife of —— Davis or Davies? She was a widow lady, and is named in numerous works as sister of the first Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and in Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England," mention is made of this lady as being great aunt to Lord Fitzhardinge, A.D. 1695 (Life of Queen Anne, p. 369). She was then aged about 80 years, and appears to have been a very amiable person, and one much beloved by the young Duke of Gloucester, for the benefit of whose health she lent her residence at Twickenham.

P. 663.—The Rev. Richard Smith, M.A. was of St. Alban's hall, Oxford, and not of Trinity coll. Cambridge. He was forty-two years Rector of Sutton, and twenty-four of Bignor, and was presented to both livings by the late Earl of Egremont. There was another Richard Smith, formerly Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge, who graduated B.A. 1789 as 11th Wrangler. He was Rector of Staveley, and incumbent of Edensor, Derbyshire, and domestic chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. He died in 1837. (See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1838, p. 103.)

P. 531, col. 2, *for* Ballydouclan *read* Ballydonnellan.—P. 598, l. 8, *for* depreciated *read* deprecated.—P. 605, note †, *for* form *read* former.—P. 606, in the plate, *for* Sir William Coke, judge of the King's Bench, *read* William Coke, esquire, judge of the Common Pleas.—P. 607, l. 2, *for* its *read* his.—P. 648, col. 2, *for* Castle Archdall, *read* Castle Archdall *Church* (Derryvullen).—P. 660, note †, *for* Alvesthorp, *read* Alverthorp.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life of Theodore Hook. By the Rev. H. D. Barham. 2 *vols.*

MUCH as we should have wished that some one who had lived in habitual intimacy and social intercourse with Theodore Hook could have been induced to collect his remembrances of the past, and, with a spirit congenial to the subject, have given us the result in a faithful and lively portraiture of his friend, yet as we think that few persons capable of doing this are now alive, and as what we wish will therefore probably never be executed, we feel thankful for what Mr. Barham has, with no unsuccessful industry, here set before us. A small portion, indeed, is from the personal recollections of his father, the late Minor Canon of St. Paul's, of whom we take the liberty of saying, that he was one whom no one ever met without pleasure, or parted from without the desire of meeting again; and who possessed, in scarcely an inferior degree, much of the talent and accomplishments of his friend. Had Mr. Barham's acquaintance with Hook commenced at an earlier date, we could have desired no other biographer; and what could have been told would have lost nothing of its spirit or force by the channel through which it was delivered. However, in the work before us, with the disadvantage of history supplying the place of observation, we have no doubt but that the leading features are delineated with accuracy; and no pains seem to have been wanting in collecting materials from different quarters to give a correct resemblance and animate the portrait with the reality of life.

Of every man's character much never has been known, much never has emerged from the recesses of the heart, much has never been remembered or recorded; and this oblivion tells with the greatest severity on the memory of those whose fame rests on personal qualities, and vivâ voce sayings, and looks, and manners, and extemporaneous effusions, rather than on permanent qualities, and such as may be judged of in their works. Still, in the present case, enough has been preserved perhaps to satisfy the general reader, and enable him to form no incorrect estimate of the character before him. It is probable that what has perished is of less value than that which has been preserved; that we are in possession of Hook's *best things*,—of his smartest repartees, his most brilliant puns, his most shining witticisms, his most amusing stories, his most eccentric follies, and his most romantic adventures. Enough also of his parlour fireside and his domestic history is told to give us a clear insight into the cause of those sorrows and misfortunes which might be seen rising even in the morning of his life, which clouded its meridian in still deeper shade, darkening alike his hours of labour and relaxation, and at length settled over an untimely grave. *Heu! vanæ voluptates! breves, penitendæ, et in contrariam abituræ!* * If we are not mistaken,

* Some few years ago we were on a visit at a nobleman's house in the country, when he casually mentioned, "I wrote the other day, and asked Theodore Hook to come down and join us. His answer was, 'I can't stir—*I am starving*.'" This was about two years, we think, before his death—perhaps not so much.—Rev.

a good moral lies at the bottom of this distressing history; but it has been often told: and we need not say how much misfortune was owing to the want of parental care, to a neglected education, to an early life, when there is danger everywhere around, subject to no control; to the flattery of the fair and the patronage of the great, acting on an ardent and susceptible temperament, and to the conscious pride of popular talents and acceptable manners. We think, too, that it will not fail to exhibit, beneath the surface of these wild passions and this thoughtless conduct, a disposition naturally amiable, generous, and good, and principles that, amidst erroneous conduct, were always striving, and, alas! vainly striving, to be correct. But let us hasten to our subject, and reserve the little more we have to say till we have obtained such a clear view as will enable us so to judge, as that we may not have to answer for praise or censure unjustly or partially bestowed.

The father of Theodore Hook, the well-known composer, was a native of Norwich, born in 1746. He was organist at the celebrated Marylebone Gardens, and afterwards at Vauxhall; and is said to have composed one hundred and forty complete works, and about two thousand songs. He is highly spoken of both by Burney and Parke. He is described as a person of a lively and joyous disposition, with something of his son's enjoyment of verbal jokes.* His mother was a lady of beauty and talents, and author of "The Double Disguise," played successfully at Drury Lane in 1784. She had two sons, at an interval of seventeen years. James, the elder, after possessing a succession of good church preferment, became Dean of Worcester, married the second daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, and died in 1827. He wrote political pamphlets and a couple of novels: in talent he resembled his younger brother; and it is said that the pursuits and habits of their youth were not unlike, but being a clergyman, and well married also, he could not, to use an expression of his own, "be kicking up and down about London, be a lounger in the streets, an idler in society, and a dangler in the playhouse green-room." Theodore was born Sept. 22, 1788, in Charlotte Street, Bedford Square; sent first to a little school in Soho Square, then to Dr. Curtis at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, and afterwards to Harrow, where he was contemporary with Lord Byron; but the school intimacy was not maintained in after life, Hook having been early withdrawn from Harrow—to write songs and farces. His father's connexion with the theatre was the means of giving him the *entreé*, and the actors and actresses hailed so agreeable an addition to their party. Here he commenced his practical jokes and his popular melodramas, some account of which will be found in the work before us. He made his first appearance on any stage in 1809 at Mr. Rolls's theatre. Subsequently he gave the first public display of his extraordinary faculty of *improvising* at a dinner at Drury Lane Theatre, to commemorate the success of Sheridan at the Westminster Theatre. So rare a talent excited the admiration of a brother genius. He patronized the young poet, and gave such encouragement to him as led Hook into a higher circle of society than he had hitherto moved in, among the arbiters of fashion and disposers of patronage, and proved, we are told, eventually the remote source of all

* The following is a specimen. "Walking with Mr. Parke along the Strand, they encountered—a great rarity in those days—a perfectly clean and well-appointed hackney coach, its number being '1.' Mr. Parke remarked the circumstance, and said 'the vehicle really looked as good as new.' 'There is nothing extraordinary in that,' replied his companion, 'everybody you know *takes care of number one.*'"—Rev.

his fortunes, or rather, as it turned out, of all his misfortunes. This part of his life, when he was away from the theatre, seems to have been passed in the company of a Mr. H———, and the bond of union was a similarity of taste in stealing knockers, barbers' poles, cocked hats, little wooden boys, golden eagles, snuff-house Highlanders, and so on; which adventures appear to be told in the novel of Gilbert Gurney; a book that is said to be little more than a record of his vagaries and irregularities at that season of his life.

Of the hoax, so commonly told and so generally believed as taking place at the Spanish ambassador's at Woolwich, on the banks of the Thames, Mr. Barham has given a truer and more authentic account. One of the streets near Soho-square, either Dean-street or Frith-street, was the real scene of action. Hook was lounging up one of those streets in company with Terry the actor, when they saw through the kitchen window preparations for a handsome dinner :—

"'What a feast,' said Terry. 'Jolly dogs! I should like to make one of them.' 'I'll take any bet,' returned Hook, 'that I *do*,—call for me here at ten o'clock, and you'll find that I shall be able to give a tolerable account of the worthy gentleman's champagne and venison.' So saying, he marched up the steps, gave an authoritative rap with the burnished knocker, and was quickly lost to the sight of his astonished companion. As a matter of course he was immediately ushered by the servant, as an expected guest, into the drawing room, where a large party had already assembled. The apartment being well nigh full no notice was at first taken of his intrusion, and half a dozen people were laughing at his *bon mots* before the host discovered the *mistake*. Affecting not to observe the visible embarrassment of the latter, and ingeniously avoiding any opportunity for explanation, Hook rattled on till he had attracted the greater part of the company in a circle round him, and some considerable time elapsed ere the old gentleman was able to catch the attention of the agreeable stranger. 'I beg your pardon, sir,' he said, contriving at last to get in a word, 'but your name, sir,—I did not quite catch it,—servants are so abominably incorrect, and I am really a little at a loss—' 'Don't apologise, I beg,' graciously replied Theodore, 'Smith, —my name is Smith—and, as you justly observe, servants are always making some stupid blunder or another. I remember a remarkable instance, &c.' 'But really, my dear sir,' continued the host at the termination of the story illustrative of stupidity in servants, 'I think the mistake on the present occasion does not originate in the source you allude to; I certainly did not anticipate the pleasure of Mr. Smith's company at dinner to-day.' 'No, I dare say not, you said *four* in your note, I know, and it is now I see, a quarter past five—you are a little fast by the way—but the fact is I have been detained in the city, as I was about to explain when—' 'Pray,' exclaimed the other, as soon as he could stay the volubility of his guest, 'whom, may I ask, do you suppose you are addressing?' 'Whom? why Mr. Thompson, of course, —old friend of my father. I have not the pleasure, indeed, of being personally known to you, but having received your kind invitation yesterday, on my arrival from Liverpool,—Frith-street—four o'clock—family party—come in boots—you see I have taken you at your word. I am only afraid I have kept you waiting.' 'No, no, not at all. But permit me to observe, my dear sir, my name is not exactly *Thompson*, it is *Jones*, and—' 'Jones,' repeated the *soi-disant* Smith in admirably assumed consternation, 'Jones!—why surely I cannot have—yes I must—good heaven! I see it all; my dear sir, what an unfortunate blunder,—wrong house,—what must you think of such an intrusion! I am really at a loss for words in which to apologise. You will permit me to retire at present, and to-morrow—' 'Pray don't think of retiring,' exclaimed the hospitable old gentleman; 'your friend's table must have been cleared long ago, if, as you say, four was the hour named; and I am only too happy to be able to offer you a seat at mine. Hook, of course, could not think of such a thing,—could not think of trespassing upon the kindness of a perfect stranger,—if too late for Thompson, there were plenty of chop-houses at hand. The unfortunate part of the business was, he had made an appointment with a gentleman to call for him at ten o'clock. The good-natured Jones, however, positively refused to allow so entertaining a visitor to withdraw dinnerless; Mrs. Jones joined in solicitation; the Misses Jones smiled bewitchingly; and at last Mr. Smith, who soon recovered from his confusion, was prevailed upon to offer his arm to one of

the ladies, and take his place at the well-furnished board. In all probability the family of Jones never passed such an evening before. Hook naturally exerted himself to the utmost to keep the party in an unceasing roar of laughter, and make good the first impression. The mirth grew fast and furious, when, by way of a *coup de grace*, he seated himself at the pianoforte, and struck off into one of those extemporaneous effusions which had filled more critical judges than the Joneses with delight and astonishment. Ten o'clock struck, and, on Mr. Terry being announced, his triumphant friend wound up the performance with the explanatory stanza—

I am very much pleased with your fare,
Your cellar 's as prime as your cook;
My friend 's Mr. Terry the player,
And I 'm Mr. Theodore Hook.

Such we believe to be the true version of the story; such, at least, was somewhat the manner in which Hook used to tell it," &c.

Hook was barely twenty-one when, declining to work for the stage, he commenced as novelist, his *coup d'essai* being "The Man of Sorrow," which excited so little attention at the time, that he afterwards brought it out in Sayings and Doings. . . . We have never read it, but the biographer says there are in it two well-sketched portraits of Mr. Minus (Tom Moore) and Sir Joseph Jonquil (Banks), and a tolerable epigram on Moore's duel with Jeffrey. Hook had been entered at St. Mary's Hall, at Oxford, and placed under the charge of his brother. When taken to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Parsons, of Baliol, for matriculation, he was asked if he was ready to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles; "Oh! certainly, sir, Forty if you please." An unlooked for turn in his affairs enabled him to leave the University, after a residence of one or two terms. He was now a slim youth of fine figure, his head covered with black clustering curls, with that eloquent eye, rich and mellow voice, joyous smile, and expressive play of feature, which remained to the last. He was elected a member of the *Eccentrics*, on the same night with Sheridan, Lord Petersham, and others; and was presented, by means of Lady Hertford, to the Prince Regent. But this full tide of fortune brought its evils with it. Though secure, by the moderate exercise of his talents, of a handsome income, he could not bring himself to rely on his own industry, and he preferred resting his hopes of fortune rather on the result of some grand *coup* than on the accumulating proceeds of regular exertion. He lived in the perpetual expectation of something turning up, and in that respect his first success was as remarkable as his subsequent career proved fruitful in distress and disappointment.

An account is given of one whose name has long been forgotten to the public ear, though still remembered by a few who can see with dim eyes some faint and feeble shadows moving about in the further end of the cave of memory: we mean, the *Rev. Edward Cannon*, one of the Chaplains of the Prince Regent. With him, we are told—

"Hook contracted a close intimacy, and though his friend's star did not remain long in the ascendant, that intimacy was interrupted only by death. Of course Hook took all sorts of liberties with him, among the rest that of daguerreotyping him under the name of *Godfrey Moss*, in his novel of Maxwell. However, as in the case of Tom Hill, the author read the scenes to Cannon in which he figured, previously to publication, though it must be confessed that the brother of the Rector of *Fudley cum Pipes* (the character is split into Godfrey and his brother the clergyman, as that of Theodore himself may be said to be represented by Daly and Gilbert Gurney) presents far from a flattering resemblance. Hook, in truth, did not do his friend justice; and we lament it the more inasmuch as, admirable as the delineation is, the introduction of a few more traits of genuine worth, which the original would have amply warranted, would, in our opinion, have materially heightened the interest of the portrait. As it is, in spite of our wishes to love the

man, one's heart perforce contracts, its affection chilled by his unredeemed selfishness. Little, however, cared Cannon for the *suppressio veri*, for it amounts to no more, nothing that is set down being in the slightest degree exaggerated, and as little would he have cared had he found himself held up as a monster, or a Merry-Andrew. He contented himself with a pinch or two of snuff, and the remark,—'The *creter* has drawn one half of the picture well enough, but he has somehow quite forgotten the other.' As has been observed, it was his musical skill that proved the means of introducing him to the notice of the Prince of Wales; but the peculiar bent of his humour, which admitted no respect of persons, proved a bar to his advancement, and lost him the countenance of that illustrious personage; the favourite Mrs. Fitzherbert he had offended before, and that fact possibly may have contributed not a little to his final dismissal. On being requested to give his opinion of an upright pianoforte, —an instrument then but recently invented—he ran his hands, light as a lady's, over the keys, and threw himself back with a dissatisfied air. 'What do you think of it, Mr. Cannon?' asked Mrs. Fitzherbert. 'Why, madam, it may do to lock up your bread and cheese in, and that's all it's fit for,' was the reply. It needed a voice sweeter even than Cannon's, and few surpassed it, to render harsh truths grateful to royal ears; and a still more glaring instance of plain speaking, addressed to the Prince himself, soon after procured him his *congé*. The example, once set, was speedily followed, and Cannon ere long found himself well nigh deserted by his noble friends. Nothing, however, could induce him to curb the licence of his tongue, or to submit himself to the conventional restraints of society. On one occasion, for example, when inveighing with caustic bitterness against the late Bishop M——, a reverend doctor, who was present, begged him to desist. 'Remember, my dear sir, his lordship has been a kind friend to me. I am under the greatest obligations to him. It was he who gave me the living of C——.' 'Well!' said Cannon, 'he ought to be hanged for *that!*'"

* * * * *

"We are tempted to give one more anecdote of this extraordinary being, especially as the subject of our memoir was himself one of the parties therein concerned. They both had been dining with the late Mr. Stephen Price, the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, and as the host showed unequivocal symptoms of indisposition—he was suffering severely from gout in the hand—the party broke up early, and all but Cannon and Hook took their leave by about eleven o'clock. Upon them every possible hint, short of absolute rudeness, was expended in vain. A small table had been wheeled up close to the fire, amply furnished with potations, such as they loved, and they were not to be wiled away. At length, unable to endure the increasing pain, Price quietly summoned up an inexhaustible supply of 'black spirits and white,' and leaving his guests to mingle as they might, stole off unobserved to bed. Next morning, about nine, his servant entered his room.—'Well, sir,' said Price, on awaking, 'pray, at what time did those two gentlemen go, last night?' 'Go, sir?' repeated the man. 'I asked ye, *sir*, at what time did Mr. Hook and Mr. Cannon *go?*' 'Oh, they are not gone yet, sir,' replied John, 'they've just rung for coffee!' Mr. Price, himself, was a man of singular and eccentric character, and would have formed an admirable subject for a portrait; under the hands of his artistic friend, he would have become as popular as *Hull* or *Daly*, or *Godfrey Moss:* Hook neglected or postponed him: but a few, and those not the most prepossessing, of his features are said to be preserved in Mr. Poole's clever sketch of the 'Pangrowlion Club.' To say the truth, his habits were, not all of them, the best adapted to the liberty, equality, and fraternity of such a society; he would stroll, for example, in heavy, creeking boots, along the coffee-room of the ———, casting a penetrating eye, right and left, till he found some young and too easily satisfied member discussing his solitary chop. 'What have you got there, sir?' he would ask, plunging a fork into the questionable viand, and holding it up, to the indignation of the proprietor, 'D'ye mean to say you can eat this thing? Waiter! do you call this a chop fit to set before a gentleman? Take it away, sir, and bring the gentleman another.' On one occasion his gratuitous supervision was happily anticipated. 'You need not trouble yourself, Price,' exclaimed a diner, on seeing him enter the room, and throw an inquiring glance upon the table which he was occupying—'I have got,' and he held up his plate, 'a broiled fowl, much burned in parts, underdone in others, and no mushrooms.'"

Theodore Hook, it is said, was gifted, as clever men generally are, with a memory quickly apprehensive, and possessing very retentive powers. He would repeat, after once running over, the whole list of advertisements in

"The Times" paper; and once undertaking to mention in proper order the names of all the shopkeepers on one side of Oxford Street, he failed only by the omission of one. A story is told, when, with the assistance of Cannon, this faculty was brought into play, with amusing effect:—

"Moss (*Cannon*) and his biographer were engaged to meet at the table of a common friend, a certain reviewer, well known in the literary world for his varied information and for the somewhat dictatorial manner in which he was in the habit of dispensing it;—as with the great Cambridge professor, on all matters from the inductive sciences to Chinese chess, his *ipse dixit* was to be considered final. Rochefoucault observes that there is something in the misfortunes of our best friends that does not displease us; he might have said, and with more truth, there is something in the *ignorance* of our best friends that does not displease us; at all events, a gentleman who always talks, as Sidney Smith said of Macaulay, like a book in breeches, is apt to become disagreeable among less learned individuals; and to silence the great man in question, or at least to lower his tone to the level of meaner capacities, was the object of the two confederates. Hook selected a subject which, though not perhaps particularly abstruse to astronomers, he thought was a little out of his friend's line—*the precession of the equinoxes;* and referring to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' learnt the entire article, a very long one, by heart, without however stopping to comprehend a single sentence. Soup had scarcely been removed when Cannon, as had been previously arranged, led the conversation round to the desired point, and, availing himself of a sudden pause, drew the eyes of the whole party upon Mr. ——, whom he had already, with no little tact, contrived to entangle in the topic. The gentleman, as had been anticipated, happened not to be 'up' in that particular branch of science; to plead ignorance was not to be thought of; and after a vague and not very intelligible answer, he made an attempt to escape from the dilemma, by adroitly starting another question. His tormentors, however, were men cunning of fence, and not to be easily baffled: Hook returned to the charge:—'My dear sir, you don't seem to have explained the thing to the Dean,* with what commentators would call your 'usual acumen;' every body of course is aware that 'the most obvious of all the celestial motions is the diurnal revolution of the starry heavens,' &c. Here followed a couple of columns from the aforesaid disquisition in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica. 'But,' continued he, 'you can doubtless put the thing in a much clearer light; I confess the mutation of the axis, which changes also the longitudes and right ascension of the stars and planets, by changing the equinoctial points, and thus occasioning an equation in the precession of the equinoctial point, is a little beyond me.' For some time Mr. —— parried the attack with considerable dexterity; but as the joke became obvious others pursued it, and the victim was overwhelmed by inquiries relating to the 'parallax of the earth's orbit;' 'disturbing force and matter of the moon,' &c. till he was compelled at length to forego all claim to infallibility, and throw himself on the mercy of the foe."

We do not think men distinguished for their wit, especially if that wit is of a satirical kind, are the favourites of the fair. *Beau Brummell*, who took well with the men, was very unsuccessful with the ladies: nor did Hook ever find himself a favoured suitor. A story is here told of his being rejected by a young lady with a firmness that precluded any future expectation of relenting. He walked to the neighbouring inn, where also the *successful candidate* took up his lodgings for the night; but what passed in one chamber was perfectly audible in the next, and the first sounds that greeted Mr. P——'s ears were strong maledictions and fiery wrath issuing from the next chamber. Every now and then a boot-jack or clothes-brush was hurled against the wall: next a noise as of a portmanteau knocked against the floor, accompanied by such epithets as a discomfited enemy might pursue. Then a pause—then a burst of lamen-

* Cannon was called "The Dean." He was Sub-dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's. A specimen of his poetry is given at p. 106, in a satirical ballad called the "The Dean." He composed beautiful lines, and sang, it is said, with exquisite taste. We cannot say that he appears to much advantage in the character of Godfrey Moss, in Maxwell; but see the biographer's note at p. 108.—Rev.

tation—then an ironical laugh and sneer—then another blow with the boot-jack, and so on throughout the night, interspersed with reflections on the low taste of women, and the abuse of his favoured rival. Mr. P—— was a Welshman, and his blood was at the temperament it generally assumes in his native country; but, on reflection, the absurdity of the position struck with its full force on his mind, and, tranquillized and soothed by his success, he threw himself on his bed in a fit of laughter, and saw his angry rival depart for town next morning. Two years after this Hook experienced a similar reception at Taunton; and a third offer was anticipated by his family, but died off before it came to flower, although, like another youthful suitor of elder days,

> Pectens cæsariem, grataque fœminis
> Imbelli citharâ carmina dividens;

yet he was not favoured by the same kind celestial protector, nor was "Veneris præsidio ferox."

It was at this time, 1812, when his expenses being somewhat in advance of his means, and, like the "Great Unknown," he was living upon future contingencies, and paying for present *draughts* by *drafts* hereafter to be settled, that the most unexpected appointment of Accountant General and Treasurer of the Mauritius—an appointment of 2,000*l.* a-year—was given him. The matter was settled, we presume, in the "*old yellow chariot,*" somewhere between Manchester Square and Carlton House: things were easily taken by the public in those days, and as they were pleased with the Duke of York and Lord Chatham commanding our armies, so they were equally satisfied with young Mr. Hook regulating our finances. We must pass over this eventful episode of our hero's life; he went out in 1813 and returned in 1819. Those who wish to know the particulars must refer to the volumes, where they are told. That Hook was totally unfit for his situation no one can doubt; that he was guilty is incredible; unpardonable carelessness and forgetfulness of his duties and responsibilities is quite clear: of anything more than that we have no positive proof; but on those who, in the abuse of the power committed to them, appointed such a person to such a station, let the shame and ignominy fall; they were the real culprits; and it was indeed high time that some more stern and powerful voice than had been heard before should put a veto on those irresponsible acts of careless and profligate patronage,—against Walcheren expeditions and Mauritius appointments.

If any thing like a portrait of Hook is to be given, it must be by taking our readers with us into the parlour where Hook and his friends are enjoying their social converse, at some indefinite and not-to-be-explained period of the night, or rather the morning; for, as the night air did not agree with him, he used to *escape* it, by not issuing forth till towards the time when the sun is about to dissipate the nocturnal vapours. At one of these meetings, to give his biographer's account, in rather an abridged form, at Mr. Dubois the barrister's, Hook and Tom Hill, and the elder Mathews,* and the Rev. Mr. J——n [Judkin?] were present.

* On one of Mathews's entertainments the following anecdote is told. "On the acting of a piece called 'Earth, Air, and Water,' a clever and ingenious Scotch acquaintance was despatched with the newspaper order to the Lyceum, and on the following morning asked his opinion of the performance. The gentleman said, that it was *rather comical* on the whole, but that there was a little too much matter of fact about it, and that, as for *fun*, he did not think quite so much was made of it as might have been. Hook asked if the rest of the audience laughed,—he said, 'not much;'

"The last-mentioned gentleman was led to give a very interesting account of a casual interview he once enjoyed in a stage-coach with a brother of Burns; and had repeated, in a most touching manner, some unpublished verses of the poet, addressed to his beloved relative. 'Sir,' said Mathews, at the conclusion of the recital, which elicited universal applause, 'I would be willing and well content to commence life again a beggar, if I could but deliver those beautiful lines with half the pathos you have just thrown into them!' 'Oh! Matty, Matty,' interrupted Hook, 'you have no idea how exquisitely ludicrous your enunciation would have made them—but you shall hear.' Whereupon he commenced a display of mimicry, memory, and improvisation united; furnishing forth, verse by verse, a complete and perfect parody upon the poetry in question, and adopting the while an imitation of Mathews's expression, tone, and gesture, that, even to those familiar from boyhood with his power and genius, appeared little less than miraculous. *Mathews* alone kept clear of ecstasies; no man, perhaps, is qualified to appreciate a caricature of himself; his deep reverence for the sentimental and pathetic being outraged by the profane burlesque, he maintained a moody silence, adding the finishing touch to the comedy by the look of indignation and contempt which he threw upon the performer. It was not long, however, before his good humour was thoroughly established, and he himself entertained the company with one or two of his admirable songs, calling at last upon *Tom Hill*, whose honest face was beaming with punch and pleasure, to contribute a specimen of his vocal abilities. 'Sing!' exclaimed Hill, 'I sing! come, come, that's too bad—you know I can't sing—never sung a song in my life, did I, Hook? Pooh! pooh!' "No," replied Theodore, 'I can't say I ever heard you as yet, but sing you shall to-night—by proxy.' And again he burst forth, giving an extemporaneous versification of what was supposed to be Hill's adventures; raking up the most grotesque medley of anachronous events, and weaving them into a sort of life of his tre-centenarian* friend, each stanza winding up with a chorus:

'My name 's Tommy Hill—
I 'm jolly Tom Hill—
I 'm fat Tommy Hill—I 'm little Tom Hill; [Hill.'
I 'm young Tommy Hill—I 'm *old* Tom

All were again convulsed with merriment, with the exception of Hill himself, who nevertheless struggled to conceal his chagrin, muttering between his forced attempts at laughter,—'excellent—admirable—clever dog— d— him—too bad—old friend—Pooh! pooh! Hook.'"

For Tom Hill, Hook entertained a very sincere regard; but he was sometimes led to trespass over much on the good-nature of his friend—almost worshipper—and to allow himself liberties which no degree of intimacy could justify.

"An instance of the kind occurred at Sydenham, when Hook, resenting the introduction of a comparative stranger to their saturnalia, chose to assume all sorts

but this he attributed to there being but few people in the house. 'Well,' but, said the editor, 'surely you liked the songs? Did you not think Mathews a very droll person?' The gentleman replied that there were no songs, and that he did not think Mathews so *very droll*. He had a good deal of quiet humour, certainly, and an admirable delivery. He had never seen a more gentlemanly man in his life, bating that perhaps he was a *little too fat*. Hook was completely puzzled. A dull entertainment, —no songs,—a thin house,—and a fat performer! it was past comprehension, till a reference to the playbill shewed that his Scotch friend, having visited the theatre on the Wednesday, had been listening, unsuspectingly, to *Mr. Bartly's lecture on the structure of the universe*, which was delivered on the alternate nights, and which, from its subject, he was convinced was no other than the celebrated representative of the great humourist."—Rev.

* Thomas Hill's age has never been ascertained; some conceive that he was born about the Restoration of Charles II. others carry it up much higher. We who knew him well, and studied his face and form intently for that purpose, and dislike exaggeration of every kind, place it, as Collins says, "In the first year of the first George's reign." We dined with him once at the Green Man at Blackheath, when a lady gave, after dinner, "The Three Hills in sight." We stared—"Greenwich *Hill*, Shooter's *Hill*, and Tom *Hill*." Then began a shower of puns. "Hill, you are out of spirits." "Oh, he 's a *low* Hill." "What wine does Hill drink?" "Oh, *Mountain*, to be sure." "They say, Hill, you look down upon your next neighbour." "Who is he? Oh! Barto *Valley* (Valle);" and so on.—Rev.

of extraordinary and offensive airs, to the great discomfiture of his host, who, with the warmest desire 'to see everybody comfortable,' had not always perhaps tact commensurate with his benevolence. Having completely mystified the unwelcome guest during the hour or two before dinner, when that meal was served Mr. Hook was not to be found. Search was made throughout the house, but in vain. The garden was scoured, and a peep taken into the pond, but no Hook! The party at length sat down, and a servant soon after informed them that he had just discovered the lost one—in bed! Hook now thought fit to make his appearance, which he did in strange guise, with his long black hair plastered over his face, and his whole head and shoulders dripping with water. 'Feeling a little fatigue,' he said, 'he had retired to rest, and, by way of thoroughly arousing himself, had just taken a plunge in the water-butt!' At the same moment, and before he had time to partake of any of the good things before him, Mr. Hook's carriage was announced; and, merely observing that he had recollected an engagement to dine that day in town, he bowed and quitted the company. It is not possible to estimate the degree of provocation that led to his extraordinary, and, as it stands, certainly inexcusable procedure; but he, of all men, was particularly exposed to annoyance from the intrusive curiosity of people, who seemed to consider they had been lured to the table under false pretences if Mr. Hook declined '*tumbling*' for their amusement, and from the scarcely less offensive adulation of those who thought themselves bound to grin and giggle at every word, however common-place, that fell from his lips. Those who were present will not readily forget how completely he succeeded in extinguishing the laughter of one of these indiscriminating admirers, who frequently beset him in society."

This gentleman forced himself upon Hook, flattered him, applauded him, questioned him, and monopolised him. A mode of escape suggested itself:

"Hook, who was unwilling to disturb the company by any display of that severity which he had at command, chose to adopt sedatives, replying courteously to every remark, and invariably concluding with,—'*But, my dear sir, you don't drink!*' Gratified by the attention he obtained, his new friend began to push forward his observations with greater confidence. They were all received with a polite smile, a nod of assent, and a motion towards the decanter: '*Exactly, but I see, my dear sir, you don't drink!* Glass after glass was filled and emptied by the unsuspecting Mr. —, at the suggestion of his companion, who redoubled his civilities, as he observed an increasing propensity in the former's criticisms, a wilder luxuriance in his eloquence, and a more decided tendency towards imperfect articulation. 'You see, Mr. Hook, with regard to *Shaks*-pere, my opinion is—' 'I beg your pardon for the interruption, but permit me—your glass, I see, is empty. *My dear sir, you don't drink!*' The finale was not long delayed; the enemy did his work, and stole away not only his victim's brain but his speech also," &c.

Hook, it is said, possessed in no small degree that superstitious feeling which is found allied to persons of different temperaments and various habits of life, not only to the timid and the imaginative, but often breaking out, as it were, abruptly, upon the even surface of the most cool and resolute minds, and forming a striking contrast to the other parts of their character. He disliked extremely to make one of a party of *thirteen;* a marked uneasiness being invariably betrayed if by chance he found himself in that position.

"That his miseries," we are told, "consequent upon the Mauritius deficit were evidently fore-shadowed, in the course of his voyage homewards, by a visitation from the original 'Flying Dutchman,' he also gravely mentioned; he declared that at a time when the vessel to which he had been transferred was tossing, in imminent peril of shipwreck, off the 'Cape,' and when, in consequence of the hurricane that was raging, they were unable to show a rag of canvas, he himself, together with five or six others, actually *saw* a large ship bearing down right in the wind's eye, with all her sails set, and apparently at the distance of not more than half a mile! That she was the ill-omened wanderer of the ocean there could be no doubt.'"

And probably, among her ghostly crew would be found the spectral

suicide, still watching over the plundered chest, and grinning a ghastly smile on the innocent victim whom he was consigning to imprisonment and ruin.

"One of his friends, who was himself suspected of a leaning that way, notes, in the following words, an instance of this *weakness*. 'Dined at ———; we were seated twelve in number, when Hook arrived. He looked at first very black on finding himself the *thirteenth*, but being told that Y——, the actor, was expected, immediately took his seat, and the evening passed off merrily enough. An anecdote was given in the course of conversation singularly corroborative of the superstition by which Hook was, clearly, at first, affected. A party of twelve had just sat down, and one of the guests having observed a vacant chair, was remarking that he should hardly like to be the person destined to occupy that seat, when a tremendous double rap was heard,—the door was thrown open,—and *Mr. Fauntleroy* announced—he was hanged within the year!'" *

On his return, Hook lodged, somewhat obscurely and *furtively*, at Somers Town; but the fertility of his pen, and the success of his works, soon enabled him to emerge, and hire a comfortable house at Putney. He took, of course, the cause of his patron the Prince against his *great enemy* the Princess Caroline, and published the "Tentamen,"—"conducted," says the biographer, "in a strain of elaborate irony, equal to that of Martin Scriblerus, upon Alderman Wood and his royal protegée." After that, the "Arcadian" appeared, in a strain of high Tory politics, opening with a *Carmen Æstuale*, "A Song for the Summer, by J. Cam Hobhouse, Esq. now a prisoner in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate." It however only reached two numbers, and Hook turned again for a short time to the stage for a livelihood; but the establishment of the John Bull newspaper, at the close of 1820, was the most important event with which his name is connected, and for many years produced him the clear income of 2,000*l.* "The paper," we are told, "set out with one specific object—the extinction of the *Brandenburg House party*; and, to accomplish this, Hook's varied talents, his wit and humour, his sarcasm and bitterness, his keenness of argument, fiery zeal, and unscrupulous daring, were all brought to bear with concentrated energy upon the ranks of the Opposition. . . . . Whatever may be thought of the fierceness of invective and the overwhelming ridicule,—the torrents of splendid abuse with which the Queen and her partizans were assailed,—it must at all events be remembered 'Bull' was not the aggressor. War to the knife had been proclaimed, and waged too, on the one side, with ruthless malignity; and the Liberals and their allies were but writhing under a chastisement which they had themselves provoked. Hook certainly had no personal malice to gratify; his shafts struck home, it must be admitted, but were urged for the most part against those who entered of their own accord into the lists. Nor was private

* Another story was at the same time told in connection with this unfortunate gentleman. A Mr. R——, a wine merchant, was very intimate with Fauntleroy, and, with a few friends, was in the habit of dining with him frequently. On these occasions, when the party was not too large, the host would produce some very choice old Lunelle wine, of which R—— was exceedingly fond, but Fauntleroy could never be prevailed upon to say where he got it, or how it could be obtained. When the latter was under sentence of death, his old associates visited him repeatedly, and at the last interview, the night before his execution, R—— after having bidden him farewell with the rest, on a sudden paused in the prison passage, returned to his cell, and said in a low tone to the criminal,—'You'll pardon my pressing the subject, but now, at all events, my dear friend, you can have no objection to tell me where I can get some of that Lunelle.'—This beats the story of Fontenelle and the asparagus.—Rev.

character invaded,—with a few deeply to be regretted cases of exception,—save when that private character was by its owner dragged forth into political life, and made to challenge, as it were, the scrutiny of the public."

The success of the paper was unexampled. At the sixth week the sale had reached ten thousand; the first five numbers were reprinted more than once, and the first and second actually kept in stereotype! Hook was soon suspected, but it was impossible to tax him with any share in the concern. The prosperity of this paper lasted uninjured and unaffected till the death of the Queen.

In 1824 Hook published his first series of Sayings and Doings;* this was succeeded by a second and third, and he received nearly 2,000*l.* for the whole.

"In the art of *punning*," we are told, "Hook had few rivals, and but one superior, if indeed one—we mean Mr. Thomas Hood. Among the innumerable 'Theodores' on record, it will be difficult of course to pick out the best, but what he himself considered to be such, was addressed to the late unfortunate Mr. F——, an artist, who subsequently committed suicide at the Salopian Coffee House, for love, as it is said, of a popular actress. They were walking in the neighbourhood of Kensington, when the latter pointing out on a dead wall an incomplete or half-effaced inscription, running 'Warren's B——,' was puzzled at the moment for want of the context. 'Tis *lacking* that should follow,' observed Hook, in explanation. Nearly as good was his remark on the Duke of Darmstadt's brass band. 'They well nigh stun one,' said he, in reference to a morning concert, 'with those terrible wind instruments, which roar away in defiance of all rule, except that which Hoyle addresses to young whist-players when in doubt—*trump it*.'"

In a different specimen of verbal humour, "the Ramsbottom Letters," which will be found in the second volume of this work, is an entertaining specimen of broad, coarse humour, and clever absurdity, in the style of Mrs. Malaprop, ex gr.:

"Mr. Colman is the eminent itinerary surgeon who *constantly* resides at St. Pancras. . . . When we got to Rochester we went to the Crown inn, and had a cold collection; the charge was absorbent. I had often heard my poor dear husband talk of the influence of the Crown, and a bill of *Wrights*, but I had no idea what it really meant till we had to pay one. As we passed near *Chatham* I saw several *Pitts*, and Mr. Fulmer showed me a great many buildings, I believe he said they were *forty*-fications, but I think there must be near *fifty* of them. He also showed us the lines at Chatham, which I saw quite distinctly with the clothes drying on them. *Rochester* was remarkable in King Charles's time for being a very witty and dissolute place, as I have read in books. At Canterbury we stopped ten minutes to visit all the remarkable buildings and curiosities in it and about its neighbourhood. The church is beautiful. When Oliver Cromwell conquered William the Third, he perverted it into a stable; the stalls are still standing. The old *virgin* who showed us the church wore buckskin breeches and powder. He said it was an archypiscopal sea, but I saw no sea, nor do I think it possible he could see it either, for it is at least seventeen miles off. We saw Mr. Thomas à Becket's tomb; my poor husband was extremely intimate with the old gentleman, and one of his nephews, a very nice man, who lives near Golden Square, dined with us twice I think in London. In Trinity Chapel is the monument of Eau de Cologne, just as it is now exhibiting at the Diarrea, in the Regent's Park. . . . After dinner we read the Paris Guide, and looked over the list of all the people who had been *incontinent* during

* There is great difference in the relative merits of the different stories in the Sayings and Doings. We think the "Sutherlands" is one of the pleasantest, though, like most of the rest, the thin and flimsy veil which hides the future development of the story is too easily seen through. Who does not at once divine that Jane will prove a *natural* daughter of the nabob? It is interesting to read in Hook's story of "Maxwell" a grave diatribe on the folly, wickedness, and distress of wilfully running into debt, and the wretchedness of a life of pecuniary embarrassment!! The story of "Passion and Principle," in the third volume, is one of the best of the series.—Rev.

the season, whose names are all put down in a book at the inn for the purpose . . . We went to see the castle (Dover) which was built, the man told us, by *Seizer*; so called, I conclude, from seizing whatever he could lay his hands on. The man said, moreover, that he had invaded Britain and conquered it; upon which I told him, that if he repeated such a thing in my presence again, I should write to Mr. Peel about him. . . . We got into a boat and rowed to the packet. It was very fine and clear for the season, and Mr. Fulmer said he should not dislike pulling Lavinia about all the morning. This, I believe, was a *naughtycal* phrase, for Mr. F. never offered to talk in that way on shore to either of us. The *packet* is not a parcel, as I imagined, in which we were to be made up, but a boat. . . I was shocked to find what democrats the sailors were. They seemed to hate the nobility, and especially the law lords; for when we were close to France, they began one and all to swear first at the *peer* and then at the *bar* in such terms as made my blood run cold. I once heard an Englishman explaining some dreadful quarrel which had taken place in our royal family; he said, that owing to the Prince Leopold's having run foul of the Duchess of Kent, while she was in stays, the Duchess had missed Deal, by which I concluded it was a dispute at cards. I suppose the Duchess' head was considerably injured in the scuffle. We met a courier a travelling with despatches. Those men were called couriers, immediately after the return of the Bourbons, in compliment to the London newspaper, which always wrote in their favour. Our hotel is in the Rue de la Pay, so called from its being the dearest part of the town. It was a great day at the Church Naughty Dam, and we staid for mass, so called from the crowds of people who attend it. The priest was very much incensed. We waited out the whole ceremony, and heard Tedium sung, which lasted three hours. Dined at a tavern called Very—because every thing is *very* good there. Saw two or three ladies quite *in nubibus*—but when I looked at the bill of fare, I was quite anileated, for I found that Charlotte des Pommes might be had for one shilling and two-pence and Patty-de-veau for half-a-crown. Saw a review of the Queerasses of the royal guard. The sister of the late Dolphin was present. The Dolphin of France is the same as the Prince of Whales in England. Mr. Fulmer shewed me a large picture painted by *David*, which is wonderfully fresh, considering its great age. I knew David was the greatest musician of his time, but did not know he was a painter into the bargain. As for the Rams' little property in Gloucestershire, I never can go there, for one of the creditors has got a *lion* on the estate, and I cannot think of exposing myself to the mercy of a wild creature like that. The gentleman which keeps the coffee-house at the House of Commons is called Belly-me; you may see many a man there who has a stake in the country taking his chop there. This place has been famous for its beef-steaks ever since the *rump* Parliament. I believe the House of Lords pays for the dinners of the House of Commons, as I see they very often carry up their bills to them. I have changed my doctor. The last person, who fancies himself a second Hippocrite, had the impotence to say my girls had a *low* fever—girls brought up as they have been to be duchesses. A friend of Mr. Fulmer's came here, who I thought was a clergyman by his dress, but I found out it was an old lady in disguise, for he said she was *Margaret* Professor, and he called her a divinity. There is no understanding these scholars; for Mr. Fulmer told me he expected a Brazen-Nose man to dinner, and when he came his nose was just like those of other people," &c.

And that will do for the Ramsbottom Correspondence.

The next novel was "Maxwell," published in 1830, and said to be "the most perfect of his productions;" but we are afraid that we must differ from the biographer in his estimate of the excellency of its plot, and its adherence to nature and probability. However, we are "bent on speed," and it is hardly worth while to enter on the dispute of a novel that is now nearly twenty years old, and has met the usual fate of age. In 1832 he published the Life of Sir David Baird, and the next year sent forth no less than six volumes,—The Parson's Daughter, and Love and Pride. In 1836 he undertook the editorship of the New Monthly Magazine, at a salary of 400*l.* per annum, exclusive of the sum to be paid for original contributions, and here he commenced his "Gilbert Gurney," of which his own adventures form the ground-work. There is a character in the novel called *Mr. Wells*, which was intended for a late *eminent divine* who held a prebendal stall in —— Cathedral.

Of this gentleman an anecdote is told which Hook used to say exceeded any specimen of cool assurance that even he had exhibited. A young clerical friend of his, staying at his house, happened to be sitting up one night engaged in reading after the family, as he supposed, had retired to rest. The door opened, and his excellent host reappeared, in his dressing gown and slippers—

"'My dear boy,' said the latter, seating himself, and looking pathetically at his guest, 'I have a few words to say—don't look alarmed—they will prove agreeable enough to *you*—rely upon it. The fact is, Mrs. —— and myself have for some time observed the attention which you have paid to *Betsy*. We can make every allowance, knowing your principles as we do, for the diffidence which has hitherto tied your tongue, but it has been carried far enough. In a worldly point of view Betsy, of course, might do better, yet we have all the highest esteem for your character and disposition—and then our daughter—she is very dear to us—and where her happiness is at stake all minor considerations must give way. We have, therefore, after due deliberation—I must own not altogether without hesitation—made up our minds to the match. What must be, must be—you are a worthy fellow, and therefore, at a word, you have our free and cordial consent. Only make our child happy, and we ask no more.' The astonished divine, half petrified, laid down his book. 'My dear sir,' he began to murmur, 'here is some dreadful mistake. I really never thought — that is—I never intended—' 'No! no! I know you did not. Your modesty, indeed, is one of those traits which has made you so deservedly a favourite with us all. But, my dear boy, a parent's eyes are sharp.—Anxiety sharpens them.—We saw well enough what you thought so well concealed. Betsy, too, just the girl to be so won. Well! well! say no more about it, it is all over now. God bless you both! Only make her a good husband—Here she is. I have told Mrs. —— to bring her down again; for the sooner young folks are put out of suspense the better. Settle the matter as soon as you like; we will leave you together.' Thus saying, the considerate papa bestowed a most affectionate kiss upon his daughter, who was at this juncture led into the room by her mother, both *en deshabille*, shook her future son-in-law cordially by the hand, and with a 'There, there, go along, Mrs. ——,' turned his wife out of the room, and left the lovers (?) to their *tête-à-tête*. What was to be done? Common humanity, to say nothing of politeness, demanded nothing less than a proposal, it was tendered accordingly, and we need scarcely add very graciously received." &c.

Hook's subsequent volumes are, Sequel to Gurney; Jack Brag; Births, Marriages, and Deaths, 1839, which may be considered as his last finished work; though one or two others appeared in 1840, for which see p. 285.

"Although now become a staid, middle-aged gentleman, his boyish love of mystification still survived, and was occasionally displayed in the course of these rural rambles; the humourist and quaint characters which are perpetually encountered in coaches, second-class carriages on railways and 'commercial inns,'—but who are not to be played upon by every pert witling and retail joker, who may think fit to be feebly facetious at his neighbour's expense, in Theodore Hook's hands yielded ample sport, without, as it is almost unnecessary to say, being pained by, or even made conscious of, the operation. The steam-boat at that time afforded ample field for this kind of experimental study of men and manners, and a voyage to the Twickenham Eyot and back, which, wind and tide permitting, was to be effected in a single day, and which the merest dullard could scarcely have pronounced all barren, proved to Hook and his companions most prolific of amusement, and not altogether unproductive of profit. One of these parties, consisting of *Cannon*, Hook himself, the gallant Baronet with the 'collar-mark,' before alluded to, and one or two others, were enjoying the warm day, the cold punch, and the other delights of a Richmond excursion, when an elderly gentleman, very neatly attired, and having the air of a citizen well to do in the world, attracted by the fun that was going on, drew up his camp-stool, and with a—'No offence, I hope, gentlemen,' joined in the conversation. 'Gentle dulness ever loves a joke,' and the newcomer was mightily pleased with such of Hook's as he could manage to comprehend: when, for instance, Theodore informed him that they were nearing the Isle of Wight, as he saw *cows* in the distance, the old gentleman's delight exceeded all sober bounds; but it was amusing to watch the extreme gravity with which he received an anecdote

told of Sir George Warrender. 'Sir George,' said Hook, 'was once obliged to put off a dinner, in consequence of the sudden death of a relative, and sat down to a haunch of venison by himself;—while eating, he remarked to his butler that it would make an admirable hash next day.' 'Yes, Sir George,' said the man, 'if you leave off *now*.' For some time the merriment of this little party ran on without a check—when suddenly the old gentleman was observed to halt in his laughter; he became, all at once, silent, reserved, and seemed to be regarding Sir—— with evident symptons of uneasiness and perplexity. On the latter quitting his seat, which he shortly did, Hook instantly commenced,—'I observed, my dear sir, that you were looking a little suspiciously at our friend's coat.' (Sir—— happened to be wearing the Household buttons.) 'I trust you have no objection to his society?' 'Oh dear me, no!—by no means—the fact is, I began to fear that I might have made a mistake and have intruded myself—' 'Intruded!' replied the other, 'my dear sir, you can't be serious; our friend is certainly a very respectable man—a very superior man for his station in life—he is, as you may have guessed, from his master's buttons, a butler in a nobleman's family—and though not perhaps company'—'Don't say another word,' cried the old gentleman, much relieved by the explanation, 'pray don't; there is no pride about me, sir,'—an assertion which he strenuously endeavoured to enforce throughout the remainder of the voyage, by paying the most condescending attention to the baronet, who became every moment more embarrassed by the patronage he had unwittingly attracted,'' &c.

As we are engaged on this favourite amusement of the wit, we may mention another of these mystifications, though belonging to an earlier period, and on the occasion of Lord Melville's trial.—Hook was present with a friend:

"They went early, and were engaged in conversation when the peers began to enter. At this moment, a comely looking lady, whom he afterwards found to be a resident at Rye in Sussex, touched his arm, and said, 'I beg your pardon, sir, but pray who are those gentlemen in red now coming in?' 'Those, ma'am,' returned Theodore, 'are the barons of England; in these cases the junior peers always walk first.' 'Thank you, sir, much obliged to you. Louisa, my dear, (turning to a girl about fourteen) tell Jane (about ten) those are the barons of England, and the juniors (that is the youngest, you know) always goes first. Tell her to be sure to remember that when we go home.'—'Dear me, ma,' said Louisa, 'can that gentleman be one of the youngest? I am sure he looks very old.'—'Human nature,' said Hook, 'could not stand this; any one, though with no more mischief than a dove, must have been excited to a hoax.'—'And pray, sir,' continued the lady, 'what gentlemen are these?' pointing to the bishops, who came next in order, in the dress which they wear on state occasions, viz. the scarlet and lawn sleeves over their doctor's robes. 'Gentlemen, ma'am!' said Hook, 'those are not gentlemen, those are *ladies*, elderly ladies—the dowager peeresses in their own right.'—The fair inquirer fixed a penetrating glance on his countenance, saying, as plainly as an eye can say,—'Are you quizzing me or no?' not a muscle moved: till at last, tolerably satisfied with the scrutiny, she turned round and whispered, 'Louisa, dear, the gentleman *says* that those are elderly ladies and dowager peeresses in their own right; tell Jane not to forget that.' All went on smoothly till the Speaker of the House of Commons attracted her attention by the rich embroidery of his robes. 'And pray, sir, who is that fine-looking person opposite?' 'That, madam,' was the answer, 'is Cardinal Wolsey.' 'No, sir,' cried the lady, drawing herself up and casting at her informer a look of angry disdain, 'we know a little better than that; Cardinal Wolsey has been dead many a good year.' 'No such thing, my dear madam, I assure you,' replied Hook, with a gravity that must have been almost preternatural, 'it has been, I know, so reported in the country, but without the least foundation in fact; these rascally newspapers will say anything.' The good old gentlewoman appeared thunderstruck, opened her eyes to their full extent, and gasped like a dying carp. *Vox faucibus hæsit.* Seizing a daughter with each hand, she hurried without a word from the spot."

Brief must be our notice of the declining sun of life, and of the clouds which marked its progress to the west. In 1827, induced by the prosperous sale of the John Bull, and his temporary affluence, Hook gave up his moderate establishment at Putney, and hired a large house of Lord Low-

ther in Cleveland Row; for this he paid two hundred pounds a year, and borrowed two or three thousand pounds to lay out in furniture. "This was his great error, and which no amount of exertion enabled him to repair." Ready money became scarce. Supplies were to be raised at any cost. His account with the paper was overdrawn, and the patience of his co-proprietors exhausted; fresh engagements were in consequence entered into, and advances obtained from the publishers. But the sale of the paper, and consequently his profit, began to sink, "and he became speedily engulfed in the meshes of usurers and bill discounters, while for a time he was unwilling to retrench his extravagant expenditure. At length he sold his moiety of the paper for four thousand pounds, which he obtained at the sacrifice of a considerable portion of his annual income, and with the certain prospect of increasing embarrassment." He was, however, intimate with the great—asked to all the Christmas festivities—admitted at Crockford's, the Athenæum, the Carlton, the Garrick clubs,—and was the leading and favourite wit of the day. On the other side of the account, he lost his time,—he lost his money,—and scarcely escaped, in one instance, without losing his character. Necessity, however, is the stern, relentless nurse of wisdom. In 1831 he left London behind him, and hired a pleasant villa on the banks of the Thames, at Fulham, near the bridge.* Happy if, when he quitted the town, he had quitted his town friends also; but he still maintained this injurious intercourse, and the consequence was, that he was "harassed by pecuniary demands, perplexed by legal interviews, and maddened by the thought that he had unhappily wasted money to a great extent, and wasted the time also that would have reimbursed him." His truest and best recreation was an occasional day's fishing on the Thames, and a quiet dinner with a friend at the Swan at Ditton.† Of the remaining years of Hook's life it may be said there is but little to be told, beyond what is to be found in the fashionable columns of the Morning Post. His finances were more and more involved, till extrication from debt seemed impossible. His health, too, failed, and he became latterly almost entirely dependent for support on strong stimulants. In May 1841 he dined for the last time with Mr. Barham; the party having been made up for the purpose of bringing together him and Lord ——, one of the few magnates in literature and wit with whom he was not privately acquainted. Hook came late, and appeared feeble and out of spirits, but soon rallied, and bore himself bravely in the convivial tournay with his noble rival.

The latest sketch we have of Hook is from the pen of his friend Mr. Barham, whom he requested to run down to Fulham to see him, as he was

* A friend asked him one day if the bridge answered. "I don't know," said Hook, "but you have only to cross it and you'll be sure to be *toll'd.*"

† "Close to the Swan at Ditton, the house at which we had dined, is Boyle farm, the seat of Sir Edward Sugden, whose father is said to have been a hairdresser. The house is splendidly fitted-up, and in the hall is a vase of very beautiful workmanship. Hook said that when he and Croker went to dine there one day, their host happened to meet them at the door, and, on their stopping for a moment as they passed to admire this fine specimen of art, told them it was a fac-simile of the *Warwick* vase. 'Aye, so I see,' said Croker, 'and very handsome it is; but don't you think a copy of the *Barberini* would be more appropriate.'" We have heard this story before, with variations, *from Mr. Barham's Note-Book*, in which he also mentions that having spoken of the Marquess of *Westminster* to Hook, the latter said the Marquess had received an invitation from a particular friend, couched in the following terms:—"Dear *Westminster*,—Come and dine with me to-morrow. You will meet *London*, *Chelsea*, and the two *Parks*. Yours, &c."—Rev.

too ill to leave home. An account of the interview was committed to paper shortly afterwards.

"It was (he writes) on the 29th of July, 1841, that I last saw poor Hook. I had received a note from him requesting me to come down and see him, as he wished much to talk over some matters of importance, and could not, from the state of his health, drive into town. I went accordingly, and after a long conversation, which related principally to * * * * and to his novel, 'Peregrine Bunce,' then going through the press, but which he never lived to complete, a roast fowl was put on the table for luncheon. He helped me and took a piece himself, but laid down his knife and fork after the first mouthful, which indeed he made an unsuccessful attempt to swallow; on my observing his unusual want of appetite—for his luncheon was in general his dinner—he said, 'It is of no use, old fellow; the fact is I have not tasted a morsel of solid food these five days!' 'Then what on earth have you lived upon?' to which he replied, 'Effervescing draughts;' adding afterwards, that he was allowed to take occasionally a tumbler of 'rum and milk,' or a pint of Guinness's bottled porter. On hearing this I strongly pressed on him the necessity of having further advice, which he at length promised he would do, if he were not better in a day or two. I told him that my wife and myself were going down to the Isle of Thanet, and pressed him very much to throw work overboard for awhile, and accompany us and be nursed. He said, however, he was completely tied to his desk, till he had concluded what he was then writing for Colburn and Bentley; but that he should get quite clear of his trammels in about a month, and then, if we were still there he would make an effort to pay us a visit. * * On rising to take leave of him, I said, 'Well, Hook, you had better think again of it—change your mind, put 'Peregrine' in your pocket, if needs must, and give him a chapter at Margate.' He shook his head, without answering, and it was then that looking carefully into his countenance, which for the first time had lost its accustomed smile, I saw how ill he appeared, for he had previously, whether designedly or no I cannot say, been sitting with his back to the light. We had now reached the hall-door, when in reply to my observation, 'Really, my dear Hook, your illness has pulled you a good deal,' he answered, 'Pulled me! Look here!' opening, at the same time, a shawl-patterned dressing-gown, which he had worn confined round his waist by a sort of belt, and shewing me a thin man, in a stout man's clothes. I was so shocked that I returned back with him to the library, and again earnestly pressed upon him the necessity of having the best advice. This he again promised he would do, and I quitted him, little thinking, however, that it was for the last time. He promised to write and let me know what the physicians to be called thought of his case, but day after day passed on and no letter reached me. In truth he was soon past writing, death was advancing upon him with rapid strides, while earthly prospects were growing, daily, darker and more threatening. It is painful to reflect that his last hours, ere the struggling mind had sunk into insensibility, were disturbed by the apprehension of inability to meet a couple of bills of comparatively trifling amount, on the point, as he believed, of becoming due. On Friday, the 13th of August, he took finally to his bed—the stream hurried on with increasing velocity, as it approached the fall—a brief agitated interval, happily not neglected, was left for the first, last work of erring man, and on the evening of the 24th he expired. During the preceding week his nephew, Mr. Robert Hook, had been constantly by his bed-side, and had joined him in that devotional preparation but too commonly postponed till the enemy is at the gate. The disorder under which he had been labouring for years arose from a diseased state of the liver and stomach, brought on partly by mental anxiety, but principally, it is to be feared, by that habit of over indulgence at table, the curse of colonial life, which he had early acquired, and to which he held with fatal perseverance to the end. It needed no ordinary powers to enable him to sustain the contest so long: but his frame was robust and his constitution vigorous; and he seems to have possessed, in a remarkable degree, that power of maintaining the supremacy of mind over matter, which rendered him indifferent to, or unconscious of, the first slow approaches of decay. He was buried with extreme privacy at Fulham. A simple stone, bearing his age and name, marks the spot, which is immediately opposite the chancel window, and within a few paces of his former home."*

* To show how popular Mr. Hook was among the inhabitants of Fulham, and how pleasurably impressed they were by the kindness of his manners and conduct, we may

So terminates this many-checkered life, and so terminated that of other men of like genius in our remembrance: so Sheridan's, so Ugo Foscolo's, both plundered by usurers, worried by attorneys, and hunted by bailiffs to their death; and all affording a verification of the old proverb,

ὡς οὐδεν ἡ μάθησις ἦν μὴ νοῦς παρῇ.

Hook left five children, two boys and three girls, for whom a subscription, amounting to about 3,000*l.*, was raised, the King of Hanover generously giving 500*l.* Those who did not like to give retreated behind the shelter of an offended morality. The biographer says:—

"With that splendid exception the names appearing on the list are mostly those of men in moderate circumstances, and of his own rank in life; more than one of his nobler acquaintances declining, on the score, we believe, of a nice morality, to contribute to the undertaking. Such scruples are of course entitled to deference,* however we may deplore the severity with which they necessarily operated on individuals of themselves blameless and unoffending, or regret that a more timely display of them was not made effectual to the discountenancing, and, possibly, correcting of the original fault. Such a manifestation would have proved, perhaps, even more favourable to the cause of virtue; and would at all events have preserved those gentlemen from the painful position in which they were placed. *It is always unfortunate for a man, when his first protest against a vice happens to be coincident with his interest.*"

The whole of Mr. Hook's effects were brought to the hammer, we think at Robins's, and the proceeds of the sale, not inconsiderable, considering the state of his pecuniary affairs, amounting to 2,500*l.*, were seized by the Lords of the Treasury, for the outstanding Mauritius debts.

"The delinquent, himself," says his biographer, "had long been spared, even by his old enemies the Whigs; it was reserved for his personal and political *friends* to visit—an edifying instance of impartiality—the sins of the father upon the children. A question may, perhaps, arise touching the equity, not of *this* proceeding, but of offering a place of public trust, as we have seen was done by a Conservative administration, to an individual in '34, against whom it was thought necessary to carry out so stern a sentence in '41! There appears upon the face of the two transactions an inconsistency which it certainly passes our casuistry to reconcile."

That Theodore Hook was gifted in no common degree by nature with those talents which are readily appreciated and admired, and which form the charm of social life, it would be useless to deny. He possessed a musical ear and voice, with enough of scientific skill to give effect to his own light and amusing compositions: to which he added a singular power of extemporising in poetry, thus imparting an additional zest to the amusement of the moment by the dramatic effect it produced. He told his stories with grace and animation; was pleasing in manner, and had that lively temperament which throws a genial glow of light on all around; and, when he chose to exert himself, his conversation sparkled with all the verbal wit which language could bestow. It was the happy union of these that formed the attraction of his society, and enabled him to give almost

mention that last summer we were standing on Fulham Bridge, talking to the toll-keeper about him, when he said how much *he* personally lamented his death—how he missed his occasional visits to the bridge of a morning—and how willingly he would join if a subscription was raised for a monument to him. He mentioned that this feeling was general among the inhabitants. We should have heard more; but unfortunately the ——— drove up in one of her airings with her cortége, and, what was curious, the last groom, whose business it was to pay the toll for the royal party, had nothing in his pocket, and asked for *trust!*—Rev.

* This scruple, of course, was because Mr. Hook's children were not born in wedlock, and yet that *infortunium* makes no objection to marriages and connections among the aristocracy. Witness * * * and * * *.—Rev.

endless variety to his powers of entertainment.* There was without doubt wit of a finer texture in the sayings of Charles Lamb, the produce of deeper thought and learning, and they had a quaint and antique air about them that was peculiar to himself. Sidney Smith also could compress a page full of sense and argument into a couple of words too memorable to be forgotten, as when he said that Macaulay talked like a "book in breeches," or described Monckton Milnes as "the cool of the evening!" In such pithy expressions, at once so lively and so correct, he was unapproachable; but neither Lamb nor Smith would have been understood or admired by the greater part of that society in which Hook was such a decided favourite. He enlivened the dinner-table with his stories; he delighted the drawing-room with his songs; he astonished the circle around him with the readiness of his replies and the incessant flashes of his puns; and when he was absent he left the lively children of his brain, his novels, his stories, and his satires, to supply his place and preserve his memory. His "John Bull," we should say, was his greatest production, and was an example of most remarkable quickness and fertility of mind. Whatever may be the opinion formed of it now, when coolly and critically read, after the interest of the subject has ceased, and the necessary excitement long passed away; yet it had the undeniable excellence of being exactly what was required—of hitting off the very style and manner that would be popular, and of being pitched in a key-note more suitable to the public ear and taste than even the no less clever production of his political opponent and rival—Thomas Moore—the laureate of the other party. Of his novels we do not think so highly as of his sportive and satirical poems; nor can we believe that Minerva stood at the elbow of the biographer, when he formed a comparison between them and similar productions by the greatest author of this species of writing in the present day. The superior merit of Mr. Dickens over all his contemporaries may rest safely on the ground of his having enlarged the circumference of fiction, and introduced a new variety of characters into his compositions, greater than has been done since the days of Fielding; and, secondly, in possessing that quickness of apprehension which seems intuitively to catch, as with one searching and comprehensive glance, the *essential* feature of the subject before him, and to clothe it with all the distinctness of life and truth and reality. Hook has travelled over a more beaten and frequented road. To originality of invention he has but little claim; and he has contented himself with filling up the general outline of those characters which, in dramatic or historical fiction, had formed the favourite subjects of delineation, with additional touches, whether by a new variety of adventures, or additional complication of difficulties and distress, or by ludicrous situations, grotesque embarrassments, and unexpected terminations of the story. His plots too often are careless and inartificially drawn; his incidents too improbable to please; his catastrophes violent, and his characters exaggerated. His pencil has seldom any fine, discriminating touches, and his pictures consequently have too much the

* In the following passage, which occurs in "Passion and Principle," Hook found himself sketching his own likeness, and probably not displeased that it would pass into the hands of some of his numerous *patrons*. "Rodney's respect for listeners was as great as that which is felt by the herd of *diners-out*, the only difference between whom and the hireling mountebanks of the common playhouses is, that the well-dressed witling of the drawing-room wears not the Merry-Andrew's jacket of the theatre, and is paid for his play-acting in *vol-aux-vents*, *fricandeaux*, *Sillery*, and *Lafitte*, instead of receiving the wages of tumbling in pounds, shillings, and pence."—Rev.

character of the scene-painting of the old stage,* that is not intended for close or delicate inspection. But one great merit he may justly claim: all that he has written of this kind is formed on just principles, and directed to a moral purpose,—to the admiration of great and generous actions, the imitation of virtuous feelings and good motives. He never panders to licentious passions, or delights in descriptions of profligate and vulgar criminality: he never is the flatterer of rank, or fawns upon wealth or greatness. Whatever is mean and base, wherever it is found, he holds up to its deserved ridicule and contempt. He does not delight to trifle with a serious subject for the mere exhibition of his own ingenuity and skill; and he must be placed among those writers whose aim has been at once to delight and to improve; to clothe wisdom with the most attractive dress; and to convey the instruction of the moralist under the pleasing mask of dramatic fable and fictitious history. Are we wrong in believing that we recollect similar approbation to have been bestowed on Theodore Hook's writings by one of the most learned and distinguished members of the episcopal bench in the present day? Had we Lord Dudley's letters at hand, perhaps we might find it there.

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

No. I.

The subject of Latin inscriptions formed after classical example is, on a variety of accounts, so interesting as to merit a place in the Gentleman's Magazine. We propose, therefore, bringing into notice in the plainest and most concise manner, the leading rules for these compositions, not always understood by the Latin student. We lay no sort of claim to originality of remark, and avowedly copy from one or two authors on these much neglected topics.

Before entering on the *special* laws peculiar to this kind of compositions, we will briefly advance a few general remarks bearing on the subject.

Of modern collections of Latin inscriptions, those of Muratori, Donato, Doni, Reinesius, Gori, Grüter, and Maffei are eminent. Maffei is distinguished also for his critical work on the lapidary art, (Ars Critica Lapidaria,) thought by some learned men too rigid in its rules for the distinction of the ancient and true, from the modern and fabricated inscriptions.

Of the modern *composers* of Latin inscriptions the names of Morcello, author of a learned and elegant Latin work on inscriptions, and of Ferrari, and Egizio, Fontana, Vernazza de Freny, are well known and appreciated. In our own country, the name of the elegant scholar and profound theologian, Martin Joseph Routh, deserves to be quoted for his truly classic Latin monumental inscriptions. The late Dr. Samuel Parr also has furnished us with several elegant specimens, in some instances, however, too florid, we think, and eulogistic, to please and satisfy a correct and chastened taste.

We now proceed to certain observations, applicable to *style* in general, but of distinguished importance in epigraphic works.

Should it be demanded what are the principal qualities of the lapidary style, we should answer in the words of a critic: "In these writings, if in any, we look for, in the expression,—*simplicity*, *clearness*, *brevity*, *dignity* of language, and *a pervading elegance*."

Simplicity of expression shuts out all uncouth phrases, far-fetched embellishments, and swelling hyperbole. As an instance of *simplicity* of expression, we quote these words relating to Appius Claudius, for two great public works:

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* We say the "*old stage*," for the scenery of the present is so improved as to form a beautiful and separate branch of art. See Burnet on the Fine Arts, &c.—Rev.

In . censura . Viam . Appiam . stravit . et . aquam . in . urbem . adduxit.

With how much simplicity of expression are his great works plainly registered, without ostentation. But in the following how wide a departure we find from this almost majestic plainness, for the mere restoration of an insignificant little temple:

Aediculam
vetustate . corruptam . adampliavit . columnis
purpuriticis . valvis . aereis . marmore . et . omni
ornamento . a . novo . ex . pecunia *cetq.*

The elder Pliny furnishes us with an inscription written with lofty simplicity of expression. Here great exploits are stated without inflated ornament or exaggeration:

Imp . Caesari . Divi . F . Aug . Pont . Max .
Imp . XIIII . Tribuni . Potestatis . XVIII .
S . P . Q . R .
Quod . ejus . ductu . auspiciisq . gentes
Alpinae . omnes . quae . a . mari . supero . ad
Inferum . pertinebant . sub . imperium
Populi . Romani . sunt . redactae . . .
(*Plin. Hist. Nat. l.* III. *c.* XX.)

Perspicuity. Brevity sometimes militates against clearness, when some word is omitted absolutely necessary for the complete expression of the writer's thoughts. In the following, for example, we are at a loss to ascertain into *what* company Aurelius was admitted.

Laterano . et . Rufino . Cos .
super . numerum
co-optatus . ex . s . c .
M . Aurelius . Antoninus
Caes . Destinatus

When agent is not well distinguished from patient, ambiguity arises, as in the following:

Haec . late . loca
videre . Annibalem
progressum . in . Insubriam
prima . Romanos . clade
pellere

Here a doubt may arise whether it was meant that Hannibal put to rout the Romans, or the converse.

The use of terms of art, and unusual titles, and obsolete words, is inimical to clearness. Under this head we must avoid the use of uncommon sigla, or abbreviations. Few people, for example, would in these days guess what was implied by O . H . IN . R . F . "omnibus honoribus in republica functus."

Brevity, of course, rejects every superfluous expression: *e.g.* to prefix *Deo* to Herculi seems unnecessary, or *homini* to probo. Again, the words *ornamento esset* are not required in this inscription, as expressive of what every one is aware of:

Gabinius . Vettius . *cetq.*
urbi . statuam . quae . basilicae
ornamento . esset
adjecit

On the other hand, many inscriptions at first sight appear rather long, and yet do not depart from a suitable brevity, as all the words are absolutely necessary for expressing the various circumstances alluded to.

Dignity of expression. Inflated phraseology and superfluous ornament are opposed to this, as are all verbal conceits, points, and puerile adornments. As a specimen of this kind of miserable taste, we find

Hic . Probus . imperator . et . vere
probus . situs . est . victor . omnium
gentium . barbararum . victor . etiam
tyrannorum

Again,

Hic . jacet . exigua . Laetus . Pomponius . terra
Laetus . erat . Romae . vates . sublimis . et . idem
Rhetor . nunc . campis . laetior . elysiis

Rhythmical verses, of which this is an example:

Quos . paribus . meritis . junxit . *matrimonio* . dulci

where the quantity of the words is disregarded, are to be banished from the head of dignity of expression.

Elegance of expression, to which we shall again advert, is to be studied principally in the works of the Augustan age.

Different writers have adopted different divisions or classes of inscriptions. In one we find the general classes of *simple*, *ornamental*, and *peculiar*, which division comprises several other classes. For *our* selection of observations on inscriptions, we shall adopt the heads of *enunciative*, *ornamented*, or *mixed*.

The *enunciative* inscription narrates facts, without eulogium of any kind, *e.g.*

Ti . Caesar . Drusi . Caesaris . F . hic . situs . est

By the *ornamented*, we mean those inscriptions which not only relate facts, but also embellish with some *grave*, or *affectionate* eulogy. As an example of *grave* eulogy we may quote the following:

Aeternis . venerandisque
principibus
Donn . Valentiniano . et
Valenti . *victoribus*
ac . *triumphatoribus*
Semper . Augustis
B . R . P . N .
(*i. e.* Bono reipublicae natis.)

As an example of *affectionate* eulogy, take the following:

Helenae . Alumnae
animae . *incomparabili*
et . *benemerenti*

In the *mixed* class are found both *enunciation* and *ornament*: *e.g.*

D . M . S .
(*i. e.* Dis manibus sacrum.)
Juliae . Saturninae
ann . XLV .
uxori . incomparabili
medicae . optimae
mulieri . sanctissimae
Cassius . Philippus
maritus . ob . merit.
H . S . E . S . T . T . L .
(*i. e.* Hic sepulta est. Sit tibi terra levis.)

Note.—In the ancient inscriptions, as is well known, capital letters were usually employed. We have purposely used the small characters, as being more agreeable for perusal.

(To be continued.)

THE FLEET RIVER, LONDON, AND ITS ETYMOLOGY.

MR. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IN a communication to your Magazine inserted in the number for August 1843 (p. 140 of that volume), I therein observed, "there are more remains of the language of the Romans in the names of places in this island than have been generally allowed." It is in the hope of shewing that there is some degree of truth in this observation that I trouble you with this.

It is well known to those at all acquainted with the history of London that from very early times a stream ran near Ludgate, emptying itself into the Thames at or near the spot where Blackfriars Bridge now stands; thus having its course through the streets now called Farringdon-street and New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where now, under capacious arches, it still continues to run. We are told by Stowe that, so long ago as A.D. 1307, a complaint was made in Parliament that the course of this water, then described as "running at London under Oldeborne Bridge and Fleete Bridge into the Thames, had been *in times past* of such breadth and depth that ten or twelve ships *(naves)* at once, with merchandise, were wont to come to the foresaid bridge of Fleete, and some of them to Oldeborne Bridge," was then sore decayed by filth of tanners, and other circumstances there mentioned. For some centuries after this divers attempts to make this stream navigable and serviceable to the city, as it had before been, were attended with little or no success,* when at length, something more than a century ago, it was arched over, and the ground converted into a market, which was opened on the 30th September, 1737.

It may be collected from what has been before said, that this water must have been of considerable magnitude, and, in ancient times, of great importance to the city. In all probability it was formed and enlarged from its original size, as a mere brook running into the Thames, so as to have constituted a short canal or *quasi* arm of the Thames, and operated as a secure harbour for certain vessels used on that river.

I have long supposed, and time has not occasioned me to alter the opinion, that this work of formation and enlargement was executed by the Britons prior to the Roman invasion, and that the Romans, deeming it an arm of the Thames, named it *Fretum*, the word in their language used for a water of that description and appearance, and that from this word the name of FLEET for the adjacent street, and for the name of the water, in its obstructed and filled up state, of *Fleet-ditch* originated. The substitution of "l" for "r," and vice versâ, in transplanting words from one language to another, is too common to need an observation. Could such a work as forming this canal or stream, as above supposed, be clearly traced to the Britons, or even subsequently to the Romans, the etymology here contended for would be quite satisfactory.

I am induced here to mention another circumstance as in some measure confirming the proposition I set out upon, namely, that the Roman language still sometimes lurks in the names of places in this country. There is a small stream of water which runs between the parishes of Ewell and Chessington, in Surrey, called by the residents thereabouts the RIVE, undoubtedly from the Roman *Rivulus*.

Yours, &c. J. P.

* In Camden we read that "At the west end of the city there was another fort where the little river Fleet (from whence our Fleet-street), now of little value, but formerly, as I have read in the parliament records, navigable, empties itself into the Thames."

MR. URBAN, *Oct.* 18.

BAGINTON, in the county of Warwick, three miles from Coventry, was purchased in 5 Ric. II. (1381-2) from Sir Richard Herthul,* by Sir William Bagot, a younger son, it is believed, of the Bagots of Blithfield in Staffordshire, and who was one of the favourite ministers of Richard II. In the following year he was sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Stafford. It was at this place that the Duke of Hereford lodged, before his intended wager of battle with the Duke of Norfolk, upon Gosford-green, adjoining Coventry, on September 16, 1397. From hence (according to Holinshed) "about the houre of prime came to the barriers of the listes the Duke of Hereford, mounted on a white courser, barded with green and blew velvet, imbrodered sumptuouslie with swans and antelops of goldsmiths' woorke, armed at all points." The Duke of Norfolk (Thomas Mowbray) arrived at the same place, from his castle at Caludon, in the neighbourhood, "his horsse being barded with crimosen velvet, imbrodered richlie with lions of silver and mulberie trees."

There is nothing now remaining of Baginton Castle but a small portion of wall, scarcely sufficient to mark the place where it stood. Of the castle at Caludon, one fragment of a massy wall, in the inner part of which are two pointed windows now closed up, and a portion of the moat, are the only remains.

When the Duke of Hereford superseded King Richard as Henry the Fourth, Sir William Bagot was, with other ministers of the late reign, committed to the Tower; but he was soon after released, and restored to his estate. He died on the 6th Sept. 1407.

In the year 1816 I frequently visited the Warwickshire churches, for the purpose of copying the monumental inscriptions, and taking rubbings of the ancient brasses. At this period I went to Baginton Church, remarkable for its "ivy-mantled tower," where I found deposited on the Bromley vault, covered with dust, the broken plates of Sir William Bagot and his wife Margaret, about four feet in length. The inscription given by Dugdale was gone. I suggested to the Clerk, and afterwards to the late Rector, that such valuable memorials of the ancient Lords of the Manor should be better preserved, and that they should be cleaned, restored, and affixed to one of the walls. A reduced copy of the rubbing was finally engraved, and published in 1824 in the "Memorials of the Bagot Family," by Lord Bagot, who has had the plates perfectly restored, and affixed in a public situation in the church.* Both the knight and his lady wore the collar of SS. testifying their loyalty to the new dynasty.

Baginton Castle was in existence in 1483; for it appears from the Coventry Annals that the bakers of the city, objecting to the ordinances of the Mayor relative to the price of bread, refused to supply the city with that article, and went in a body for refuge to Baginton Castle; but, on their return, they were heavily fined.

Sir William Dugdale states that Sir Henry Rainsford, of Clifford, Gloucestershire, sold Baginton in 1618, to William Bromley, Esq. He was descended from Sir Walter Bromley, Knt. of Bromley, Staffordshire, in the time of King John, and heir male to Sir John Bromley, who in 1416, recovered the standard of Guyenne, in the battle of Corby, for which he was knighted, and had the standard for his crest. This William Bromley probably built the mansion which was afterwards burnt in 1706 (of which there is a large painting in the present house), and married Katharine Millard, who, on his death, became guardian to her son in his minority in 1628. Sir William had two sons, William and Clobery, and two daughters, Ellen Campion and Margaret Clerke.

His son, Sir William Bromley, K.B. married Ursula, daughter of Thomas Lord Leigh, of Stoneley. He is eulogised by Sir W. Dugdale "as a person whose speciall endowments do show that he hath not degenerated from his worthy ancestors,"† and he dedicated

* Chetwynd MS. quoted by Lord Bagot.

* They have subsequently been engraved in Mr. Boutell's "Monumental Brasses and Slabs." The restoration was beautifully executed by the Messrs. Waller.—*Edit.*

† Two letters of Sir William Bromley to Sir William Dugdale are printed in Hamper's "Life, Diary, and Correspondence" of that eminent man, pp. 241, 285.

to him his map of Knightlow hundred, at the corner of which is engraved his armorial bearings. He was in arms for King Charles I. and suffering much by imprisonments and sequestrations for his loyalty, was made one of the Knights of the Order of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. He died Jan. 1683.

William, his son, was a gentleman commoner of Christ church, Oxford, admitted B.A. in 1681, and created D.C.L. Aug. 27, 1702; and is described by Bishop Burnet as a Tory, of grave deportment and good morals. His intention to study the law, and his general prudence in domestic concerns at an early period of his life, are amply proved by the following letters, which I believe have never been before published. They were probably addressed to Nathan Wrighte, Esq. then of Barwell, co. Leicester, and Recorder of the town of Leicester, afterwards Sir Nathan Wrighte, of Gothurst, co. Bucks, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

Letters addressed by W. Bromley, Esq. to Mr. Wright.

"*Bagginton, March* 27, 1683.

"S^{r}.—Knowing that ill newes is generally swift-footed, I was much surprised to find by yours, the last post, that you had not as yet heard of the great affliction which has happened to our family by the death of my deare Father, which was in January. Considering with my self the great esteem & value my deare Father had of your worth, I am very desirous to encrease my acquaintance with you, in order to which (hoping y^{t} you might have come y^{e} last Circuit) I sent a servant to Coventrey, at the Assises, to begge y^{t} you would make Bagginton in your way to Warwicke, but there he was informed y^{t} you came no farther then Leicester; & therefore what I then intended personally to have requested, I now am forced to doe by a letter. Wee are now breaking up housekeeping, & shall remoue within a fortnight or 3 weeks to y^{e} Lady Isham's, at Shangton, where wee purpose to continue till Michaelmas, & then resolve for London. Had not a hurt (which I received 13 weekes since by a rush against a gate a hunting) prevented mee, (being yet scarce able to walke about my chamber,) I had intended for London at Easter, but now I shall defer it 'till Michaelmas, by which time I hope I shall be perfectly recouered of all lameness. It is my intention (having spent aboue 4. yeares in the University) to apply my self seriously to the study of y^{e} Laws of England, in which respect I propose to my self a great deal of happiness & satisfaction in being known to so ingenious a person as Mr. Wright. I begge your advice whether you thinke it convenient y^{t} I should be entred at y^{e} Middle Temple, before I can be resident, wth w^{t} ever else you shall thinke fitt to impart, to

"S^{r}.

"Your faithfull freind & serv^{t}.

"Will: Bromley."

"My Lady* desires to be very
"kindly remembred to you."

"*Leichfeild, Dec.* 22, —83.

"Tho' your former letter was most complaisant, S^{r}, as intended (as you thought) cheifly to complye with my desires, yet your last argued most true freindship, which, where it resides, will sooner disclose an unpleasing truth, then flatter one with more pleasing, tho' in the end lesse satisfactory, pretences. What you concluded to be my desire, let mee tell you, was only secondarily, in order to gratifie the incessant & importunate requests of others. For I alwaies thought y^{t} nothing could be so advantagious for mee, as continuing unmarried till 25 (as the literall sense of the Will enjoins), bec: y^{t} at that age, having then seen more of the world then at present, & having made some progress in the study of the Law, it is highly probable I may then make a more agreeable choice, &, it is possible, more profitable. 2. Bec: I looke upon y^{t} age full soon enough for a young man to begin oeconomicks, it being y^{n} to be supposed y^{t} he will have attained to a greater degree of discretion y^{n} he had before he had seen so many years over his head; & when he settles himself in y^{e} countrey, may approue himself to be something more then a meer Countrey-Esquier, which, in the most genuine & comon acceptation, is but a periphrasis whereby to express a fool. But, however your opinion may either be answerable to my wishes or not, I think it depends very much upon reason. As to w^{t} I told you y^{t} the Trustees had consulted lawyers, & were advised, &c. I have heard it often from them. I have desired the reasons; they have told mee y^{t} y^{e} design of y^{e} trust reposed in them was to see the Will fulfilled, viz. in paying my Brothers' & Sisters' portions, &c. so y^{t} if I were married, & gave them good security for my faithfull performance herein, the end of their trust was thereby obtained, & they might justly surrender. But when I urged to them the Remainder y^{t} was in my Brothers (w^{ch} I must confess,

* His mother.

was alwaies the thing y^t^ stucke most w^th^ mee), I never could receive any thing from them which gave me satisfaction. And this I believe nothing (as you declare) can defeat, but either their own consent, or else an Act of Parliam^t^. In consideration of which I doe fully intend diligently to follow the study of the Law, & with patience wait for time to relieve mee; for the better proceeding in w^ch^ I resolve (if nothing unexpected intervene) to be w^th^ you about y^e^ beginning of the next Term. I am at a stand, whether I had best buye or hire a Chamber at y^e^ Temple, or else take lodgings near it, & should be glad of your directions in this particular, which shall accordingly steer,

"S^r^.

"Your most obliged freind & servant,

"W. BROMLEY."

Mr. Bromley was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Warwick twice, viz. 1690 and 1695, and subsequently ten times elected in succession one of the Burgesses for the University of Oxford. He was several times appointed by Parliament one of the Commissioners for taking, examining, and stating the public accounts of the kingdom. In 1710 he was Speaker of the House of Commons,* and sworn one of the Privy Council;† and after the dissolution of that Parliament he was one of the principal Secretaries of State. In proof of the high esteem in which he was held by the House of Commons for his talents and integrity, the following memorable circumstance is related. In 1706 (St. Thomas's day), when the family mansion of Baginton had been destroyed by fire, the calamitous intelligence was brought to him while attending his duty in that House, and a considerable sum was immediately voted by Parliament to defray the expense of rebuilding the structure.‡ On the front of this new mansion is an appropriate inscription from the Æneid, "Dii patrii, servate Domum." He confirmed a copy of his father's deed of benefactions to the parish of Baginton, the original of which, with other family MSS. had been destroyed in this fire. He died on the 13th Feb.

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* "The Commons being returned to their own House, proceeded accordingly to the choice of a Speaker; which, as was generally expected, fell, without any opposition, on William Bromley, esq. who for many years past had been chosen Member for the University of Oxford; and who could not fail of having all the votes of the Church party, of which he had been one of the most constant and most resolute leaders, particularly in the two first Parliaments of this reign, when he brought in and strenuously stickled for the *Occasional Conformity Bill*. Not to mention his natural and acquired abilities, and consummate experience of parliamentary methods of proceeding; which alone sufficiently recommended him to that high station. It is observable, that Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Smith (formerly Speaker), and another member, were at first proposed. But this was only to try the temper and affections of the House; for as soon as Mr. Bromley was named, the general voice was for him."

† The original of the following letter from the Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Steward (with no address preserved,) is in the British Museum (MS. Addit. 4107, Letter 152.)

"*June 6th*, 1710.

"MY LORD,—I find by the Speaker that the Queen has told him he shall be sworn of the Privy Councell the first opportunity, and therefore is desirous to know when any Council will be appointed. When any time is set by the Queen, I would beg the favour of your Lordship to let me know it, that I may acquaint him with it.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obt. humble servt. DEVONSHIRE."

In the same volume (Letter 134.) is the following letter from Mr. Bromley, then Secretary of State, to the Princess Sophia.

"*Feb.* 12, 1713-4.

"MADAM,—Since my son goes with Mr. Harley to Hanover, I beg your Highness will permit me to do myself the honour to assure you of my sincere and unfeigned regarde for your interests and those of your Serene Family, on which the future happiness of my country depends. This opinion will always engage me to be, with the most profound respect, Madam,

"Your Highnesses most obt. and most humble servt.

"W. BROMLEY.

"*Whitehall, Feb.* 12, 1713-4."

‡ Brewer's Warwickshire, inserted in "The Beauties of England and Wales," p. 47.

1731-2, and his death is thus recorded in the Daily Courant of Monday, Feb. 14:—

"Yesterday (Sunday, Feb. 13) morning, about six o'clock, died after a few days' illness, at his house in New Bond Street, William Bromley senior, esq. one of the oldest Members of the House of Commons. He was a representative in Parliament for the University of Oxford many years; and was also Speaker of that honourable House the latter end of Queen Anne's reign."

There is a full-length portrait of the Secretary in the mansion at Baginton, and another in the Picture Gallery at Oxford; an engraving has also been published, M. Dahl pinx. 1712. J. Smith fec. et excudit.

Mr. Secretary Bromley married Elizabeth, second daughter of Ralph Lord Stawell, and had issue two sons and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne: Thomas, the elder, was created M.A. by the university of Oxford, July 21, 1716. He dying unmarried, William, the younger, became heir to his father. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, created D.C.L. May 19, 1732. At the time of his father's death, he was M.P. for the borough of Warwick, having been returned at the general election of 1727. He was afterwards elected for the university of Oxford, on the death of George Clark, LL.D. in Feb. 1737; but died himself on the 12th of the following month. He married in 1725 Lucy Throckmorton, an heiress, whose father died before she was born, and her mother in childbirth of her.* She was the last of the family of Haseley, Warwickshire, and on his death she married Richard Chester, Esq. She died 1773.

His son and successor was William Throckmorton Bromley, Esq. who was elected M.P. for the county of Warwick in 1765 and 1768, but died in 1769, aged 42, having married Bridget, eldest daughter of Richard Davenport, of Calveley, co. Chester, Esq.

Their son, William Davenport Bromley, Esq. died in 1810 unmarried, and was the last heir male of the family. His sister and heiress, Lucy, was married to Captain Cromwell Price, an Irishman; but she died, also without children, in 1822. She left Baginton to her cousin, the Rev. Walter Davenport, youngest son of Davis Davenport, Esq. of Capesthorn House, co. Chester, and he assumed the name of Bromley. He has been twice married, first (in 1818) to Miss Gooch, daughter of the Archdeacon of Sudbury, and granddaughter of a former Bishop of Ely (her brother, the Rev. Frederick Gooch, is the present Rector of Baginton); and secondly (in 1829) to Lady Louisa Mary Dawson, aunt to the Earl of Portarlington. The Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley is the present lord of Baginton; but, residing at Wootton Hall near Ashbourne, he lets it to William Yates Peel, Esq. brother to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel.

In Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire is printed the epitaph at Baginton of Mrs. Ellen Campion, daughter of William Bromley, Esq. who died in 1632; but the following epitaphs to the family have not as yet been published:—

"P.M.S.

"In the repository adjoyning lie the bodys of Sir William Bromley, Knight of the Hon^ble^ Order of the Bath, and of Ursula, daughter of the Lord Leigh, his beloved wife—a lady worthy such a husband. His endowments and eminent vertues shewed he did not degenerate from his renowned ancestors. Firmly adhering to King Charles the Blessed Martyr, and taken fighting for him, he shared in the common calamities of sequestrations and imprisonment; and at last was obliged, till the happy restauration delivered him, not to go above two miles from home without leave. He gave a Farm and the Tithes to this Church for ever, and perpetual Charities to the Poor.

"William Bromley erected this monument, as an instance of filial duty and affection, when he beautifyed this chancel, A.D. 1723."

"P.M.S.

"In the vault belonging to the family lies the body of the Right Hon^ble^ William Bromley, Esq^r^. His behaviour grave, but not austere, his conversation instructive but unaffected, a true and steady member of the Establish'd Church, which he adorn'd by his example, and supported by his influence. He had many great trusts of several familes reposed in him, all which he executed to their intire sattisfaction and advantage. In the public busness of the State he shone with uncommon lustre; was chosen to serve this countey in two Parleiments, and unani-

* Gent. Mag. vol. vii. p. 189.

mously desired at a meeting of the Lords and Gentlemen to continue their Member in the succeding one, but at that time he prefer'd retirement to public business. He could not long remain in privacy, being soon forced into it by the University of Oxford, who elected him one of their Representatives in the year 1700, and he served that learned body with fidelity and honour in ten successive Parliments. Refusing imployment offer'd him in the State, he was twice appointed by Act of Parliment one of the Commissioners for stating the Public Accounts of the Kingdom, which trust he discharged with great wisdom and integrity. In the reign of Queen Anne he was with great unanimity chosen Speaker of the Hon^ble^ House of Commons, and fill'd the chair with singular credit and authority. Upon the dissolution of that Parliment he was appointed by her Majesty one of the principal Secretarys of State, in which office he continued during that good Queen's life. Her successor was pleased to offer him another employment, which he did not think proper to accept. He merited the greatest honours, never sought but often declined them. In all times and changes prefer'd integrity to the highest titles, and allow'd no views to interfere with the love of his country, in whose service he died February 13, 1731, aged 69, much lamented by those who had the honour of his acquaintance, and in the highest esteem and veneration of all good men."

"In the family vault, near this place, lies Mrs. Elizabeth Bromley, eldest daughter of the Right Hon^ble^ William Bromley, Esq^r^. Speaker of the House of Commons, and Secretary of State to the late Queen Anne, by his last lady, Elizabeth daughter of the Right Hon^ble^ Ralph Lord Stawell. She dyed Jan^y^ 26, 1742. During the whole course of her life she was constant in the practice of every Christian duty, and remarkable for an uncommon sweetness of temper; these good qualities indear'd her to her relations and freinds, and made her an example worthy to be follow'd by posterity.

"Mrs. Anne Bromley erected this monument as a testimony of that sincear affection and esteem which she retained for the memory of the best of sisters."

"In memory of William, son of the Right Hon'rable William Bromley, Esq. who died March the 12th, 1736, aged 38. Also of his son, William Throckmorton Bromley, Esq. elected Knight of the Shire for this county, in January, 1765, and re-elected in the spring of 1768, who died March the 4th, 1769, aged 42. And Bridget, his relict, the eldest daughter of Richard Davenport, of Calveley, in the county of Chester, Esq. who died February, 1778, aged 45. Of their daughters, Bridget, who died Apr^l^ 1787, aged 28, and Mary, who died June, 1787, aged 25. And of their son, William Davenport Bromley, Esq. who died June 29, 1810, aged 47.

"This monument was erected A.D. 1813 as a mark of sincere and affectionate respect, by Lucy, the relict of Cromwell Price, Esq. and second and only surviving daughter of William Throckmorton Bromley and Bridget his wife."

These lines are on the vault:—

REPOSITORIVM BROMLEIGHORVM,
AN: DO: 1677.

The following inscription is on a plain tomb in the churchyard:—

"Lucy Price, relict of Cromwell Price, Esq. died Aug. 19th, 1822, aged 64."

Yours, &c. W. Reader.

OBSERVATIONS OF CHARLES EARL OF DORSET.

(*Continued from Vol. XXX. p.* 494.)

[p. 1.] Time.—Time is Fame's cannibal, that first feeds her high and then devours her.

[*ib.*] Physitians.—Men should not skorn physitians, because life is hardly secured in sicknesse, but rather wonder that so glassy a frame can possibly be brought together againe when 'tis broken.

[*ib.*] Kings.—Simple kings are wrong'd by all men, wise kings wrong all others.

[*ib.*] King.—Under an ill king men have certaine laws for their faults and uncertaine rewards for their merit.

[p. 1.] Waiting.—Little diligence (such as closse waiting) is to meane for great minds in courts; and onely prevailes upon weak princes, who should look more upon them that serve them in armys and in councells. Waiting is a duty may be better perform'd by a groome than a man of understanding.

[*ib.*] Greatnesse.—Men quarrelle

not much with distant greatnesse, but if a God should live amongst us we should be quickly weary of him.

[p. 1.] Antiquity.—Unenvied antiquity.—V. T.

[*ib.*] Religion.—God never intended Religion to be learning, but faith.

[*ib.*] Idlenesse.—The mind seems overjoyd, and a little prowd, after honest labour, and after long idlenesse is as it were dull and guilty.

[*ib.*] Kings.—Contempt deposes kings tho they sit still in the throne.

[*ib.*] Kings.—In kings' great poverty the misteries of empire are laid open.

[*ib.*] Traffick.—When fashions are minded by courts, and toys beare staple rule, then traffique is lost with the people.

[*ib.*] Sabbath.—In latter times the Sabbath (which belongd to God) shall belong onely to priests, and they keep it more strictly than ever, because they are feasted, and heard to talk in it.

[*ib.*] Kings.—When kings discend within, outward respect, which is the preservation of government, declines too.

[*ib.*] Kings.—Children, and foolish kings having favourites, play away their time with babies of their owne makeing.

[*ib.*] The Living.—The reason why the living are not esteemed so much as the dead, is that we onely consider the endowments of the last, of the living we se the uncomelynesses necessary to humane flesh and fashion.

[*ib.*] Man.—Partial man! who hunts and destroys mischievous creatures that annoy him, and is offended when God does the same to him.

[*ib.*] Moses.—Those execrable men who think Moses a fals imposter, doe observe in reading his books that he takes more paines to have the people well govern'd and obedient after his death than whilst he lives, which is not the study of ambitious fals polititians.

[*ib.*] Reason.—The Apostles took paines (even to those who had seen the miracles of Christ and theirs) to perswade reasonably the reasons of men with the coherence of ancient prophysies with present actions: how much more ought we now to perswade the reasons of men with al rational arguments, since we have now no miracles.

[p. 1.] Armor.—Being unarmd makes men cowards, for Nature, which studies to preserve herself, the lesse she can 'scape unhurt, the more she thinks of flying.

[*ib.*] Plenty.—Beasts of prey and vermine are made, because, if there were not such to devour our plenty, we should fal asleep with luxury, and forget God.

[*ib.*] Preferment.—Wealth and preferment at court is got by servile low attendance, flattery, &c. Then why should good men who cannot submit to this take it ill that they are not great? that is, why should they unreasonably (without disbursing the price at which kings are sould,) think to have them for nothing?

[*ib.*] Bribes.—Women and priests are the best conveyers of bribes to forreign states.

[*ib.*] Liberty of Conscience.—If the People will have liberty of conscience (as no doubt they ought to have), then, in consideration of the bloody effects which diversity of opinions has produced, the people must be contented that at their charge such a force be mentain'd that may keep them quiet whose active spirits may make them dangerous to the Publick.

[*ib.*] Nobility.—Multiplication of nobility begets disrespect to that degree; and that degree disrespected, because 'tis neere the throne begets disesteeme to the king.

[*ib.*] Battell.—Those who are prompt to adventure and hazard all in a battle, are commonly more successefull than those who make crafty defensive war; the first seemes to trust God most, the other themselves.

[*ib.*] Religion.—People who are constrained by law to serve God, serve not God but their prince, because religion is voluntary.

[*ib.*] Soldiers.—Soldiers are sooner preferr'd by doeing service in fields that are nere their prince, but they sooner get great reputation by actions in distant countrys; for fame increases the actions as she flies, and they are not so obnoxious to the envy of courtiers, who really feare none but closse waiters.

[p. 1.] CEREMONIES.—The ceremonies of the ancients had more reverence than those amongst us; they consisted of blood and killing. The departure of life begets a gravity in spectators.

[*ib.*] GOD.—If God should appeare familiarly amongst us, he would not be valued, unlesse men had the judgments of angells.

[*ib.*] GREAT ACTIONS.—The next to doeing great actions ourselves is to celebrate others that doe them.

[*ib.*] REWARDS.—Princes love them better whome they have rewarded than those who have served them.

[*ib.*] LEAGUES.—All leagues are fetters into which states condemn themselves, rather than to perish by those who are too mighty for them, as prisoners rather choose to be condemn'd to the gallies than be hang'd; and states make no more conscience of breaking leagues when it is convenient for them, than the others doe of getting away when they have a good opertunity.

[*ib.*] TAXES.—The reason why the Italians beare the heavy taxes of their several princes so patiently, is because the common people amongst them is wise and civil.

[p. 2.] SECRESY.—The greatest piece of prudence in affaires is secresy. We know easyly to keep our seecrets from our enemies, but not from our freinds.

[*ib.*] KINGS.—Kings are companions of the laws at least, if they are not masters of them.

[*ib.*] DULNESSE.—Slow and dull of speech, as if ones thoughts loyter'd behind.

[*ib.*] LIFE.—Why should we fear to loose a thing, which, being lost, cannot be mourned? Such is life.

[*ib.*] DEATH.—Our death is but a peece of the world's order, and but a parcel of the world's life.

[*ib.*] SLEEP.—Oh provident nature! that arms defenceless sleep with innocence.

(Then follow many maxims from Cicero, some translated, as the following.)

[*ib.*] CRITICKS.—He that can be author of any excellence is more to be esteemd, than he who is expert to find out the excellence or faults of another. Id facile faciat quivis mediocrite literatus, et, si artificiosum est intelligere quæ sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte.—Cic. l. 4, ad Her.

[p. 2.] EXAMPLES.—I wonder why Cicero should by no meanes approve of the Græcians, who, in their rules of rhetherick, bring examples from others. —Cic. l. 4, ad Her.

[p. 3 b.] CÆSAR.—Tully gives Julius Cæsar great praises for his oratory, and commends his Commentaries.—Cic. de Cla. Orat.

[p. 4.] FACTIONS.—To provide that that part be ever the greatest in number and power which favours the state as now it stands; this to be observed as a very oracle in all commonwealths. —Rawleigh's Maxims of State, p. 22.

[*ib.*] FAVOURITS. — More princes have suffered by being immoderately kind to some particular persons, than for being over severe to the people in general; none but weak kings have very great favourits.

[p. 4 b.] BOOKS. — Books do but little good: fooles do not understand them, and wise men are seldom convinced by any thing but their own experience.

[p. 6 b.] INTEREST. — It does often prove a wrong way to judg of a country by its interest, for most princes now a dayes goe directly against it. The Emperor is not so willing to conclude the peace of Hungary as his interest requires. We, against our interest, sit still while France increases. At this rate, it is the interest of all the Princes of the Empire to be unanimous with the Emperor, yet many of 'em side with France. We should look as well into the passions and inclinations of princes as their interest, to judge of 'em rightly.

[*ib.*] LAWS.—All laws are but contracts, where the people agree one with another that such things shal be done.

[*ib.*] GOVERNMENT.—That nation is unhappy when those that govern have one interest, and those that are governd have another.

[p. 7.] GOVERNMENT.—'Tis a great question which is best, a good form of goverment with ill governours, or a bad form of goverment with good governours. The first is safest; in the last vertue and bravery are best rewarded.—C. D.

[*ib.*] COUNCELL. — When we give councell we must not too much reflect

upon what is past, but rather consider the present, and provide against the future.

[p. 7.] CREDIT.—The old King, forced by necessity, seised 200,000*l.* which was in the mint in the year 38; tho' he repaid it in a short time, the mint has never since recovered its credit.—Sir Wm. Temple's Miscellanies, p. 154.

[*ib.*] PARLIAMENT.—A King of England greatest at the head of his Parliament, and when he goes upon councells that agree with the general bent and spirit of his people.—Sir W. T. Misc. p. 166.

[p. 7 b.] FAME.—He whose fortune it is to doe any great action, should push himself forward whilst it is fresh in the minds of men, for they quickly cool, and the fame and memory both of good and bad things is quickly lost and forgotten.

[p. 12.] MASTER OF THE REVELLS.—Sir Henry Herbert, in a tryal he had with my father to prove the antiquity of the Master of the Revells office, produced a very old man, who deposed that a long time since a smal company of players represented a cobler and his daughters upon the stage; the cobler complained in the Star Chamber; the Master of the Revells for licencing this was fined and put out of his office, and the players whipped. This I had from Mr. C. K. M. R. and T. S.

[*ib.*] OCCASIONAL WRITERS.—We are seldome improved by occasional writings; for interest and faction doe so biasse the authors that we cannot believe them in what appears most near to truth.

[p. 23.] SIR JOHN HOLBORN.—I have heard Mr. Powle say, that Sir John Holborn* penned the Declaration of 12 Aug. '42. (Printed in Husband's Collections.)

[p. 24. *verso.*] DECLARATIONS.—The Declaration of Aug. 12, '42, is with the greatest judgment, art, and strength of reason, and with the most moderation, of any set out in those times, confessing what was really amisse in the former managing the government.

[p. 24.] MINISTERS.—In good governments men are affraid to be misrepresented to the king; in bad, they are affraid the king should misrepresent them to the ministers.

[p. 24.] MONARCHY OR COMMONWEALTH.—Monarchies are in danger of great convulsions when one man (their prince) happens to be weak or wicked; but commonwealths are safe till the whole people become corrupt. But then monarchy has this advantage, that the one man (their prince) may die in a short time; but 'tis a long while before a corrupt people is restored to right reason. One may date the corruption of Rome from the first civil war, and count from thence till they were settled under Augustus, and you will find they were mad, and in a bad condition a long while.

[*ib.*] PREACHING PARSONS AND EVIL MINISTERS.—The chiefest mischief is done us by a few; a smal number of preaching parsons (who gaine by the separation) keep the fanatics from church, and a smal number of pitiful ministers, who get by the mismanagement of affaires, have kept our princes from agreeing with their people; a few mislead great councells, and raise the first mutinies in armies.

[*ib.*] MINISTERS.—The ministers grow richest under princes who govern ill and carelessly, as stewards do under disorderly masters. For which reason, but few ministers desire a settlement; they can have but little to do justice and give the people law; the great summes are given to get the law wrested, and to have injustice done.

[*ib.*] PRECEDENTS, OR A DISCONTENTED PARTY.—The best times often produce the worst precedents; for in good times the people let many things slip, being then at ease and not suspitious, and so not watchful over the government. To preserve mixed governments there must be a discontented party alwaies finding fault, to watch what advantages one part of the government gets over the other.

[p. 25.] VERTUE OR POETRY.—If any man (having ability to imitate what he pleases) imitate in his poems both good and evil, let him be reverenced as a sacred, admirable, and pleasant person; but be it likewise known, he must have no place in our commonwealth. This was sayd by Plato. When the commonwealth is

* Sir Robert Holborn was a distinguished lawyer in the reign of Charles I. qu. was there a Sir John Holborn also?

good and vertuous poets are of great use, for as they are men who live by the people, so they promote that inclination which reigns strongest in the people. But in a commonwealth growing corrupt they are very dangerous, for they keep on that corruption. Then their poverty makes them lyable to be corrupted by the men in power, to abuse what vertue they please, and exalt every vice. Plato had seen Aristophanes brought to render Socrates (the most vertuous man that ever was) ridiculous to the people. The severe vertue of Socrates had made him uneasy to the great men of Athens.

[p. 33.] PUNISHMENT.—They should never pretend to punish vice that have no intention to promote vertue.

[*ib.*] RELIGION.—All we say of religion is guesse. One sayd to Hobbs, "You are a very wise man; what think you of the other world?" Hobbs replyed, "Why doe you aske me about a matter of which al people know alike? Known countrys are better described in some mapps than others, but terra incognita is as truly set out in one as another."

[p. 34.] GREATNESSE.—'Tis necessary to that thing which we commonly call greatnesse, that a man should have been first in the court, where is frequent opportunitys of making dependents; then to be turned out and disgraced in court, which gives an interest with the common people. The best instance of this was the Duke of Guise.

[p. 41.] BUILDINGS.—Magnificent buildings in a citty (tho' for the present expensive) yet in the future bring an annual profit from the curiosity of strangers; therefore it is not amisse for an opulent people to collect fine pictures, statues, medals, and antiquities; for the resort of strangers to see these rarieties will, in processe of time, pay for their expense.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.—No. VII.

Letters of William III. and Louis XIV. and of their Ministers; illustrative of the Domestic and Foreign Politics of England, from the Peace of Ryswick to the Accession of Philip V. of Spain, 1697 *to* 1700. *Edited by* Paul Grimblot. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

THIS title-page is scarcely accurate. One-fourth of the first volume, and indeed a very valuable portion of the work, relates to negotiations which preceded the peace of Ryswick. Whilst the grave negotiators were protocolling fruitlessly at Ryswick, each party defeating its own real object by its utter want of confidence in its opponents, William III. employed his friend the Earl of Portland to settle the business with Marshal Boufflers, the commander of the French army then in the field in Flanders. Under the protection of flags of truce the two hostile soldiers met in a friendly way, in villages, and other appointed places, and soon brought to a close a negotiation which threatened to baffle the wisdom of more practised diplomatists. This fact, unknown at the time, has been discovered by recent historians, but the exact way in which the peace was brought about, the course and current of the actual negotiation, are now for the first time laid open in the work before us. Such an important portion of its contents should not have been disregarded in the title-page.

Besides grants of forfeited estates and other very substantial tokens of the approval of his master, Portland was rewarded for his success by the appointment of first ambassador from William III. to the court of France. The occasion was an important one. Until the signature of the peace of Ryswick France knew but one King of England, the deposed James II., to whom she had kindly and generously given an asylum at St. Germains. She was now admitting into her list of European sovereigns James's deposer; and whilst James and his mimic court still fluttered about the grand monarque, dependent upon his bounty for their daily bread, and humble suppliants to him for assistance in the recovery of their forfeited dignities, there was to be admitted to the same court a representative of him who for

ten years past had been the real King of England, but whose title France had denied, and whose person and pretensions she had hated and ridiculed. By the exercise of qualities which France had come to understand and appreciate, William had now compelled a recognition of the rights of his people, and of his actual position as a king. It was Portland's task to represent this newly-acknowledged sovereign at the proudest and greatest court in Europe, and in the face of a nation who had scoffed at his master, and ridiculed him, and fought against him, but in vain. The book before us contains the records of this embassy in a correspondence between the ambassador and his sovereign. They are friendly, confidential letters; on the part of the sovereign, occasionally warmer than might have been anticipated from his general character, and on the part of the ambassador respectful but simple, and altogether devoid of that humble adulation which runs through the more studied letters addressed by French ambassadors to their great and haughty sovereign.

Portland's embassy would have been more dignified, and more in accordance with both ambassador and sovereign, if it had been simpler. William and his envoy fell into the natural error of aping the grandeur of the court of Louis XIV. and expended in that way an enormous sum of money, which William could but ill afford, without receiving one whit the better treatment. All kinds of paltry attempts were made to lessen Portland's dignity, and consequently that of his newly-acknowledged master. The ambassador was obliged to stand stiffly upon his rights, even in order to secure his carriage the ceremonial precedence to which it was entitled as the representative of his master's actual sovereignty. Angry disputes arose with the master of the ceremonies upon grave points of etiquette. On one occasion the Earl was required to receive a messenger from the Duchess of Burgundy "halfway down the steps," as he had done to a messenger from the King. "I refused," he says, "to receive him except at the door of the ante-chamber, which is at the top of the stairs. This gave rise to a lengthened dispute, during which he was standing halfway up the stairs, and I at the top, while messengers passed backwards and forwards between us. At length I sent him word that I would descend some steps to meet him, and that if this did not content him it would be best for each of us to go our own way without my having the honour of seeing him, for that undoubtedly I should do no more; upon which he came up." (i. 220.)

Another gentleman was more stubborn and more unfortunate. He was coming to sup with the ambassador. A dispute had already arisen about Portland's seeing certain of his more illustrious guests back to their carriages on their departure. Portland was unwilling to increase the number of persons to whom it was thought right to pay this troublesome token of respect. On arriving at the hotel of the embassy the ambassador's present guest determined to sit warily in his carriage until this solemn question should have been decided. It was argued at first with gravity and afterwards in anger. The guest was firm; the host was obstinate. As a final argument the noble Lord threatened the ambassador that if he did not yield the point he himself would not quit his carriage. Portland scornfully told him he might remain in it for ever, and the insulted visitor departed supperless in a rage.

Portland allows that he was not always quite sure that he was right in these alarming disputes, but he found obstinacy to be a good substitute for knowledge, and to be almost as much respected. The conductor of ambassadors and Louis's gallant courtiers occasionally exhibited a kind of Chinese astonishment at Portland's Dutch stubbornness. Amongst the persons who accompanied William's ambassador on this occasion were "Lords Cavendish, Hastings, Raby, and Woodstock, Mr. Fielding, Colonel Stanhope, and Mr. Charles Boyle." Prior the poet went as a secretary. Madame de Maintenon was the only person about the court who refused to see the English ambassador. He strove to be allowed to pay his respects to her, but in vain. He made excuses to his master for her rejection of his advances, but William was too clear-sighted not to

perceive the actual reason, and was foolish enough to be vexed at it.

The serious business transacted by Portland at Paris principally related to two objects: 1. The removal of James II. from St. Germains, and indeed from France into Italy. This he was unable to accomplish. 2. The more difficult subject of a proper settlement of the balance of power in Europe in the event of the death of the King of Spain, and the succession of the Dauphin to the throne of that vast monarchy. We cannot follow the steps of this intricate negotiation, the policy, and even the propriety, of which on the part of William III., without the concurrence of the Emperor, may well be doubted. Equally doubtful was the actual design of the King of France. Leaving these subjects for the present, it is enough to point out that the volumes before us contain the correspondence respecting this negotiation between William III. Portland, and the pensionary Heinsius, on the one side, and Louis XIV. and Count Tallard his ambassador in London on the other. Keeping the negotiation secret from every body else, the English King in this way concluded a partition treaty, to which the great seal was put by Lord Somers almost without knowing its contents. By this treaty France and other countries were to receive various equivalents, and the kingdom of Spain was to descend to the son of the Elector of Bavaria. The treaty was concluded on the 11th October, 1698. In the following February the labour was rendered fruitless by an act of Providence. The son of the Elector of Bavaria was seized with small-pox and died after an illness of a few days. Thus the whole design was frustrated. The fragments of the broken web were skilfully put together again by the same negotiators as before, except Portland, who retired in a huff because the King had got another favourite during Portland's embassy in France. A second partition treaty was agreed upon. The Archduke Charles was substituted for the deceased prince of Bavaria, and once more the peace of Europe was secured, as it was thought, by this settlement between France, England, and Holland. After a few months the King of Spain died, leaving all his dominions by will to the Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin. The event was unexpected. Louis XIV. assembled his council in the apartments of Madame de Maintenon. Some of his ministers contended for abiding by the treaty. "What has the Duke of Anjou done," inquired the Maintenon, "that he should be deprived of his rights?" The remark was conclusive. The treaty was repudiated; and here the present work comes to an end. Our readers know that there ensued one of the bloodiest, and for this country one of the most glorious, of wars.

The papers here published are derived from three sources: 1. The letters between Louis XIV. and Marshal Boufflers and Count Tallard were selected by the Editor from the War Office in Paris, and "the Foreign Office," we presume, in Paris also. These are all new to English history. We should have preferred their being printed in the original French. No translation, nor any other contrivance, can make a collection of such letters popular, and persons who desire to use them for historical purposes would find the language of the originals more satisfactory than any translation, however skilful. 2. The second collection of papers here published is that of the letters between William III. and the Earl of Portland. The originals of these are all in French, and remain in the possession of the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. They were copied by Sir James Mackintosh, and were slightly used by the continuator of his History of England, but are now here published in translations for the first time. Again we must express our regret that the originals were not published instead of translations. 3. The third collection here published consists of letters from William III. to the pensionary Heinsius. These were written in Dutch, and are here printed as translated by the Editor from a French translation made for Sir James Mackintosh. These letters are not new. They were printed (nearly ninety in number) in the second volume of the Hardwicke State Papers (4to. 1778), pp. 333—398, having been communicated to Lord Hardwicke by the Pensionary Fagel. The present Editor prints some letters that were not printed by Lord Hardwicke. He

has also supplied some very curious passages evidently designedly omitted by Lord Hardwicke, or by the person who supplied him with the transcripts. But, on the other hand, M. Grimblot has made some retrenchments or omissions, in the propriety of which we cannot concur, and has neither printed some letters that are given in Lord Hardwicke's collection, nor has he availed himself of that work to correct the mistakes of Sir James Mackintosh's transcriber; so that even now the series of this important correspondence is neither complete nor altogether correct in either work.

But if these defects are apparent in the only part of the book in which we have any means of testing the labours of the Editor, it is no less certain that, in that very portion of the book, the restoration of the suppressed passages to which we have alluded, gives this work considerable interest. These restored passages relate to the proceedings in the English Parliament when William was compelled to disband his army and dismiss his Dutch guard. They exhibit the King's feelings on that occasion as highly excited, and clearly shew that at that time he was very near putting in practice his threat of resigning the government and returning to Holland. A few of these passages are worth printing as specimens.

"Dec. 16—26, 1698. I am very glad that Holland has agreed to the war-budget. I should like if matters here went on equally well in Parliament; but the proceedings in the House of Commons to-day (of which you shall be informed) annoy me to such a degree that I cannot at present tell you any more about them." (ii. 214.)

"Jan. 6—16, 1699. Matters in Parliament here are taking a turn which drives me mad. I shall soon see myself forced to take a step that will astonish them; but I cannot speak more of it at present." (ii. 233.)

"Jan. 13—23, 1699. I am sorry to be obliged to tell you that matters here go on worse than one ever could have fancied, and that I foresee nothing but confusion and troubles. If France has advanced any money for this purpose, it has turned to a very bad use. I can assure you that nothing is more superfluous; for, in general, people here are so bad and ill-disposed, that they have no need of pay as an inducement to abandon wholly their own safety." (ii. 238.)

"March 21—31, 1699. Last Saturday I desired to make a new attempt in the House of Commons to see if they would not have sufficient respect for me to agree to keep my Dutch guards a little longer in the pay of the kingdom. But this attempt has had the opposite effect, and the House has resolved to send me a very impertinent address on the subject. Hence these troops must embark this week." (ii. 310.)

"May 5—15, 1699. At last this sad session is at an end, and I intend, please God, to leave for Holland, at the beginning of next month: God knows how I long for that moment. I have not yet informed any one of my intention; but this does not prevent all the world from talking about it already." (ii. 328.)

"May 12—22, 1699. It is not possible to pay a farthing to any body, considering the state in which Parliament has left me, as I have already informed you: hence neither Munster nor any other prince may look for anything from me." (ii. 330.)

"Nov. 17—27, 1699. Parliament opened yesterday. You will see from my speech that I ask nothing for myself: I speak only of their own safety in general terms. Hence one might expect a session that would offer no difficulty; but people here have such a strange temper that I dare not form any expectation. Opinions are divided as to what is going to be done. But I assure you that nobody is in a condition to judge, or even to form the slightest conjecture about it. We must always say here like the newspapers, 'time will show.' Both Houses have adjourned till Friday next." (ii. 379.)

"April 12—23, 1700. At last I prorogued Parliament yesterday. It has been in truth the most dismal session I have ever had. The members have separated in great disorder and after many extravagances. Unless one had been present he could have no notion of their intrigues; one cannot even describe them." (ii. 398.)

These and other passages, which were all kept out of the Hardwicke papers, and are now for the first time brought to light, shew the entire want of cordiality between the King and the Parliament. A passage in one of Lord Hardwicke's letters, not here printed, exhibits its cause. The King writes: "It seems as if it were a punishment from heaven that people here are so little sensible to what passes without the island, though we ought to have the same interests and anxieties as those upon the continent." This the

English people never could be brought to believe: they were, indeed, anxious not to believe it. And, whilst they allowed that it was but natural for Holland to keep up her army whilst her great neighbours stood at bay, Englishmen cast a thankful glance upon the watery barrier which surrounded them, and disbanded their army, Dutch guards and all, with the most entire absence of apprehension.

One extract more and we will come to a close. It shall be a description of William given by one of the Ryswick plenipotentiaries on the part of France.

"He received us alone in his cabinet, where we three entered without any attendants, and were about half an hour in conversation with him. He saluted us very courteously all three in succession, both as we entered and as we left, and spoke very politely to us individually. He speaks well and to the point, and seems careful to choose the terms which he employs, so as to express neither too much nor too little. He speaks French well, and has no foreign accent. He speaks thick and very slowly. He is thin, and appears to be of a weak constitution, notwithstanding the great fatigue which he daily undergoes in hunting, as he did yesterday, in this cold weather, from morning till evening." (i. 136.)

Mons. Grimblot seems to anticipate that some change in the general estimation of the Earl of Portland will be one of the results of his publication. We can scarcely think so. It exhibits him, it is true, playing his part creditably as a diplomatist, although at Paris not without some indiscretions, and it sets forth his master's great kindness towards him; but it also shows that no regard for the necessity of William's service could prevent his flying off from the court when he found himself likely to be eclipsed by the rising brilliancy of Keppel. Portland was evidently a pettish, jealous man,—which he has always been thought to be,—but certainly not devoid of talent. If that has ever been supposed, this work will establish the contrary.

The Editor has done his work well. It was only from his own statement in the Preface that we discovered him to be a foreigner. Few English editors could have written so good a Preface, or would have shewn such good judgment in the notes. We have spoken freely upon points on which we think there might have been some improvement, or on which we differ from him in opinion, but we are not the less ready to acknowledge that our literature is highly indebted to him for bringing the treasures of foreign archives to bear upon the illustration of our national history. His book will take its stand amongst our best collections of Diplomatic Correspondence.

THE MUSEUM DISNEIANUM.

THE names of Hollis, of Brand, and of Disney have already been long enrolled among the most liberal patrons of learning and the most devoted admirers of classical antiquity. The Museum Disneianum owes its formation chiefly to the united labours of the two former, its present preservation to the latter; who, with a generosity of spirit worthy of his predecessors, has now perpetuated its fame, and diffused the information it is capable of conveying, by the aid of the draftsman and engraver, elucidated by his own learned observations, in two goodly quarto volumes,* which correspond in form and appearance with the publications illustrative of the national collection of marbles in the British Museum.

Mr. Thomas Hollis was the heir to a large fortune, amassed by an eminent family of merchants in the city of London. They were dissenters by re-

* Museum Disneianum, being a Description of a Collection of Ancient Marbles, in the possession of John Disney, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., at the Hyde, near Ingatestone. With Engravings. 1846. 4to.

Museum Disneianum, Part II. being a Description of a Collection of various Specimens of Ancient Art, in the possession of John Disney, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. With Engravings by George Measom, Upper Seymour Street, Euston Square, 1848. 4to.

ligious profession; and from the instruction of Dr. Jeremiah Hunt, Dr. Foster, and other eminent persons of that persuasion, he imbibed his freedom of sentiment and ardent love of liberty. His education had been partly received at Amsterdam, and in 1748 he again visited Holland, with the intention of proceeding on more extended continental travels. His companion in this tour, and in one of greater extent, undertaken in 1750, was Thomas Brand, esq. of the Hyde near Ingatestone, who subsequently became his heir, and added the name of Hollis to his own.

It was during these tours, and in the period extending from 1748 to 1753, that the greater part of the antiquities, still remaining at the Hyde, were collected. In the year 1761 Mr. Chambers the architect (afterwards Sir William,) built a new hall at that mansion, for their reception and arrangement. Some additions to the collection, as well of marbles as other antiquities, have been made by the present owner, Mr. Disney, who some twenty years ago returned from Italy laden with fresh stores from that emporium of art.

The First Part of the Museum Disneianum contains fifty-nine plates in lithography, all executed by Mr. L. A. Hammersley, principal of the Government School of Design at Nottingham. The first forty-three represent various marbles,—chiefly busts, some whole-length statues, and some bas-reliefs. Mr. Disney's general remarks on the collection are as follow:

"With regard to the character of these marbles, as to excellence or genuineness, every one will judge for himself. I do not pretend to direct the taste of other people; but, having seen many and very numerous collections of various degrees of importance, from those of the Vatican, Florence, and the Louvre, down to my own, I have formed opinions which I am not disposed to obtrude upon the public, being unwilling to expose myself to the imputation of partiality or prejudice.

"I may, however, be allowed to feel some little pride and satisfaction, when that opinion has been strengthened on the judgment of such men as John Flaxman, James Christie, and Taylor Combe, all of whom I have seen at the Hyde, and have given me their sentiments without reserve, which I have respectively noticed in each case, either by stating their names at length or by initials, as J. F., J. C., T. C.

"Besides these worthy and celebrated men, I have been favoured with the suggestions and opinions of my learned and excellent friends, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Henry Ellis, and Mr. Hawkins, who succeeded Mr. Combe as curator of the antiquities in the British Museum. To these gentlemen I must acknowledge the great obligations I am under for their assistance in compiling this work, and also to Mr. Charles Newton."

The seventeen latter plates represent cinerary urns and inscribed tablets, which are accompanied by the learned explanations of the late Rev. James Tate, Canon of St. Paul's, written when visiting the Hyde, so long ago as 1809. Such memorials generally derive their chief value from the commentator's skill, who is enabled by comparison and juxta-position to explain their construction with critical certainty, in cases where the most learned ingenuity, without such assistance, would only be liable to be misled into unprofitable conjecture. The systematic collection of inscriptions is therefore much to be commended, for it provides an armoury to which the scholar may repair when any monument of extraordinary interest is discovered.

We now turn to the Second Volume of the Museum Disneianum, which was given to the world in the year 1848.

The contents of the Second Part are more miscellaneous than those of the First. Besides five bronze statues, which are represented in lithography by Mr. Scharf, they consist of a variety of antiquities, chiefly in bronze, all of which have been engraved on wood, with great boldness and effect, by Mr. George Measom. Of these engravings the Plates which accompany the present article are specimens.

The first of these exhibits a tripod Thuribulum, found at Pompeii in the year 1790. It is thirteen inches high, standing on three goat's legs: a wreath of flowers hangs down between each leg, and a woman's head is attached to each wreath. There are two handles representing the heads and necks of swans. The interior of the patera is highly wrought with leaves, and the so-called honeysuckle, in a circle: in the centre is a head of Medusa. It has a hole broken through it.

TRIPOD THURIBULUM,
in the Museum Divncianum.

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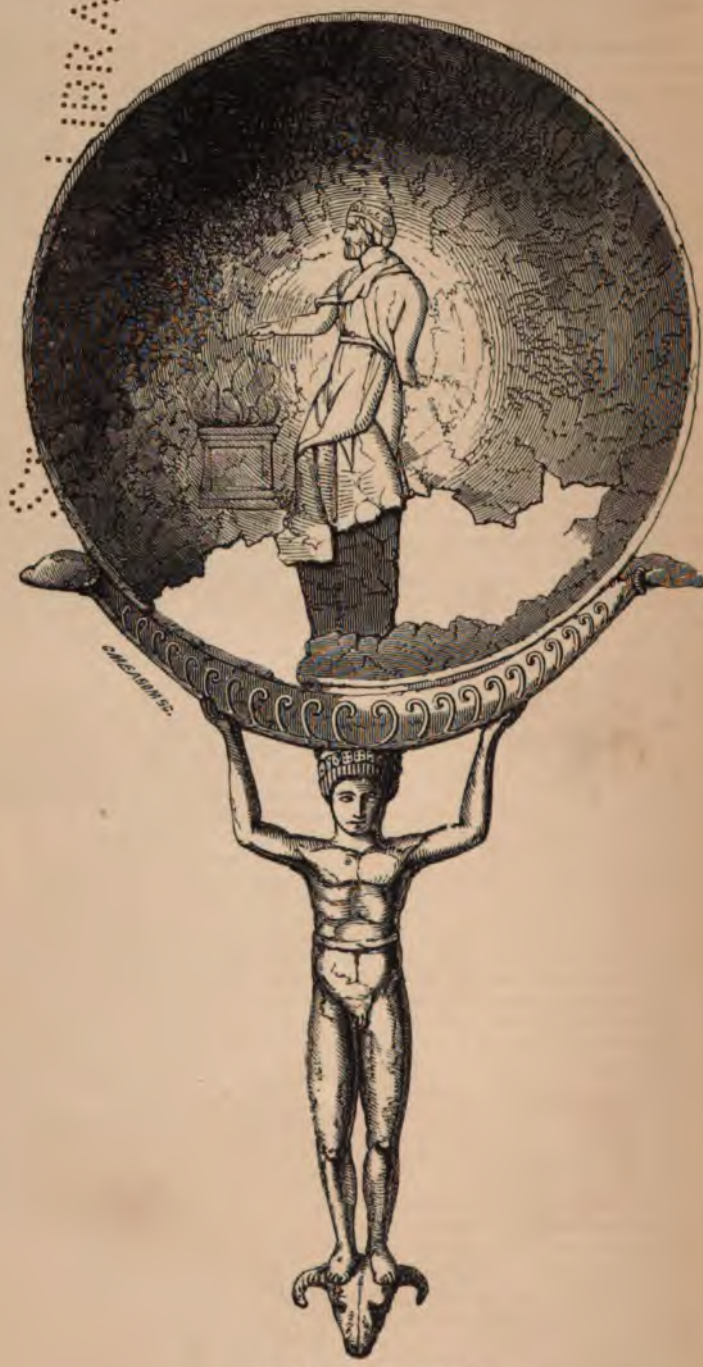


ROMAN STEW PAN,
in the Museum Disneianum.

This was probably used to hold the frankincense and verbena upon the altars, and thence called a thuribulum, though a thuribulum was more commonly a box.

Bronze tripods were perhaps the most favourite offering made by the Greeks to their temples. Pausanias, when describing Athens, mentions the Street of Tripods, leading from the Prytaneum, so called because there were in that street many temples, in which were a great number of tripods of bronze.

The next subject is an ornamented Stew-pan, found in the same year at Herculaneum.

"The dish itself is eight inches and three quarters in diameter, and about three inches deep: it is engraved in the inside with the figure of a priest making a sacrifice. The handle is curious and exceedingly beautiful; it consists of the figure of a man seven inches and a quarter long, at whose feet is a ram's head: his arms are extended so as to be above his head, and serve as branches to support the pan. They hold, however, a sort of crescent, which intervenes between him and it; at each end of which there is also a ram's head. Behind the man's head, and rising between his shoulders, and reaching nearly to the centre of the bottom of the vessel, is an acanthus leaf. The figure itself is much in the Egyptian style, and crowned with flowers. Caylus has one of these engraved in his Receuil; but the handle of his is straight, having also a ram's head at the end; he calls it 'Espece de Casserolle.'—Receuil, vol. vii. pl. xxxv.

"These ornamented pans were used to serve up the viands *hot* at table. In the British Museum is a terra-cotta vase, on which is represented persons at supper, and a boy waiting upon them, carrying one of these things to each of the party."

In the third plate are represented the lid, front, and side of a bronze box. This elegant production of ancient art was described by Count Caylus as an Acerra, or coffer for containing incense. It is engraved in his Recueil, vol. iv. p. 281, but without the lid, which by some accident was then missing; and he closed a dissertation of four pages upon it in these words:—"Je finis cet article en assurant que j'ai peu vu d'ouvrage Romain, de ce mouvement, de ce gout, de cette execution."

It was given to Caylus by father Paciaudi, a distinguished antiquary, and librarian to the Duke of Parma. In the year 1765 it came, with the lid, into the hands of Mr. Thomas Hollis, from whom it descended to Mr. Brand Hollis and to the Rev. Dr. Disney; but after the death of the latter, in 1816, it became the property of a lady, and was restored to the Museum Disneianum only in the year 1848. Whilst it belonged to the lady she confided it to the care of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, in order to have hinges supplied, and to prevent the future wandering of the lid. The workman employed unfortunately removed its patina, that "most interesting and valuable evidence of age," gave it a fresh coat of lacquer, and, it is believed, made grooves inside for partitions, in order that it might serve as a work-box.

"From the fresh and brilliant appearance (adds Mr. Disney) which this barbarous change has given it, it may be suggested by those who form hasty and off-hand opinions in such cases, that this was the work of Benvenuto Cellini, to whom many things are ascribed he never saw.

"I have seen many of his celebrated works, and possess some, and have observed that in his, and the articles of his day, where the artist introduced an ornament as pendent to another, they were identically alike: now, here, the two musical instruments under the horses are different; one is a lyre, and the other is the pipe of unequal reeds. The wreaths at the ends are hung upon the sculls of oxen, exactly resembling wreaths similarly hung upon a marble ossuarium in my possession, of the time of Augustus. The figures of Cellini have wings, and generally no arms: those on this specimen have arms as well as wings, very common on Roman sarcophagi. From all these circumstances, and the evidently concurrent judgment of Paciaudi and Caylus, and the unhesitating admission of numerous antiquaries personally known to me and my ancestors for above eighty years, I have no difficulty in stating my full conviction, that this splendid monument is of genuine Roman work."

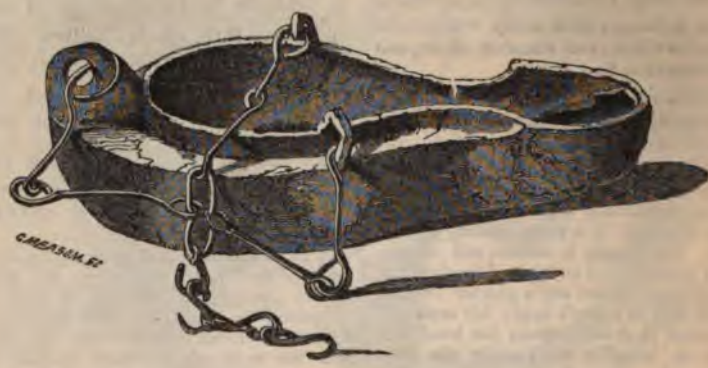
The fourth plate represents a magnificent lamp with ten burners, which was found in the ruins of Herculaneum about the year 1795.

"The centre part of this lamp is nine inches in diameter, and has ten lights radiating from it, each terminating in a bull's head, so contrived, that the flame would issue out from between the horns. The top of the oil vessel is adorned with

five bacchanalian heads and vine-leaves, beautifully wrought. The lid is surmounted with a head of Jupiter Ammon, three inches high. There are letters on the necks of the bulls, forming the word MNHΣ. The letters and style of work are of the best time of the Greek republics.

"Mnevis was the mystic bull of Heliopolis, where he was worshipped as the representative of Noah, as Apis was worshipped at Memphis. (Bryant, Mythol. ii. 415.)"

There are several other lamps in the Disney collection, made like this for suspension; but we must pass over these, and turn from the most magnificent to the humblest, of the form which was doubtless in most common use among the Romans.



"This lamp is unornamented, and of coarse work. The centre of the oil vessel is, as usual, hollowed at the top, and here has an elevated rim round it to prevent the oil being spilled. There are three staples for chains; and some part of the chains themselves are still attached. It was found at Herculaneum in 1790, and bought at Naples in 1796."

The collection also contains a variety of hand lamps. The specimen of which an engraving is subjoined is ornamented with peculiar beauty. It was formerly in the collection of Dr. Mead. On each side is a head of Medusa, and the concave surface is richly chased with leaves and ears of wheat. The handle represents the head and neck of a swan, and in the hollow of the underside is the mask of a satyr.

Mr. Disney's vases and fictilia are still reserved for a future Part of the Museum Disneianum; and we wish him all health and the continuance of his accustomed energy, that he may complete, by this addition, the classic temple which is destined to perpetuate his name in conjunction with those of Hollis and of Brand.

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ROMAN LAMP FOR TEN LIGHTS,
in the Museum Dianeianum.

STANFORD LIBRARY

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 11.

CIRCUMSTANCES caused me, during last autumn, to make some observations in two counties after a lapse of near upon twenty years, the results of which may not be entirely barren of temporary entertainment to a certain number of your readers.

The three *Brickhills*,—

Three Brickhills all of a row,
Little Brickhill, and Great Brickhill, and
Brickhill Bow,

according to a nursery rhyme of the neighbourhood forty years since, have some features of interest independent of the not usual number of three places of the same name, occupying a parallel line in a hilly quarter. *Little Brickhill* was "their ruler," having been the assize town of Buckinghamshire for a considerable portion of the seventeenth century,—a fact but little known in the immediate vicinity, and scarcely making its way in any historical allusions respecting this county; and the cause is still more unknown, at least as far as the writer has ever been able to gather any information on the subject. It must be supposed therefore to be dependent on its having been situated on the great road from London at that time—the old Coventry and Shrewsbury. Yet then, again, it stood on the extreme limit of the county, only three-fourths of a mile from Bedfordshire, and a grievous distance from several other parts. *Stony* or even *Fenny* Stratford, further on, would have appeared more eligible.

The market then was perhaps in existence as a fair, or the ghost of one, as now; but from every probable indication it did not then contain 150 houses; it now has not 100, forming, however, rather a town-like street, rising up a hill crowned by the church. The jail was in the road leading to Great Brickhill, and the gallows on the heath leading to Woburn; of an assize hall I do not know that any trace exists. The parish register gives the number of forty-two executed criminals in a smaller number of years; a sad record, but not worse than thirty or twenty-five years ago, when hanging for the offence of horse-stealing existed here and in Bedfordshire to a shocking degree. Unless there be a parallel instance at *Wilton*, I do not know another such village, a quondam assize town 200 years ago, south of the Tweed.

The railway here has "done a little wrong;" some folks, as in other parts, think it a great one. The "occupation's gone." Twelve inns, including two posting ones, and the celebrated "George," are reduced to seven, with no posting unless by previous advice; and thirty-three coaches daily to none, and a waggon or two, now looked upon as "somethings."

The church * is an ordinary sized one, and never could have belonged to a large town. It has two aisles, with four arches, I believe early Gothic, and neat octagonal piers; a chancel, rebuilt in brick, probably about 200 years ago; and a small south chancel, called the "lord's aisle;" a small chapel on the north side of the nave was pulled down 100 years back. The tower, at the west end, is rather picturesque, the remainder of the exterior having been neatly modernised. It has very heavy buttresses, yet is scarcely safe. Four bells were formerly in the belfry, of which one has disappeared, and another is slightly cracked, with a little or "saint's" bell.

I have pleasure in adding that the venerable perpetual curate, the Rev. E. Jones, a kind-hearted man, who has been minister of this parish (a "peculiar" of the Primate) about forty-five years, has let some garden ground to the poor, at the very moderate rate of 6*s*. per half rood, or 48*s*. per acre. For, when such things are let at 4*l*. or upwards an acre, as we read of in the newspapers, it impairs much of the graciousness of the act, and might unjustly impugn its disinterestedness.

The "Shire Oak," which divides the counties, is a small tree, but apparently centuries old, and likely to last others.

At *Bow Brickhill*, the hill on which the church towers is five hundred and ninety-nine feet above the level of the sea,—the precise height of Fairlight hill, near Hastings. A grove of firs, which relieved it at the back, has been

* Some Notes on Little Brickhill church, by Mr. Gough, with the epitaphs, will be found in Gent. Mag. for October, 1798, p. 835.

unfortunately cut down. This church can be seen in many directions, including below Northampton about 30 miles off: when the Ordnance survey was made some years ago tents were pitched in the churchyard; and a large gilt globe was placed on the tower as an object by Mr. Fairey, steward to the Duke of Bedford, but fell into decay. Unless, however, at sun-rise and set, the view, which includes about fifty churches, is not striking. The church, *i. e.* the old part, standing in a fair-sized churchyard, is decent, with two aisles, a small chancel, and a tower. A popular preacher ten years ago, who attracted a numerous congregation from neighbouring parishes, had a new aisle built, in the neatest style of ugliness imaginable, which now is of little use to the quiet population. The village, sloping down the hill, and containing with the parish 400 inhabitants, has little remarkable. A parochial chapel formerly stood in the green, and the church was empty, only being used for occasional services, but was refitted in the time of the celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis.

Great Brickhill, not much larger than the other two, is also commandingly situated, and particularly neat. The road from Little Brickhill is very romantic, and a place for "gypsying." The church here is of unusual shape, having three aisles, without a clerestory or transepts, but the tower in the centre, and the aisles continued half way along the chancel. The exterior is neat, with substantial battlements; and the churchyard very pretty, with a time-honoured appearance. In the tower are six bells; tenor nearly fifteen hundred-weight, the most harmonious in the immediate neighbourhood; and a sanctus bell of superior tone. The interior was well repaired, pewed, and ornamented, with a spacious gallery, twenty years ago, at a cost of 1,200*l.* by P. D. P. Duncombe, esq. lord of the manor, who has since erected a village school. In the south aisle are two handsome mural monuments. Here is a famous set of singers, in an excellent old style; some of whom have been performers for fifty years, singing psalms and anthems, with their instruments—clarionet, bass viol (the old *viol de gamba*), &c., and chanting the "Benedictus," "Magnificat," &c. quite equal to an organ. The rector, Sir H. Foulis, Bart., who has lately succeeded to the title, without additional revenues, and prebendary of Lincoln, is a rural dean, and very attentive to the churches in his walk; and, what is better still, possesses the title of benevolence from his poorer parishioners and the public in general.

Wavendon. The chancel here has just been rebuilt, through the liberality of Mr. Burney, the present rector. Mr. Fisher, the late incumbent, some of whose poetical works have been reviewed in your Miscellany, sleeps near the east end, externally. "No stone marks the spot;" but probably his family or friends will still erect one. Of the interior, the late Sir Henry Hugh Hoare observed that the lofty arches, with clustered columns, not a common thing in this part of Bucks, or Beds either, were "the best he had ever seen in a village." He purchased many of the wainscot fittings of old Saint Dunstan's, Fleet Street; and for his liberal contributions to the rebuilding they presented him with the rich inlaid pulpit, which is accordingly here. Part of the altar-piece forms a screen for the tower, and the remainder will be placed in the chancel.* The tower is pretty large and conspicuous, and contains four coarse-toned bells, tenor seventeen hundred-weight.

The Heath in this parish and Bow Brickhill—the Wavendon portion purchased of the poor for 100 tons of coals yearly by the Duke of Bedford—commands some fine prospects. Service is now performed in a school-room at Hogstye End, on Woburn Sands. An account of *Aspley* may be seen in your Magazine for Jan. 1845.

Buckinghamshire is one of two or three counties only in England which has no town with more than one church, *i. e.* an ancient parochial one. This is strange, as it has two county towns, and a considerable number of others of old rank and repute. Bedford, with five churches, formerly seven; and Huntingdon, with formerly fourteen, and still four parishes, in an extremely small county; are decided

* Since the above was written, a paragraph has appeared in the Builder, stating that Wavendon church is now being pulled down for rebuilding.

contrasts. Newport Pagnell, in Bucks, is a place of considerable business; and Eton, of course, has its particular celebrity, and advantages of vicinity. *Stony Stratford*, alone in this county, had once two churches, "St. Mary Magdalen" and "St. Giles;" but one of them was demolished in the last century (the parish being still retained); and the body of the other, which had been burnt, was rebuilt to same size, the interior neat and light, partly resembling Somers Town Chapel near the New Road, St. Pancras. This neat and respectable town, consisting almost entirely of one street of a mile in length, with 2000 inhabitants, was much dependent on the old North-Western Road, which had passed through it from time immemorial.

The churches of Buckinghamshire* are quite equal to the average in size, neatness, and curiosity, and the visitor's eye may detect objects of interest in remote and secluded localities. The spire, however, is a rare object of sight, in which this county may resemble Hertfordshire. There are in Bucks only four spires (of stone—a folio Geography of the last century states them as only two), Buckingham, Hanslape, Olney, and another; the spire of the old church at Buckingham was 200 feet high, the present is 150. Hanslape, a handsome one, with flying buttresses, was above 200 feet high. It was burnt down by lightning† in June 1804, and is now only 150 feet high; but being built on high ground is far conspicuous, especially beyond Ridgmont, Beds, a distance about sixteen miles as the crow flies.

Yours, &c. J. D. Parry.

PIOZZIANA.—No. I.

TWO or three years since a little volume was published called "Piozziana," containing some scattered recollections and writings of that celebrated and clever lady, Mrs. Hester Lynch Piozzi. The purpose of this and a few following papers will be to add to these by some extracts from one of her publications which is but little known—we mean her "British Synonymy." They will contain anecdotes of literature, mention of her contemporaries, criticisms, and miscellaneous information, that has not been incorporated into other works. Mrs. Piozzi deserves to be known by her own writings, and not to depend for her literary or personal character on the partial and prejudiced records of Boswell.

"Well I remember an observation made by my earliest, perhaps my truest, friend, *Dr. Arthur Collier*, that *women* should learn rhetoric in order to persuade their husbands, while *men* studied to render themselves good logicians for the sake of obtaining arms against female oratory."

"Though I mean not, like Abbé Girard, to make my preface the panegyric to my book, much less to make that book, as he does, a vehicle for sentiments somewhat reprehensible, I should be too happy could I imitate his delicacy of discrimination and felicity of expression, while that general power of thinking which Boileau says is the first quality of any author's preface, gives a vivifying principle to the Frenchman's volumes, I can scarce hope will ever be found to invigorate mine."

"Translation of some Italian lines by Piccini, 'In quel viso surbarello,' &c.

In that roguish face one sees
All her sex's witcheries,—
Playful sweetness, cold disdain,
Everything to turn one's brain.

Sparkling from expressive eyes,
Heaving in affected sighs;
Sure distraction still we find,—
Still we lose our peace of mind.

Touch'd by her half-trembling hand,
Can the coldest heart withstand?
While we dread the starting tear,
And the tender accents hear.

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* We have deferred our Correspondent's remarks on some other individual churches, from want of space, to our next Number.

† This church with its spire is engraved in Gent. Mag. for June 1799, p. 457; and again, as it appeared after the fire, in May 1805.

Numberless are seen the ways
That she fascinates our gaze;
Magic arts her power improve,
Witcheries that wait on Love.

"Though the situation of Mount Edgecumbe be confessedly more *beautiful* than Shenstone's Leasowes, taste would lead many men to prefer the latter as more *pleasing;* and at the time *when true perfection of female beauty appeared among us in the form of Maria Gunning,** I well remember hearing men say that other women might justly be preferred to her as *pleasing*, and perhaps *graceful* too, in a far more eminent degree; and so true was the observation, that her inferiors made it their amusement to steal away lovers from her who commanded admiration they had no chance to attain."

"The late *Earl of Erroll*, dressed in his robes at the coronation of George the Third,† and Mrs. Siddons in the character of Murphy's Euphrasia, were the noblest specimens of the human race I ever saw. While he, looking like Jove's own son Sarpedon, as described by Homer, and she looking like radiant Truth, led by the withered hand of hoary Time, seemed alone fit to be sent out to some distant planet for the purpose of shewing its inhabitants to what a race of exalted creatures God had been pleased to give this earth as a possession."

"With regard to mere *grace*, I am not sure which produces most pleasing sensations in the beholder—which, in a word, gives most delight—well varied or nicely studied *elegance*, carried to perfection by an inferior form, as in the younger *Vestris;* or that free, natural charm resulting from a symmetric figure put into easy motion by pleasure or surprise, as I have seen in the late *Lady Coventry.* To *both* attesting spectators have often manifested their just admiration by repeated bursts of applause, particularly to the Countess, who, calling for her carriage one night at the theatre—I saw her—stretched out her arm with such a peculiar, such inimitable manner, as forced a loud and sudden clap from all the pit and galleries, which she, conscious of her charms, delighted to increase and prolong, glancing round with a familiar smile toward the enraptured company.‡

For she was fair beyond their brightest bloom,
This Envy owns, since now her bloom is fled;
Fair as the forms which, wove in Fancy's loom,
Float in bright vision o'er the poet's head.

Whene'er with sweet serenity she smil'd,
Or caught the overt blush of quick surprise,
How sweetly mutable! how brightly wild!
The living lustre darted from her eyes.

Each look, each motion, wak'd a new-born grace
That o'er her form a transient glory cast;
Some lovelier wonder soon usurp'd the place,
Chas'd by a charm still lovelier than the last.§

In her description alone might then all our *Synonomy* be happily engaged; and truly might we say, that her *unrivalled, her consummate beauty*, was the effect of perfect symmetry, spontaneously producing grace irresistible; although her mien and carriage had less of dignity than sweetness in it; and the expression of her countenance, illuminated by the brightest tints, although lovelily mutable,—as Mason says, in verses alone worthy of the original,—was always the expression

* Afterwards the beautiful "Lady Coventry." See Walpole's Letters *passim* and Correspondence of George Selwyn; also the Gentleman's Magazine 1831, vol. ci. ii. 585.—Ed.

† James thirteenth Earl of Erroll succeeded 1758, died 1778. His biographer relates this anecdote: "At the coronation of George III. in 1761, his lordship officiated as hereditary Constable of Scotland; and neglecting, by accident, to pull off his cap when the King entered, he apologised for his negligence in the most respectful manner; but his Majesty with great complacency entreated him to be covered, for he looked on his presence at the solemnity as a very particular honour." (Douglas's Peerage, by Wood.) The reason of the King's complaisant speech was because the Constable was the son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, who had joined the rebellion of 1745, and was beheaded in 1746, on Tower Hill.—Ed.

‡ A singular and curious anecdote. Though Walpole mentions many a triumph effected by the beauty of Lady Coventry and her sister, he has recorded none so great as this.—Ed.

§ These verses are from Mason's Elegy on the death of Lady Coventry. She died in 1760, in her 29th year. Anecdotes of her in her illness may be seen in Walpole's Correspondence, and portraits of her at Croome in Worcestershire.—Ed.

of pleasure felt, or pleasure given. Her dress was seldom chosen with elegance, as I remember; and I recollect no splendour, except of general beauty, about her."

Of the words before us. An Italian would soon find out that a dirty postillion *vaunted* of his horsemanship; while an honest Hanoverian would see nothing in the *late pompous accounts of Abyssinia given by a modern traveller of eminence* but that the writer was a *pragging* fellow,* just as he would say of Sir Sampson Legend in Congreve's Love for Love, who, to fright old Foresight, says, "I know the length of the Emperor of China's foot, have kissed the Great Mogul's slipper, and rode a hunting on an elephant with the Cham of Tartary.—Why, body o' me, man! I have made a cuckold of a king, and the present Majesty of Bantam is the issue of these loins!" Such *boasts* as these are, at the best, only contemptible; but the word '*puff*" is come into discredit for *dishonesty* of late, since, from the newspaper trick of calling undeserved attention to violet soap, or other equally paltry commodities, *we have adopted the term—Puff.*"

"His study, with what authors is it stor'd?
In backs, not authors, curious is my lord.
To all their dated backs he turns you round,
These *Aldus* printed, those *De Sueil* has bound.

For to know the booksellers' marks about fifty years ago was a kind of learning in itself, and many contented themselves in collecting volumes curious only in their exterior from bearing the *exergue* or symbolical devices by which the exquisite workmanship of *Morel*, or *Fabricius*, or, above all, the celebrated Aldus Manucius, was acknowledged. *Morel* gave the mulberry tree, being expressive of his name; as *Voconeus Vitulus*, Mintmaster at Rome, marked his arms on the reverse with a *calf*. But I was senseless enough never to inquire what relation the *anchor* and *dolphin* has to Aldus Manucius, although Count *Manucci*, who perhaps at this day gives the same arms, went with me to the Laurentian Library at Florence, when I had so good an opportunity of informing myself. I did learn the falsehood of what Scaliger advances, that Erasmus corrected the press for him; the librarian told me it was a gross mistake. *De Sueil* was a French abbé, who, about the beginning of the tenth century, carried to great perfection the art of gold ornamenting, or, as they then called it, *antiquing* of books, to which custom Mr. Pope alludes. . . At Salzburg, in Prussia, a bookseller was long, and, as far as I could learn, is *still*, distinguished from the vulgar and mechanical trades, and is exempted (which the modern booksellers would probably value more than empty honours) from paying dues, taxes, and impositions laid on the trading companies; while Francis the First, who loved letters, and *I believe expired in the arms of Guicciardini* [!!] † for whose works he had a prodigious value, brought the booksellers under his own immediate authority, and granted the art statutes himself."

"Lord Peterborough endured the painful operation of *lithotomy* without shrinking or fainting, having previously stipulated that he should not be bound; and, though free, he never impeded the surgeons, but turned by their direction to receive each pang they were obliged to inflict."

"Brood—clutch—flock.—Mr. *Addison*, who was more an elegant author than good naturalist, teaches in his Spectator to say a *brood* of ducks when he expresses his admiration of the providence by which all the works of heaven are governed; and *he is the best language master;* though that very paper betrays the little skill with which he looked on such matters in a thousand instances."

(To be continued.)

* It was the fashion of that day to disbelieve Bruce, and doubt the veracity of his descriptions of Abyssinia; the truth of his narrative has, however, been vindicated, and the value of his work established.—Ed.

† This is a new version of the story of Francis the First and Titian, which also is without any historical authority.—Ed.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO * * * * * *

Πορεύου καὶ μήκετι ἁμάρτανε.

I.

Sorrow hath been companion of thy life,
E'en from the morn thou left thy native vale,
Left to return not.—Sorrow, and inward strife,—
Leaning on him who told too well his tale
Of flattering love.—"Oh! be thou only mine,
I know no life but in that heart of thine!

II.

I breathe, I live for thee!"—The voice was heard,
Heard thro' the woodbine casement e'er it clos'd;
Alas! no friendly sound the silence stirr'd
Where they, who bless'd thee in their prayer, repos'd.
"Oh! haste! for Love," it cried, "brooks no delay;
These arms await to fold thee,—haste away."

III.

Tears speak the rest.—The tears of Love betray'd,
And guileless innocence, and memory still
Wak'ning from depths of her mysterious shade
In that poor heart the images of ill;
Regret,—remorse,—and many a wish in vain,—
"Oh! could I live my years of youth again!"

IV.

A grief there is, the human heart can know,
Forlorn, and dark, and hopeless as the grave;
Ask of the Earth,—"Oh! give relief from woe
Too great to bear!"—it has no power to save.
But there's a voice for those, who, like to thee,
Poor and forsaken, cries—"Return to me."

V.

Not comfortless, but rear'd with tender hand
And looks of gentle love, the while, with tears
Watering the ground beneath, are they who stand
Submissive, yet in trust, amid their fears,
Of Him, who well they know the meek of heart
Has bless'd, and chosen to himself apart.

VI.

Then Time, the friend of all, shall come to thee,
With sweet oblivion of each sorrow past;
Bidding the timid heart again be free,
By injury and fear long overcast.
Or if some pensive thoughts at times will stray,
Like those soft clouds that wander west away,

VII.

Then counsel, and restraint, the friends of youth,
And patience ever working good through ill,
Be covenants of thy new-born faith and truth,
And meek submission to the Heavenly will:
Till, worldly passion spent, and sorrows wild,
Sweet peace restor'd be thine, and consolation mild.

VIII.

A second morning on thy life shall bloom,
And flowers be round thy path; and thou shalt share,
Beneath thy native roof, and that dear room
Shaded with roses, all a mother's care,
Watching thy wasted cheek,—and she shall bless
Her lost one late restor'd, with many a fond caress.

IX.

A sister's hand thy evening couch shall spread,
And thou shalt hear the songs of other years
Sound, like the pensive voices of the dead,
That faintly speak of long-departed fears;
While that sweet orphan-child shall creep to thee,
"Feed me, as thou wert wont, with kisses on thy knee."

X.

Come, then, forgetful of each former pain,
From these dark shades of grief and misery fly;
Come, with each fresh-awaken'd hope again,
As the blue morning brightens in the sky,
See, thy lov'd vale awaits thee!—Thou shalt rest
Within a father's arms,—upon a mother's breast.

XI.

For thee, for thee, their supplicating hands
They lift aloft, and weary Heaven with prayer,
And say, "Beside the eternal portal stands
A trembling and repentant sinner there."
And lo! the gates of mercy open wide
To all, but unto man's rebellious pride.

XII.

Then shalt thou live, as by a second birth,
Again in virgin modesty of thought;
In dignity, and conscious of thy worth,
Retiring,—loveliest once again,—and sought
'Mid nuptial blisses to that bow'r which Love
Emblem on Earth has made of purer joys above!

XIII.

But see how soft e'en now the roseate cloud
Of evening smiles upon the dewy vale;
Oh! linger not!—for they who love thee, bow'd
With age, are list'ning for thy footsteps.—"Hail!
Hail! to our lov'd, our lost,"—in tears they cry,
"Come to these trembling arms, and bless us e'er we die."

LINES

TO BE ENGRAVED ON A STONE IN THE CHURCHYARD OF BENHALL.

S. P.

Thou shalt not go into thy grave unknown
If voice of mine be heard; for it shall say,
Speaking our sorrows from this humble stone,
How in thy morn of life, when all was gay
And joyous, and thy bridal robes were new,
And one sweet infant on thy bosom smil'd;
Slowly the wind of Death around thee blew,
And all our cherished hopes of love, up-pil'd
For years to come of happiness, were cast
Down to the ground: so earthly treasures end;
But thou art gone where, pain and sorrow past,
Faith finds, tho' friendless upon earth, a friend.

J. M.

Benhall,
1 *December*, 1848.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the Reformation in Germany. *By* Leopold Ranke. *Second Edition.* *Translated by* Sarah Austin. 8*vo.* 3 *vols.*

IT has surely often occurred to readers of Ranke's History of the Popes, that the collections which he had made for that purpose, must include some valuable materials for a history of the Reformation. And this idea would naturally be followed by an apprehension, lest, if they were not employed by himself, their dispersion would prove a serious loss. This fear is now quieted, as he has himself undertaken the task; and thus the reader has not only the benefit of his researches, but also the advantage of his opinions, which cannot be unimportant. Nor is this an afterthought on his part, or even a sudden resolution, but a deliberate purpose; for he says in the Preface,—

"When I wrote the first part of my History of the Popes, I designedly treated the origin and progress of the Reformation with as much brevity as the subject permitted. I cherished the hope of dedicating more extensive and profound research to this most important event of the history of my country." (p. xii.)

In a following paragraph he shows in what light he regarded the subject:

"This hope was now abundantly satisfied. Of the new matter which I found, the greater part related, directly or indirectly, to the epoch of the Reformation. At every step I acquired new information as to the circumstances which prepared the politico-religious movement of that time: the phases of our national life, by which it was accelerated; the origin and working of the resistance it encountered." (pp. xii. xiii.)

The materials, of course, are of various kinds; for a person who designs to write a politico-religious history requires two classes of them, as, in fact, he has doubled his task. The former class of materials was not wanting. He wished to trace the rise and development of the constitution of the empire through a series (if possible unbroken) of the acts of the Diets; and Fortune, as he observes, was so propitious to his wishes, that in 1836 he found in the archives of the city of Frankfurt a collection of the very kind he wished. It consists of ninety-six folio volumes, containing the acts of the Imperial Diets from 1414 to 1613.

"At the beginning of the sixteenth century, from which time the practice of reducing public proceedings to writing was introduced, it becomes so rich in new and important materials, that it lays the strongest hold on the attention. There are not only the acts, but reports of the deputies from the cities—the Rathsfreunde—which generally charm by their frankness and simplicity, and often surprise by their sagacity." p. x.)

These he inspected down to the year 1551. But "the labours of the electoral and princely colleges were not to be sought for in the records of a city." Accordingly, in 1837, he obtained permission to investigate the Prussian archives at Berlin, and those of Saxony at Dresden, for the affairs of the empire during the times of Maximilian I. and Charles V. These were of great value: the former as containing the records of an electorate; the latter those of a sovereign principality: and, though some of the documents were similar to those he had seen at Frankfurt, he found many new ones, which gave him an insight into parts of the subject hitherto obscure. "They throw a completely new light on the character and conduct of such influential princes as Joachim II. of Brandenburg, and still more Maurice of Saxony." (p. xii.)

On the more religious part of the question, or the progress of opinion in the *Evangelical* party, *i. e.* "the party which declared the Gospel the sole rule of faith," he wished for more accurate information than could be obtained from printed sources; nor was he disappointed. The archives common to the whole Ernestine line of Saxony, deposited at Weimar, which he visited in August 1837, afforded him what he desired.

"Nor can any spot be more full of information on the marked epochs at which this house played so important a part, than the vault in which its archives are preserved. The walls, and the whole interior space, are covered with the rolls of documents relating to the deeds and events of that period. Every note, every draft of an answer, is here preserved. The correspondence between the Elector John Frederic and the Landgrave Philip of Hessen would alone fill a series of printed volumes." (p. xiv.)

He conceived the project of making a more extensive research into the archives of Germany; and with that view he consulted the communal archives of the house of Anhalt at Dessau, "which, at the epoch in question, shared the opinions, and followed the example, of that of Saxony." But such local researches he was obliged to forego, as likely to encumber the general nature of the subject; and besides much of this work had been done by others, whose labours he enumerates.

"Had I gone into further detail, I should have run the risk of losing sight of the subject as a whole, or, in the necessary lapse of time, of breaking the unity of the conception which had arisen before my mind in the course of my past researches." (p. xvii.)

It should not, however, be omitted, that he has made use of a number of records, which he had found when in the pursuit of another subject, in the archives of Vienna, Venice, Rome, and especially Florence. The second edition, too, from which this translation is made, has the advantage of researches and publications which were going on since the first appeared, and of which he has availed himself. Nor has he neglected to introduce some additional matter, which presented itself in Brussels and in Paris.

The original work consists of five volumes, three of which are now before the English public, and the portion which they include reaches to the year 1530. The translator considers it, according to the view expressed to herself by the author, as divided into three epochs, of which the first is contained in the first and second volumes, and the second in the third. A few notes are added, only when absolutely necessary, the plan being that of translation rather than annotation. To secure the reader against errors which may sometimes arise in translating, the original is frequently preserved in the author's notes. The translator's general opinion of the work is expressed at p. vi., in remarking "the more decidedly Protestant tone which the author has given to his 'History of the Reformation,' than to his 'History of the Popes.'" Nor do we question the accuracy of this remark, for *both* parties have claimed the tendency of Ranke's former work as their own, and we have known it recommended by both, under the idea that their respective views were promoted by it. But the question is now in a great measure decided at Rome itself, for, by a decree of the Congregation of the Index, dated September 16, 1841, Ranke's History of the Popes is condemned along with other works. Hence it is obvious that the book has not been found so serviceable as was at first supposed, nor is it even so manageable as a dishonest mode of translation has attempted to make it on the Continent. The author himself, in a communication addressed to Mrs. Austin, complained bitterly and justly of the faithlessness of M. Haiber, the French translator, and expressed his hope that justice would be done in the English version. We mention this circumstance, partly to bespeak the confidence of readers in the translation of Ranke's later work, and partly to put them on their guard against mistranslations in foreign quarters. Hobbes, it will be remembered, in his Thucydides, styled such translating *traducing* (connecting the English sense of the word with the etymology*), and M. Haiber is a *traducer* of the first class. He has been obliged to acknowledge and correct some of his infidelities, two of which we shall specify, one of them a case of omission, and the other of perversion. The following passage concerning Paolo Sarpi (part ii. b. vi. *ad finem*) is left out by M. Haiber: "Justly is Paolo Sarpi's memory held in reverence in all Catholic states. He was the able and victorious champion of those principles determining the bounds of ecclesiastical authority, which are their guides and safeguards to this day." Of course

* Lat. *traducere*.

the blame of this omission will be thrown on the press; but if we could, by any stretch of charity, allow it to be unintentional, what shall we say to the following mistranslation, or rather fabrication, the parent of which has been compelled to acknowledge it (at p. lxxvii), by owning that the words in brackets are not the author's. "Luther arriva à sa [fatale] doctrine de la reconciliation par le Christ sans les œuvres, appuyant [sa dangereuse erreur] de paroles de l'Écriture Sainte [bien mal comprises par lui et trop vivement adoptées par ses mauvaises passions]." The bracketed portions are the *traducer's* own additions. The entire passage, including the genuine portion, is as follows:—"But these two remarkable men extricated themselves from this labyrinth by very different paths. Luther arrived at the doctrine of the atonement through Christ wholly independent of works: this afforded him the key to the Scriptures, and became the main prop of his whole system of faith." (Transl. Austin, 1840, vol. i. p. 187, b. ii. c. i.) Here Ranke is contrasting the method which Luther pursued with the very different one adopted by Loyola. Such mistranslation reminds us of the falsifications in the French Testament, published at Bourdeaux in 1686, in which the words "as they ministered unto the Lord" (Acts xiii. 2.) are rendered (or *traduced*, as Hobbes would have said), "comme ils offroyent au Seigneur *le sacrifice de la messe!!!*" Nor is this the worst specimen of the book that might have been chosen.

The work now before us, as its title indicates, is specially a "History of the Reformation in *Germany*." It is written with a German mind, and with a choice of topics particularly interesting to Germans; and hence it throws so much light upon the transactions of the empire, as to form an ecclesiastical supplement to the histories of Germany. It opens with a view of the early history of the empire, observing, that, "for purposes of discussion or of instruction, it may be possible to sever ecclesiastical from political history; in actual life, they are indissolubly connected, or rather forced into an indivisible whole." (p. 1.) The first book, which follows this introduction, is occupied with the attempts to reform the constitution of the empire, 1486—1517; and the early history of Luther and of Charles V. is comprised in the second. We transcribe an eloquent passage from the Introduction, concerning the conflict between the Emperor Henry IV. and Gregory VII.

"The life of Henry, from this time till its close, has something in it which reminds us of the antique tragedy, in which the hero sinks, in all the glory of manhood and the fulness of his powers, under an inevitable doom. For what can be more like an overwhelming fate than the power of opinion, which extends its invisible grasp on every side, takes complete possession of the minds of men, and suddenly appears in the field with a force beyond all control? Henry saw the world go over, before his eyes, from the empire to the papacy. An army, brought together by one of the blind popular impulses which led to the Crusades, drove out of Rome the Pope he had placed on the throne: nay, even in his own house he was encountered by hostile opinions. His elder son was infected with the zeal of the bigots by whom he was incited to revolt against his father; the younger was swayed by the influence of the German aristocracy, and, by a union of cunning and violence, compelled his own father to retire. The aged warrior went broken-hearted to his grave." (vol. i. pp. 33, 34.)

Concerning the elective imperial dignity, Ranke says,—

"It is obvious in what a totally different relation the Germans stood to the emperor, who was elevated to this high dignity from amidst themselves, and by their own choice, from that of even the most puissant nobles of other countries to their natural hereditary lord and master. The imperial dignity, stripped of all direct executive power, had indeed no other significancy than that which results from opinion. It gave to law and order their living sanction; to justice its highest authority; to the sovereignties of Germany their position in the world. It had properties which, for that period, were indispensable and sacred. It had a manifest analogy with the papacy, and was bound to it by the most intimate connexion." (pp. 57, 58.)

Perhaps this analogy really led to rivalship, and may help to explain the collisions which occasionally ensued. On the opposition raised by the secular powers in the Council of Pisa, &c. the author justly remarks, "it is sufficiently clear that this opposition to Rome had

no real practical force." (p. 272.) And yet the public voice was by no means silent, or even low.

"Hammerlin, whose books were in those times extensively circulated and eagerly read, exhausted the vocabulary for expressions to paint the cheating and plunder of which the court of Rome was guilty." (Ibid.)

The cause of such complaint and opposition proving fruitless, was the grand mistake of directing them against the *court* instead of the *church* of Rome. The Reformation could not have taken root, if it had acquiesced in this specious distinction; and it will generally be found that, where its influence has abated, the decline has arisen from making the distinction, and thus losing sight of the true origin of the evils. The sophism "Non causa pro causâ" has been abundantly employed by advocates in these disputes, but it has chiefly prevailed from a readiness to be deluded by it.

On the religious conviction which prepared the way for Luther's course, he says,—

"This was exactly the conviction of which his mind stood in need . . . . he gradually emerged from the gloomy idea of a divine justice only to be propitiated by the rigours of penance. He was like a man who after long wanderings has at length found the right path, and, feeling more certain of it at every step, walks boldly and hopefully onward." (p. 222.)

This passage deserves to be quoted, even in an imperfect form, to show that the author has fairly identified himself with Luther's doctrine. Nor will Luther's opposition to indulgences appear so factious as some would regard it, when they learn that in 1513 Cardinal Ximenes had opposed the attempt to introduce the sale of indulgences into Spain. In 1517 he made professions of devotion to the Pope; "but he added, as to the tenths, it must first be seen how they were to be applied." (p. 332.) And yet, as Ranke asks, "Who could be a more zealous Catholic than Ximenes?"

It is especially important to learn Ranke's views on the breaking up of monachism, which accompanied the Reformation:—

"On a careful examination I do not find, however, that love of the world, or any licentious desire to be freed from the restraints of the convent, had much effect in producing these resolutions; at all events, in the most conspicuous cases, where motives have been recorded by contemporaries, they were always the result of a profound conviction; in some gradually developed, in others suddenly forced on the mind, sometimes by a striking passage in the Bible. Many did not leave the convent of their own accord, but were driven out of it; others, though of a peaceful nature themselves, found their abode between the narrow walls embittered by the frequent disputes which arose out of the state of men's minds. The mendicant friars felt disgust at their own trade; one of them, a Franciscan, entered a smithy at Nürnberg with his alms-box in his hand, and was asked by the master why he did not rather earn his bread by the work of his hands: the robust monk immediately threw off his habit and became a journeyman smith, sending back his cowl and box to the convent." (vol. ii. p. 81.)

This passage is a valuable one; but the disputes which arose within the convent, need not to be limited to the state of men's minds at that time. The author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm" observes, that the treatise "De Imitatione," abounds "with indications of the petty persecutions to which a spiritual monk was exposed among his brethren." (p. 252, note, 6th edition.) If this was the case in the days of Kempis, matters were rather worse than better in the next century.

Of the Elector Frederick, we are told that—

"Although not remarkable for popular and accessible manners, he had a sincere affection for the people. He once paid back the poll-tax which had been levied when the purpose to which it was to be applied was abandoned." (*ib.* p. 29.)

During the absence of the Emperor Charles in Flanders in 1521, a circumstance happened which showed that his mind had rapidly deteriorated, since the safe conduct given to Luther was observed (perhaps compulsorily?) on his part.

"Very strange things occurred; among others, the Bishop of Würzburg had seized the person of a certain Raminger, who was furnished with a safe conduct from the emperor, and kept him prisoner. The council of regency very properly took the injured man under their protection. Their surprise may be conceived when a decla-

ration arrived from the emperor, that he had given the safe conduct without reflection, and that it could not be supposed that the Bishop of Würzburg had violated a real imperial safe conduct." (pp. 44, 45.)

Charles, then, was *not* reluctant to blush with his predecessor Sigismund. And, whatever may be the value of his reported conversations at St. Juste, there can be no doubt that his episcopal biographer, Sandoval, has truly represented his *mind* in relating him to have said that he did wrong in sparing Luther on the ground of his own safe conduct, "because he was not bound to keep his promise to that heretic." (Historia del Emperador Carlos V. p. 829; M'Crie's Spain, p. 248.)

Of the celebrated artist, Albert Durer, Ranke says:—

"The most perfect perhaps of all his works—the Evangelists Mark and John, and the Apostles Peter and Paul—were produced under the impressions of these times. There exist studies for these pictures with the date 1523: they reflect the image suggested by Scripture (now rendered accessible to new views), of the wisdom, devotedness, and energy of the first witnesses of the Christian church. Vigour and grandeur of conception manifest themselves in every feature." (p. 96.)

Among the religious changes which took place, that of the abrogation of the power of the confessional was not the least important. "People were even dissuaded from too nice a pondering over particular sins, as tending to stimulate the desires anew, or to produce despair." (p. 105.) There is a world of psychological knowledge in the first of these reasons.*

The death of Zwingli, armed as he was for his own defence, has been severely commented upon: but *audi alteram partem.* In 1523, "Cardinal Lang had found it necessary to bring six troops of veteran soldiers into Salzburg. He himself rode at their head habited in a red slashed surcoat, under which glittered a polished cuirass, and grasping his marshal's baton; and they compelled the corporation to sign fresh declarations of submission." (p. 178.)

In his account of the sack of Rome Ranke mentions the superior humanity of the German soldiers, who we may infer were Lutherans, as the Spaniards forbade them to mock at the priests. An inquiry into the authorship of the "Sacco di Roma" is promised in the future Appendix. (pp. 448, 449.) He more than once reminds his readers "how the first dissolution of convents originated in the high Catholic party," so that "Luther said the papist Junkers were in this respect more Lutheran than the Lutherans themselves." (p. 499.) On the marriage of ecclesiastics, he remarks that

"The body of married clergy became a nursery for the learned professions and civil offices; the centre of a cultivated middle class. It is to the greater care which the tranquillity of a country life enables parents to bestow on the education of their children, and which the dignity of their calling in some measure imposed upon the country clergy, that Germany owes some of its most distinguished men." (p. 503.)

He thus contradicts a common prejudice on the nature of church and state:—

"It is absurd to say that the church was thus become the slave of the state. If by the church is understood the influence of religious principles, it would be more just to say that it only now arose into power; for never were those principles more powerful and efficacious than in the times which immediately followed those of which we are speaking." (p. 513.)

We might easily multiply extracts, but the work embraces too many topics for the limits of ordinary criticism, "*copiaque ipse nocet,*" as Ovid applicably says. (Fasti, b. v. 6.) Sometimes, indeed, the author seems too much disposed to condense and abridge, as in the case of the Diet of Worms; but perhaps he meant his work to be read along with other histories, and judicious readers will do best to use it as a commentary rather than a chronicle. There is a good remark on the Lutheran and Zwinglian contests, which we wish to quote, as affording materials

* The poet Ovid, who was a good mythologist, indeed *theologian*, if we may use the word, saw the worship of paganism in that light in which reflecting minds now see "the odious abuses of the confessional," as Ranke distinctly terms them:

Quis locus est templis augustior? hæc quoque vitet,
In culpam si qua est ingeniosa suam.
Tristium, ii. 287.

for further reflection, by tracing those contests to their source. "From the time of the establishment of the inquisition—of the intolerant domination of a dogmatical system—so rigid an idea of orthodoxy had obtained in the world, that these two sections of the great party of reform, regardless of their common antagonist, attacked each other with furious zeal." (vol. iii. p. 99.) The evil, then, in Ranke's opinion, was derivative. But he considers that these conflicting movements were necessarily coincident; that they belonged to and completed each other.

Though this work is professedly devoted to the German Reformation, the Helvetic occupies no little portion of its pages. A glance is also taken at the Swedish and the Danish. But we must now dismiss it to the reader, looking forward with eagerness to its completion, when a rich Appendix of documents and dissertations may be expected. It will not only now be read with interest, but will have considerable effect on future works of the kind. It occupies a middle place between Robertson and D'Aubigné, and that a very important one. In parting, however, we must mildly suggest to the translator the propriety of adhering to the profession of impartiality in her preface to the first volume, her departure from which in the third is not very successful. Translators should exhibit their author faithfully, but avoid meddling with the subject beyond his boundaries.

Lectures on the Nature and Use of Money. *By* John Gray.

THIS is the publication, and a publication by a novel method, of a political theory, that production is naturally, though it is not now actually, the cause of demand; and its author's object is so to convince the community of the truth of his principle, that production may be made practically, as it is naturally, the cause of demand.

Mr. Gray has distributed twelve hundred copies of his work, free of charge, among members of Parliament, and editors of periodical publications; and offers one hundred guineas, to be awarded, on fair terms, to whomsoever may refute his propositions; and we think his earnestness in what he believes would work out very great public good, makes him worthy of a fair and deliberate hearing.

We do not intend to compete for the golden prize, because we are convinced that much of Mr. Gray's doctrine is true; and, for the sake of our beloved fatherland, we wish it might be all true, and might bring us the blessings with which he thinks it fraught.

It must be confessed, we think, on all sides, that social life is affected by some great evils, as well among us as in other communities of the world. It cannot seem right, and we believe that it cannot be of God, that thousands should be ready to work in the production of things for the wellbeing of the bodies and the gratification of the minds of their fellowmen in the community, and yet that the community will not receive their labours, or, if they need them, have not wherewith to recompense their producers; and if it be answered that more of the goods of life have already been produced than are needed, the answer would be at once refuted by the glaring truth, that a large share of the community have too few of them.

Whilst, therefore, as we think, there cannot be a man of observation and thought who does not perceive that there is a social disease among us, and who would not wish to find its origin and kind; so, as Mr. Gray believes he knows both its cause and nature, and has found a remedy for it, we cannot catch, otherwise than with joy, the sound of his *Eureka*, and cannot but wish him to show us his discovery: and, that our readers may understand what it is, we will lay before them, in a concise, though mostly our own form, the substance of his propositions.

1st. It should be premised, and we believe that it is now commonly received as a commercial truth, that all commodities of life are the effect of labour, and of labour only; so that a commercial commodity and labour are convertible terms. The mushroom and the nut come not into the hands of the consumer without the labour at least of the gathering, and even the water lapped by Gideon's three hundred hardy warriors quenched not their thirst without the labour of some steps and a prostration. Not only are the beef and the corn produced to the consumer by labour, but even the land

itself, which yielded it, became its owner's through labour; for, if a recent forefather did not buy it with the wages of worldly toil, and if it came down as a freehold from Horsa of the fifth century to Harry of the nineteenth, yet then it was won by the toil of the Saxon, and has become of more and more worth by the labour since bestowed upon it: and so universally true is this proposition, that we do not think it was needful for our author to make a distinction which he has between labour, skill, and capital; for the skill with which the compositor sets up, with such rapidity, his last page of type, is as much the effect of labour (past labour) as is the page itself; and capital is nothing else than labour realised into a tangible form by social exchange.

2. Labour is a true measure of the value, and the only true measure of the value, of commodities. This must follow from the former proposition; for, if commercial commodities (or productions as they are called) are the effect of labour, and if labour and production are convertible terms; then, since an effect is rightly measured by its cause, as it measures its cause, so labour must be the measure of the value of its effect, productions; as the value of productions measures labour, their cause: and nothing else but labour can be the true measure of the value of productions, unless it varies with their variations, as the variations of a cause are answered by the variations of its effect.

3. Production is naturally the cause of demand, or, as Mr. Gray words it, "In a perfectly free commercial society, uninfluenced by any monetary system whatever, production would be the uniform and never-failing cause of demand. In the aggregate it would be as easy to sell goods as to buy them, and that *ad infinitum*, and supply and demand would be convertible terms."

We believe this proposition has been loudly derided; but, if it be not true, yet we do not think that, when it is understood, it is so clearly false that derision is the best answer to it.

By *demand* or *call* for commodities, we are to understand, not a bare need of them without any thing to give for them, nor a stealing instead of a buying of them from their owner. No good housewife would consider that she had a good demand for ducklings when they were taken only by the pennyless fox; nor would the eastern merchant be at all willing to supply wares for the dreaded hand of the Badawan Arab.

A demand for commodities is a readiness to give for them a compensation in labour, which, by prop. 2, would be some kind of production. But, if the inhabitants of some island were to meet on a given day at a fair among them, and some of them should have brought to the fair goods which they might have produced beyond the call of their own consumption, and should wish to obtain for them productions of others' labour of which they might be in want, what demand (in a commercial sense) would any man have for any production in that fair unless he should have some production wherewith to make its owner a compensation for it; or, in other words, unless he should have first produced something which the owner of the production that he needed would take for it. It is clear that a man who should not have a production would not take a demand into that fair, and that therefore production must precede demand, and would produce demand.

The difference between commercial demand and the exigence of the thief or robber, is shewn in Captain Cook's voyages in the South Seas. Some of the Indians of New Zealand, he tells us, "traded fairly, but the insolence of one of them was very remarkable. Some linen hanging over the ship's side to dry, this man, without any ceremony, untied it, and put it up in his bundle. Being immediately called to, and required to return it, instead of doing so he let his canoe drop astern, and laughed at the English. A musket, which was fired over his head, did not put a stop to his mirth. From a second musket, which was loaded with small shot, he shrunk a little when the shot struck him upon his back." This man's need of English goods was exigence, and not commercial demand. At another place we read how production on the side of the English preceded their demand for the goods of the natives of Huahane.

"On one occasion the English were obliged to bring out some *hatchets*, which it was at first hoped there would be no occasion for in an island that had never before been visited by any European. These procured *three* very large *hogs*."

Now, if we resume the thought of the islanders at traffic in their fair, we cannot readily perceive, so long as they produce among themselves all the necessaries of life, how the production of all kinds of commodities in larger quantities than their producers may need them for immediate consumption could bring a miserable want of such commodities upon any of them. What is called over-production, if it were an over-production by all of them of all their different kinds of commodities, could only give all of them enough of their own to consume, and to exchange for the kinds that others would readily spare. But this, which seems to be the natural effect of aggregate over-production, is not the effect of what is called over-production in England, as there are thousands among us who produce, or are ready and even earnestly wish to produce, commodities of life, and are in want of those produced by themselves as well as by others; and therefore there is room for inquiring whether there is, among us, such a thing as over-production.

Mr. Gray believes that if the natural principle, that production causes demand, were not hindered in its operation by some evil of man's creation, there could be no such thing as over-production; and that the activity of the hands of man in the production of what man needs for his earthly well-being, would work only his well-being, and not his misery.

4. Gold, which by law is made a measure of the value of commodities, is not naturally so, and cannot be made really so.

No quantity can be a true measure of a variable quantity, unless its variations be in the same proportion as those of the variable of which it is to be the measure; and so, while labour is a true measure of the value of its productions, as all causes and effects are true measures of each other, gold cannot be a true measure of the value of productions, because the quantity of gold does not increase or decrease after the proportion of the increase or decrease of labour's productions; and nothing under the name of money can be a true measure of the value of such productions so long as it does not vary with them in quantity.

Mr. Gray considers the legal making of gold, what it cannot be made in reality, a measure of the value of labour's productions, and its lagging deficiency in comparison with the increasing wealth it has to represent, through which the increase of the variable is restrained by the all but fixedness of the measure by which it is spanned, is the great commercial evil which has made production the effect of demand where it should be its cause, and has made universal production an evil where it ought to be a universal blessing.

It might be thought that if, in any community of healthy men, any of them should wilfully work only at the making of such things as wooden legs and crutches, there would be an over-production of them, and a loss of labour to their makers; and that over-production of such a kind is the evil which afflicts the productive classes in England; but Mr. Gray believes that, if production were free of the restraint of our false measure of value, disproportionate production would be naturally corrected by the deficiency of the answer of other productions to it: and we must confess, for ourselves, that we cannot understand how there could be an over-production even of wooden legs and crutches, or of any other articles, so long as there should be men in want of them; and therefore we cannot see of which of the more necessary commodities of life there can be an over-production in England, since there are so many thousands of the poor who are more or less in want of all of them, and would gladly give what is the true measure of their value, labour, or other productions of their own labour, for them. Neither can what is called over-production, in England, be a disproportionate production of some particular commodity, since men in all crafts and trades and professions find it equally hard to win the productions which they need for those they have to give for them.

Mr. Gray's remedy for the evils which he believes to arise from our

false and deficient measure of value, gold, is the creation of a money which shall increase and decrease with labour's productions, and no faster; and he believes that such a money might be found in the notes of a national standard bank, from which, under particular regulations, for which we must refer our readers to his book, producers may draw standard money equal to the value of the productions they may have ready for consumption, so that the money in circulation would be always the representative of real wealth.

Upon this part of Mr. Gray's plans we do not feel ourselves called upon to give a strong opinion. We cannot foresee how it would work, and Mr. Gray himself allows that it is not proposed in a perfection beyond all correction. We seem to see something not fully trustworthy in some parts of it; but, as we are willing to hope that, if it may not be the very good that is to be sought, it might become such, or lead to it, we leave it for the deliberation of Mr. Gray's readers in his own form, and supported by his own arguments.

The Romaunt Version of the Gospel according to St. John. By William Stephen Gilly, *D.D.*

THIS is a specimen of what seems to be the earliest translation of the whole of the New Testament into the vernacular tongue of either of the *disjecta membra* of the broken empire of Rome; and it is a witness that the word of God was not bound in the Greek and Latin of the learned, even in the dark ages; but that the spirit was speaking to the poor in the language in which they were born, when the Gospel's voice in the old tongues of Greece and Rome was no longer understood by them. And inasmuch as we know from the mutilations of Holy Writ by the old heresiarchs, as well as from the strained translations of later sectaries, that the propagators of all doctrines are fain to make the word of God deliver them; so the translations of the Bible by those who were once branded as heretics for their labours after the reformation of the church, give us an insight into their understanding of the sense of the book of life, and make us better judges of the justice of the charge under which they lay. After some observations on the partial translations of the Bible of the middle ages,—such as the Anglo-Saxon Gospels and Psalter, and some versions of portions of Holy Writ in German, French, Italian, and Spanish, Dr. Gilly adduces several reasons for believing that the twelfth century was a time in which it is likely that a Romaunt version of the Gospel would be made, and shows that such a one was then known, as the Council of Toulouse (1229) forbad the reading of it, and it is afterwards spoken of as being in the hands of Christians in different parts of the continent.

There are several MSS. of the New Testament in Romaunt,—as those of Dublin, Grenoble, Zurich, Lyons, and Paris,—of which Dr. Gilly gives descriptions, and illuminated fac-simile specimens, though he publishes the texts only of the Dublin and Paris MSS. He adduces testimonies on which he thinks the Romaunt translation may be received as the work of Waldo; but we feel rather confident that the Paris MS. is the work—whether a translation or transcription we do not know—of one born much nearer Spain than the speaker of the language of the Dublin MS.

Dr. Gilly's publication is a welcome addition to the library of the philologist, who will like to compare the Romaunt with the Latin, of which it is a broken form; and with French and Spanish, into which it is worn down in our days. We do not receive the hypothesis of those who make the Romaunt to be the form into which Latin was broken by the Teutonic tribes who overcame the lands of Latin speech. We believe that some forms of Romaunt were the tongues of the Latin-receiving Celtæ and Celtiberians, if not of the Vascones, long before the times of Alaric or Pharamond. It is well known that when the Francs first occupied Gaul they had a Teutonic language, in which they afterwards left writings, and that they found among the Gauls an old French (Romanic) which they wrote on other occasions; and as both these tongues were contemporary, we do not understand how the Romanic could be the tongue of the Francs, or what language other than the Romanic the Neustrians could

have spoken before the Francs went over the Rhine.

Continental Travel; with an Appendix on the Influence of Climate. By Edwin Lee, *Esq.*

THIS is perhaps as useful a book as has been published on the subject of the influence of change of climate and travelling on disordered health, and on the relative advantages of particular places and countries. The author says, "it may be regarded as an improved edition of one which appeared some years ago called 'Memoranda on France, Italy, and Germany.'" We no not mean that it has no other merits, or treats on no other subject, for it may be considered as a useful guide to the general traveller; but undoubtedly the *staple* of the work consists in its medical precepts, which appear to us to be the careful result of much scientific observation. Witness those on the climate of *Nice*, p. 80-82, of *Rome*, p. 132, 141, &c. from which we transcribe a portion of what is said of the atmospheric disease which broods like a destroying angel over that fated city.

"Dr. J. Johnson observes, 'It rises from the soil with the watery exhalations of the day, and falls with the dews of the night. It appears to be in *mechanical* mixture with the air, not in *chemical* solution. Being heavier than the atmosphere it gravitates to the surface in still weather, and when carried along with the winds it does not appear to rise very high or extend very far, except in such a state of dilution as to be nearly harmless. (There are, however, exceptions to this.) Thus a current of air coming from a malaria ground is *strained*, as it were, passing through a wood or grove of trees. A portion of elevated ground, or a high wall, will often arrest its progress. Hence the suburbs of Rome are more exposed to malaria than the city, and the open streets and squares more than the narrow lanes in the centre of the metropolis. The low, crowded, and abominably filthy quarter of the Jews, on the banks of the Tiber, may probably owe its acknowledged freedom from the fatal malaria to its sheltered site and dense population.' 'High situations,' says Mrs. Carleton, 'are in general more secure than lower ones, but height is unavailable if the hill be not sufficiently inhabited. The height of a *house* is better security than the height of a *hill*, because the upper story removes us from the *earth*, which is the receptacle of the noxious principle. Accordingly the second and third floors are as dear as the first, and much dearer than the ground floor. The Palazzo Poli and the vicinity of the Fontana di Trevi are healthy, and so are all the streets leading from the Rock towards the Piazza di Spagna; but all the houses against the Trinita de Monti should be looked on with a suspicious eye. The Pincian Hill and the Piazza Barberini are still more salubrious than the Piazza di Spagna, and not so dear. The Trinita di Monti is one of the most delightful habitations in Rome. From there the situation is healthy all the way to the Quattro Fontane,'" &c.

It appears that more *rain* falls at Rome than in London, the mean quantity being 31 inches in the former and 24 in the latter. The number of days in which rain falls in London is 178, at Rome only 117. The sudden transitions, however, of temperature at Rome are remarkable and even dangerous, for instance, of two thermometers placed in a window at the same time, the one on the *sunny* side exhibited 91 degrees, while the mercury of that in the shade stood only at 45! As regards "Naples," which we in the "land of mist and snow" are apt to consider the paradise of the earth, Mrs. Carleton says,—

"'As a *residence*, Naples has defects that can hardly be compensated by its surrounding beauties. The climate is changeable, the rain abundant, the water bad, the gnats innumerable, the noise incessant, the walks limited, the language detestable, in all which respects, except rain, it is the opposite of Rome; in cheapness and nastiness it is inferior, and only equal in roguery.'"

A very curious account is given at p. 174 of a disease in existence in Lombardy called the *pellagra*, a disease characterised by general derangement of the nervous and digestive apparatus, with hypochondriasis, and frequently a propensity to suicide, or to destroy others, especially children. *The disease was unknown before* 1778. Its causes are enveloped in considerable obscurity; it is confined to the poorer classes, who are badly clothed and fed, and is by some attributed to the use of badly baked bread, or bread made of damaged corn, and by some to localities; it is accompanied with inflammation and eruptions of the skin.

Our last extract must be on another interesting and curious disease,—the evil genius of the land of mountains, we believe, in almost every country.

"Goître," says our author, "which is, in fact, but a modification of *cretinism*, is generally found to prevail where there exists a marshy soil combined with imperfect ventilation, or stillness of the atmosphere, as in some of the valleys of the Pyrenees and the Alps. Toderè considered it to depend on the prolonged influence of a thick and stagnant air, charged with miasmata and fogs. M. de Saussiere remarks that goître is not met with above a certain altitude, as one thousand or one thousand four hundred metres; he also ascribes it to the influence of the heated, stagnant, and corrupted air which is breathed in the deep valleys, as in those parts of the valleys which have a purer ventilation, and where they open out into plains, the complaint is less common. That the principal cause of the disease, when it prevails endemically, is referable to the quality of the air inspired, the anatomy would lead us to believe, and the opinion is corroborated by the observations of many of the professional men in those districts where it prevails. As a proof of the influence of humidity in promoting its formation, *it may be mentioned that in dry and cold weather it is not unusual to see the goîtres diminish in size.* It has by some been attributed to the drinking of snow-water; but the inhabitants of many valleys in elevated situations, and also in some parts of Russia, drink nothing but snow-water during a great part of the year, and yet they are not liable to goître; but in the Haut Valais, where the combined causes of marshy exhalations and imperfect ventilation prevail in the highest degree, the most aggravated forms of the disease, *cretinism*, is met with. In other localities, where the operation of these causes is not so constant, *cretinism* is more rare, and the milder form of goître principally obtains. This is well exemplified in the valley of the Rhone, which widens below Riddes, where the mountains likewise are less high, and *cretinism* is less frequently met with, though persons with *goître* are still seen. Below *Martigny*, however, where the valley is wide, the mountains low, and the earth more cultivated, even goître becomes comparatively rare, and in proportion as you approach the lake of Geneva the inhabitants have a more healthy and cheerful appearance. Even in the Haut Valais, however, *cretins* are at the present day less frequently seen than formerly; which I suspect depends on their being kept *more out of sight than upon any material diminution of their number.*"

We think that the specimens we have given of the author's acquaintance with his subject, and his variety of observation, will lead many to read, and some to take the volume with them on their travels, as a companion on whose fidelity and usefulness they may with security depend.

Poems and Songs. By E. H. B.

WERE we only to please ourselves, we should simply select from this little volume the poems that pleased us most, and assign the reason for our preference: but we think the poetry might be improved by a little attention bestowed on it by the author; and, as we think it worthy of the "limæ labour" which Horace, the prince of poetical critics, considers necessary, we shall second his advice, and say, there is good taste, and poetic feeling, and knowledge of the poetic art, shown throughout these pages. The subjects are pleasing, and the reflections introduced naturally, and with ease and propriety. "Do what you can therefore," we say, "to heighten and improve the beauties, and correct the improprieties and faults which have escaped attention in the heat of composition, and by this exercise of the taste and judgment you will find yourself invigorated for a fresh and still nobler flight over the regions of Parnassus, and you will have more confidence in your future productions. We shall select one or two only, as poems which we much like. We shall point out one or two trifling errors, and leave the rest in your own hands, with our best wishes for your future progress in the honourable but *difficult* path you have chosen."

HIS NAME.

(From the French of Victor Hugo.)

A lily's odour, holy angel's light,
The tints of twilight bidding day farewell,
The plaint of friends, the bosom's heaving swell,
The parting hour's mysterious sounding knell,
And the soft echo of a lover's kiss;

The crested arch, whose rays are seen on high,
Which Phœbus' shrine a trophy still retains;
The love which pours its soothing o'er our pains;
The holy vow the vestal heart proclaims,
Or the first breathings of an infant's dream;

The song of distant choir, the sigh which gave
Hyperion's daughter to embrace her child;
The murmur of a trembling woodnote wild;
All that by which swift thought may be beguil'd,—
These, oh my lyre! must fail before His Name.

Breathe it, oh breathe it softly! like a sound
Borne on a cloud of incense in its flight;
Oh! be it, like the temple's mystic light,
Enshrin'd, a sacred word! where all of bright
And pure—the lov'd—eternally do dwell.

Yet oh, my friends, no more my muse may dare
To syllable with meaner sounds that name,
Till my wrapt soul take wing on winds of flame,
To wander mid Elysium's blissful plain,
Where treasures fail not, and where all is love.

There shall mine early chaunt, like incense, rise
Harmonious, faithful, as a holy prayer,
Or cloister'd vesper song—an angel's care
Above, intense, invisible—the air
Trembling with mystic melody above.

ASPASIA TO PERICLES.

I still would *pen* some hurried lines,
To ask thy weal, my friend, of thee,
Altho' thy memory's faintest chords
May wake no thought which tells of me.

Forbid that I should e'er perplex
One moment of thy bright career;
Yet pardon woman's weaker sex,
And wipe from woman's eye the tear.

I dream'd I saw thee wan and pale;
Ah! 'tis a dream I would forget!
Yet still its hauntings made me quail,
My heart's pulse fails, my eyes are wet.

Ah! say, does pain or sorrow dwell
Around thy couch, thy peaceful hearth;
Has dire disease, or phantom spell,
Scatter'd its mildew o'er thy path?

Yet should it be too much to ask
One line my fainting heart to cheer,
Forget the all-unwelcome task,
And be remembrance buried here.

The word "*pen*" is perhaps not a very happy expression for a lady who is supposed, if she wrote at all, to have written with an iron stylus on a waxen tablet; and in the third stanza we think "wan and pale" are words of too much the same meaning to be placed so closely together: indeed, the whole of that stanza will want some little revision in the next edition. Our last extract is from a little poem which needs no correction.

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND

(*Accompanied by a Brooch containing Hair arranged as a Lute*).

Go, little lute, with tresses bound,
Affection's messenger thou art;
Mute, mute to all besides thy sound,
Thine is the language of the heart.

Though time flies fast, and dull decay
Broods o'er all sublunary things;
Though sorrow darkens all our day,
There's healing on sweet Friendship's wings.

Then scorn not to accept, my friend,
An offering from a heart sincere;
Though small and worthless what I send,
'Tis hallow'd by Affection's tear.

This is pleasing in thought, and correct and elegant in expression. In looking over the others, we should say of them, as we should of many a volume to which no vulgar name is affixed, that it would be better by a careful revision: nor ought the author to think this task otherwise than honourable, which the greatest poets of ancient and modern times, from Homer to Virgil, from Shakspeare to Tennyson, have undertaken with pleasure and advantage. We know no task more useful and more improving. Then, the author will find some lines in Pompeii which are not correct in metre, as:

Rich with the Tyrian dye, and Glaucus,
Wreath'd with the flowers which Phœbus lov'd.

Slight errors, but which should be set right. Secondly, all the defective rhymes, as *crimes* and *shrines*, should be removed, for in such correctness is the *first* element of poetical diction. In the pretty little poem of the "Snowdrop" there is an omission of "Thou" in the last stanza, to make it grammatical. In the song at p. 50, unless it is meant to be sung by a *Persian* lady, the *Bulbul* should not be introduced. But we shall not intrude any more of our critical gall upon these pure white pages, which have on the whole given us much pleasure and some improvement.

Ruins of Many Lands. *By* Nicholas Michell. *Part II.—The Classic Æra.*

WE have not seen the first part of this poem, which we the more regret as the present contains proofs both of classical learning and poetical genius. The subject is full of interest, and the treatment of it spirited and imbued with classical feeling. Take, for example, the poet's apostrophe when he first treads on Grecian shores.

Away those visions! rock and billow pass'd,
Th' immortal shores of Greece we tread at last.
There are whose earth-born thoughts can ne'er aspire,
Who feel not taste's pure glow, or fancy's fire;

Who view with unmov'd heart, and frigid gaze,
The pleading works of bright, departed days;
Who grasp at petty pelf, or present pow'r,
And ask no joy beyond the passing hour.
Oh, let not such approach this land of fame!
For them no magic breathes in Greece's name;
For them her ruins seem but silent stone,
Her cities wastes, her mountains stern and lone;
For them no classic forms would haunt the vale,
People the woods, or cluster in the gale.
They who would feel, admire, must crush the birth [earth,
Of grovelling thoughts that weigh the soul to
Break the strong chain the "new" hath round thee cast,
And, warm'd by beauty, woo the deathless past

Let us take a second specimen, and let the subjects be the earliest ever sung.

Here, as we learn of fam'd Sigeum's steep,
Scan all the shore to Hellé's dashing deep;
Then eastward glance, till gray hills bound the view, [blue,—
Crown'd with night's stars, and lost in ambient
What see we left of man's far-spreading reign?
Nought, nought but death,—*his* trophies still remain.
Beneath our feet lies great Achilles' dust,—
But where the marble? where the urn and bust?
On Rhætia's brow sleeps *Ajax*, he who pour'd
His grief in rage, and perish'd on his sword.
The mighty Hector, with his "beamy" spear,
'Neath yon small knoll hath clos'd his fierce career;
Add other mounds, that mark the winding coast,
Hold dust of heroes, Valour's pride and boast.
Gods of an hour, that once fill'd earth with dread,
How feeble grown! how lowly lies the head!
The timid hare hath climb'd the hillock's brow;
E'en the poor glowworm doth not fear them now! [might?
What is man's prowess, then, his pride, his
A fragile reed,—the meteor of a night.
Amid the wrecks that strew Time's starless shore,
The conqueror sinks, and power avails no more.

We must pass over some interval of time and space, and make our last extract from the country of another and later poet.

Cross Adria's gulf, and land where softly glide
A stream's crisp waves to join blue ocean's tide.
Still westward hold thy way, till Alps look down
On old *Verona's* wall'd and classic town.
Fair is the prospect,—palace, town, and spire,
And blossom'd grove, the eye might well admire; [less snow,
Heaven-piercing mountains capp'd with end-
Where winter reigns, and frowns on earth below;
Old castles crowning many a craggy steep,
From which, in silver, sounding torrents leap.
Southward, the plain where summer builds her bowers,
And floats on downy gales the scent of flowers;
Where orange-blossoms glad the honied bee,
And vines in festoons wave from tree to tree;
While, like a streak of sky from heaven let fall,
The deep blue river, glitt'ring, wends through all;
The woods that whisper to the zephyr's kiss,
Where nymphs might taste again Arcadian bliss; [view,
The sunbright hills that bound the distant
And melt like mists in skies of tenderest blue,
All charm the ravish'd sense; and dull is he
Who cold, unmoved, such glorious scenes can see.
Here did the famed Catullus rove and dream,
And God-like Pliny drink of wisdom's stream.
Wrong'd by his friends, and exiled by his foes,
Amid these vales did Dante breathe his woes,
Raise demons up, call seraphs from the sky,
And frame the dazzling verse that ne'er will die.
Here, too, hath Fiction weav'd her loveliest spell,—
Visions of beauty float o'er crag and dell.
But chief we seem to hear, at evening-hour,
The sigh of *Juliet* in her star-lit bower,
Follow her form, slow gliding through the gloom,
And drop a tear above her moulder'd tomb, &c.

The notes to this poem are full of learning, and scarcely less interesting than the text; and we are sorry that only one portion of the work has reached us. We do not say that there are not lines that ought to be remodelled, and some expressions that might be improved; but the author's own taste will be his best and safest guide, and worth a thousand of our criticisms.

The Philosophy of Animated Nature. *By* G. C. Holland, *M.D.*

THIS treatise, on "The Laws and Action of the Nervous System," is at once most important in its subject, and is conducted, as it appears to us, throughout the argument, with a philosophical precision and scientific knowledge. It is certainly too *professional* to be discussed in our pages at any length, though the general reader may find in it much that will come within the compass of his information, and may leave the abstruser portions, without impairing the benefit he will receive from the entire development of the subject, and the connexion of the different series of proofs and conclusions. We should point out for their perusal, that chapter on "The Relation of the Senses to the Mental Powers generally," in which the ob-

servations on Bishop Berkeley's theory of vision will reward the attention given to that interesting subject, which has passed through so many hands, and been the point of so much subtle and refined discussion. We should next refer to that part in which the author shews how the "existence of a nervous principle is proved by mesmerism" (p. 153), and the whole of that chapter. Let us make a short quotation on this head.

"If the present work possess any merit or originality, it is owing to the phenomena which *mesmerism* disclosed—the wondrous insight which it gave us to the action of the nervous system. *There is no field of inquiry equal in interest or importance to this.* There is no study that is nobler than the study of man himself. The progress of one branch of science is necessarily bound up with the improvement of every other. Truths have not an insolated but a related existence. The light which they possess is widely diffusive, and they mutually cooperate in the extension of their boundaries, by which the truth of to-day, in the comprehensive application of its principles, is only the the infant of the giant foreshadowed in a coming age. Mesmerism and phrenological researches furnish a beautiful illustration of the justness of these remarks. The one renders impregnable the position of the other. The discoveries of the immortal Gall might possibly have been elicited by *mesmerism;* but how stunted and distorted would have been their proportions, had we not been enlightened by his labours! He prepared the way for the ready acceptance of the collateral evidence of another science. He had cleared the path before him of the accumulated errors and prejudices of centuries. It is scarcely possible to speak in sober terms of the value of truths with which he enriched the world," &c.

From the ninth chapter to the conclusion of the work, the chief subjects of which are the relative influences of the mind and the body on each other, there is nothing but what may be read and understood by those who bring to it the attention it deserves, and they will be well rewarded by the explanation of very singular phenomena, and the refutation of many accepted truths; among the latter, we should mark particularly what the author says in refutation of Lord Brougham's assertions on the changes of the body in its progress to old age, in his Discourse on Natural Theology: to our apprehension, the noble and learned Lord has completely fallen before his more scientific and philosophical antagonist.

A Catalogue of Engraved Warwickshire Portraits of Nobility, Gentry, Clergymen, and others, born, resident in, or connected with the County of Warwick, alphabetically arranged, with the Names of the Painters and Engravers, and the size of each Plate: to which are added numerous Biographical Notices. By John Merridew, *Coventry.* 4*to.*

THIS is a very useful and even entertaining compilation, and will be appreciated by all who are acquainted with the merits of the portrait-catalogues of Granger, Noble, and Bromley. Though the editor does not aspire to sketch such graphic characters as form the chief praise of "The Biographical History of England," yet he has enlivened his catalogue with many anecdotes which will attract the attention of those who consult his pages; and he has assembled a store of valuable facts and dates, which not only serve as landmarks to those who collect for their private gratification and amusement, but are also the starting-posts for future historical research.

There are, probably, few provinces of England that cannot boast of their local collectors, though too many of them are content to labour in secret, and to allow their collections, perhaps, to be finally dispersed by the auctioneer without having answered any purpose more useful than that of temporary gratification. The county of Norfolk offers an exception, in which Mr. Dawson Turner has printed a list of Norfolk views as well as portraits,* and has also promoted a subscription for a series of etchings from portraits previously unengraved. At the end of the History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray, will be found a similar catalogue, which might now, of course, be considerably enlarged.

The county of Warwick has, during the present century, been the field of several distinguished collectors, who have not only been industrious but useful in their generation. Foremost must be named our old correspondent

* Published in 1842.

Mr. William Hamper, of Birmingham, the editor of the Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale; then his coadjutor Mr. Thomas Sharp, of Coventry; and the late Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick. Their respective labours have been very recently noticed in the memoir of the last-named gentleman, published in our December Magazine, p. 659. The only survivor of any celebrity is Sir George Chetwynd, of Grendon Hall, Bart. of whom we find the following notice at p. 10 of the present volume:—

"Sir George Chetwynd is well known as a collector of coins, pictures, books, prints, and medals, and possesses some choice and rare specimens of the English series.

"His collection of provincial coins and tokens of the last and present centuries is the most extensive and perfect ever formed. A catalogue (by the late Thomas Sharp, esq.) was privately printed in the year 1834, which supersedes every work previously published on the subject.

"[Portrait engraved] from a bust, being the obverse of a very rare medal by Benjamin Wyon. 12mo. 1834. *Radclyffe.*"

Of the late Mr. Staunton, to whom the volume is dedicated, and whose collection of Warwickshire portraits is pronounced in the preface to be "certainly unrivalled," we learn that there is a private plate taken in 1841 from a profile drawn by H. Corbould.

The native of Warwickshire who has furnished most employment to the engravers is, as might be anticipated, "the sweet swan of Avon." The compiler of this catalogue has taken great pains to describe the best prints of Shakspere, and has enumerated more than a hundred and fifty, classed either as copies from

The old engravings,
The Felton picture,
The Harley picture,
The Chandos picture,
Vertue's engraving,*
The Duke of Somerset's picture, or
Various pictures (chiefly apocryphal;)
The monument at Stratford,
The monument in Westminster Abbey, and
The alto-relievo in Pall Mall.

Some other great men are included whose connection with the county of Warwick is not so generally known. Among these are Addison, who was lord of the manor of Bilton, and resided there with his wife the Countess dowager of Warwick; Richard Baxter, for some time a minister at Coventry; Chief Justice Coke, who was Recorder of that city; Robert Earl of Essex, another Recorder; Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, as lord of Maxstoke Castle; John Duke of Northumberland, as lord of the manor of Birmingham; George Earl of Totnes, who married at Stratford on Avon in 1580 the heiress of Clopton in that parish; Sir Christopher Wren, who lived at Wroxhall Abbey, &c. &c.

One of the great persons thus introduced is less correctly noticed than the rest:

"BEAUCHAMP, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, sole daughter and heir of first Duke of Somerset, mother of Henry VII. was lady of the manor of Rugby.

"N. B. Beauchamps Court (in the parish of Alcester), was formerly the residence of the Beauchamp and Greville families: it is now demolished. The Earl of Warwick takes the title of Baron from this ancient court.

———— 4to. *Faber.*"

Beauchamp is here a slip for Beaufort; but the countess should be placed alphabetically under her title of Richmond. Her mother was a Beauchamp, but heiress of the Beauchamps of Bletsoe in Bedfordshire, not of those of Warwick. The barony mentioned is Brooke of Beauchamps Court, created in 1620. But if the Countess of Richmond and Derby claims a place in the book as lady of the manor of Rugby there are much better portraits of her than that by Faber, viz. one which is the frontispiece to Whitaker's History of Richmondshire, and another in Lodge's Illustrious Portraits.

Of Dr. Parr, the renowned pedagogue of Hatton, Mr. Merridew enu-

* This also was from the Chandos picture. It was "Done from the original now in the possession of Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, esq. 1719." From Mr. Keck this picture passed to John Nicoll, esq. of Southgate, whose only daughter was married to John Marquess of Carnarvon, uncle to the last Duke of Chandos. It was recently sold at Stowe to the Earl of Ellesmere. An engraving, more carefully copied than any of its predecessors, is now in preparation for the Shakespeare Society.

merates no fewer than twenty-seven engravings, and to these may still be added one more, with an impression of which a friend has recently obliged us. It may be thus described,—

The doctor smoking his pipe, an etching "from a pen-and-ink sketch by his esteemed friend, Rev. H. H. Arnold."

One of the *rarest* portraits of the collection, though one of the humblest in point of art, is that of Sir Thomas Leigh, an ancestor of the Lords Leigh of Stoneleigh, which is thus described:

"There are two engraved portraits of Sir Thomas Leigh. The first is a unique print, an octavo woodcut, the first of a series of all the Lord Mayors of London during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The set belonged to Sir John St. Aubyn, and was purchased at his sale in 1840, for the Honble. Thomas Grenville, for 29*l.* 8*s.* It is now with his library in the British Museum. The second print is a copy of the preceding."

It should be mentioned with reference to this set of Lord Mayors, of which it is very remarkable that only one copy should be preserved, that Granger remarks that some of the wood-blocks serve for several mayors, and that this circumstance brings in question the authenticity of their portraitures. Richardson made copies of two of them, Sir Thomas Leigh and Sir William Harper, who were the Lord Mayors of 1558 and 1561, and being so early in the series, which extends to the year 1601 (that is, within two years of the whole of Elizabeth's reign), it may be doubtful how far they are genuine.

Pinacothecæ Historicæ Specimen. Auctore F. K., *A.M. Bath*, 12*mo. pp.* 70.—This is an elegant little work, consisting chiefly of characters of various illustrious individuals, in the form of inscriptions. We consider the production as creditable to the general taste and good scholarship of the author; on the other hand, to our eyes, certain minor blemishes present themselves, which may easily be effaced in a second edition. As a specimen of the author's skill and scholarship, we subjoin the annexed inscriptions, on Burke, and on Crabbe the poet:

(p. 36.) EDMUNDUS . BURKE
vir . ingenio . acri . sublimi
ad . vitam . civilem
moribus . regendam . literis . ornandam
legibus . moderandam
mirifice . comparato
disputator . subtilis . orator . vehemens
eloquii . flumine
sensus . magnificos
devolvebat
cujus . famæ . feliciter . accidisset
si . spretis . maturius . partium . studiis
rei . publicæ
se . totum . devovisset.

(p. 44.) GEORGIUS . CRABBE
mire . opifex
plebeculæ . mores . ac . fortunas
naturæ . verique . coloribus
describere
idem [tibus
in . reserandis . abditissimis . affectuum . fon-
miserationis . præcipue
potentissimus
omnibus . omnium . suffragiis . dignus
qui . novæ . in . re . poetica . disciplinæ
auctor . haberetur.

The Bible of every Land.—This is truly a history of the Bible; and every biblical scholar who would know where the Bible now is, and what it is doing there, will be glad to have it in his library. It is a history, critical and philological, of all the versions of the Sacred Scriptures in every language and dialect into which translations have been made; with specimen portions in their own characters, and ethnological maps, showing in what parts of the world the sons of men now hear the wonderful works of God in their own tongue wherein they were born.

The German Language, with a Key; by Falck Lebahn.—There is a peculiarity in this grammar which strongly recommends it to us, lovers as we are of the good Teutonic English, and which must so far dispel the terrors of German that we think the learner will go over the first twenty or thirty pages of his lessons with a smile on his lips, if not with his voice almost bursting into laughter, to find German only a disguised English. Mr. Lebahn's plan is to make the learning of German especially easy to English pupils, who will very soon feel, under his teaching, that, from the likeness of German to their own tongue, they may learn a great deal of it with little labour; and Mr. Lebahn has so skilfully framed his exercises, that the earlier ones, while they are good German, are almost intelligible English; and the whole of them contain about 4,500 words, that differ but very little in the mouths of an Englishman and German. The exercises are formed upon a few clear, comprehensive rules, and are so naturally progressive that the learner will have acquired less or more available German wherever he may stop.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society took place at Somerset House, when there was one of the largest assemblages of the fellows of that learned body witnessed for many years past. The attendance was caused by the elections necessary on the retirement of the Marquess of Northampton, who has filled the presidential chair since Nov. 1838, when he succeeded his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; and also the retirement of the respected Secretary, Dr. Peter Mark Roget, who has discharged the functions of that office for the period of twenty years. The Marquess of Northampton delivered a short and feeling address to the fellows, on his retirement from the proud position he had held since 1838. A unanimous vote of thanks was voted to his Lordship, and the Earl of Rosse was elected President without opposition. A handsome vote of thanks was passed to Dr. P. M. Roget.

There was a contest for the vacancy occasioned by Dr. Roget's retirement, the candidates being Mr. Thomas Bell and Mr. William Robert Grove, M.A. and the result of the ballot was pronounced in favour of the former gentleman by a large number of balls. The following were elected as the officers and council of the society for the ensuing year:—President, the Earl of Rosse; Treasurer and Vice-President, Mr. George Rennie; Secretaries, Messrs. Samuel Hunter Christie and Thomas Bell; Foreign Secretary, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Sabine, R.A.; Peter M. Roget, M.D. the Marquess of Northampton, George Biddell Airy, M.A. Sir James Clark, Bart. M.D., John P. Gassiot, esq. Thos. Graham, esq. M.A., Leonard Horner, esq. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. LL.D., J. G. Shaw Lefevre, esq. M.A., Sir Charles Lyell, M.A., William Allen Miller, M.D., Richard Owen, esq. John Phillips, esq. the Dean of Westminster, and Charles Wheatstone, esq.

The Copley Medal was awarded to J. C. Adams, esq. for his investigations relative to the disturbances of Uranus, and for his application of the inverse problem of perturbations thereto. One of the royal medals was awarded to Thomas Galloway, esq. for his paper, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, "On the Proper Motion of the Solar System:"—the second to Charles James Hargreave, esq. for his paper, "On the Solution of Linear Differential Equations," published in the Philosophical Transactions. The Rumford Medal, and the dividend of 77*l.* 12*s.* arising out of the Rumford bequest, were awarded to Mr. V. Regnault, of Paris, for his experiments to determine the laws and the numerical data which enter into the calculation of steam-engines.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 21. The prize for the Hulsean Essay has been adjudged to Henry Thomas Wroth, B.A. St. John's College.

A premium of fifty guineas has been awarded to the Rev. Thomas Woodward, formerly of Trinity College, Dublin, and now curate of Fethard, in the diocese of Cashel, for the best essay on the following subject: "What evidence does Holy Scripture afford for the opinion that demoniacal possession ceased at the ascension of our blessed Lord and the Apostolic age, and how does our practical knowledge of human life correspond with the notices of Scripture on the point?"

A prize of 100*l.* for the best "Essay on Juvenile Depravity" has been awarded to the Rev. H. Worsley, of Easton Rectory, Suffolk.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The Queen's Scholars have this year performed Terence's comedy of Phormio, the characters being cast as follows:

Phormio . . .	R. G. H. Somerset
Geta	N. R. Smart.
Demipho . . .	A. Johnson.
Antipho . . .	H. Clapcott.
Dorio	R. A. Cook.
Chremes . . .	W. Waterfield.
Phædria . . .	E. Balfour.
Davus	R. Eliot.
Sophrona . . .	C. P. Ingram.
Nausistrata . .	W. D. Somerville.
Hegio	— Chamberlayne.
Cratinus . . .	F. W. Stokes.
Crito	W. G. Armitstead.
Puer (*muta*) . .	S. Andrews.

Prince Metternich and M. Guizot were among the audience. The Prologue was delivered by the Captain, Mr. Smart.

PROLOGUS IN PHORMIONEM, 1848.

Ut olim Noster hanc edebat fabulam
Valde metuebat, ne, id quod fuit nuperrimè
In Hecyrâ factum, fieret itidem denuò.
Ne forte tumultus plebis ex scenâ gregem
Depelleret, laudemque justam demeret.
Nihilominus illud scire se dixit probè,
Si quid Poeta scribendo defecerit,
Id actoris meritum compensaturum satis.
At nobis est huic planè res contraria;
Neque enim timemus, nostro ne Terentio
Laus denegetur propria in hâc propriâ domo;
Sed ne nos, ut qui pueri simus et rudes
Egregio maculas inspergamus corpori.
Attamen non illud tantoperè vererier

Oportet; nec vos tam soletis acriter
Criticorum partes agere, quin labeculas
Prætervideatis inter agendum plurimas.
Ergo prodibit noster Phormio, ut solet,
Ille immutatus, quanquam vix quidquam quidem
Hodie manet immutatum, tantus undique
Furor novarum rerum invasit secula.
Non nunc, ut ante, Gallus audax Galliæ
Cantum canit pacatum, verum alas quatit,
Huc illuc volitat, plaudit, explodit, strepit,
Dubiusque nescit, quid quæque apportet dies,
Dum "Constitutiones" exquirit novas
Et Rerumpublicarum quæ sit optima.
Non nunc, ut ante, felix Austria nuptiis
Petit incrementa, sed bellis domesticis
Gemit lacerata, nec finem cernit mali.
Non nunc, ut ante, magna mens Germaniæ
Excelsioris flosculos philosophiæ
Libat; sed rebus dedita politicis
Errant errores sanè inextricabiles.
Nos verò, pace non turbatâ, aut vix quidem,
Longè longèque jussimus discedere
Nostris ab ovis tætricam Discordiam:
Et absit, semper absit! hoc uno simul
Precamur ore; Maximus hoc fasit Deus!
Ceterum Decembris inter hanc licentiam
Subit doloris aliquid, quum in mentem venit
Anni superioris, tristis illius quidem,
Fœdique, qualis ne sit alter posteà!
Ergo lugemus, quos istæc rapuit lues,
Lugemus omnes: sed nos tangit maximè
Quod nostrûm e medio mortis hæc necessitas
Duos alumnos sustulit, et nostram domum
Privavit illis, qui pietate, moribus,
Scientiâque (ut pueri) laudatissimi
Erant redditurî pulchra olim θρεπτήρια,
Matremque avitam cumulaturi laudibus.
Sunt et hic memorandi bini præstantes viri,
Quos idem hic tristis annus nobis abstulit.
* Alter theologus, historicus, geographus,
Illi cui nuper præpositus 'st Ecclesiæ,
Luctum reliquit, et Oxonlensibus suis.
† Alter apud Indos judex consultissimus,
Qui jam peracto muneris decennio,
In eo erat ut rediret: verùm istæc ratis
Quæ amicum ad amicos jam reportatura erat
(Ah! vita fallax, spes mortalium brevis!)
Nil præter cinerem pulveremque rettulit.
Ergo ille, quamvis longè semotus, tamen
Nos haud oblitus, nos et Terentium suum
Amabat unicè: hoc enim ex solatiis.
Fuit illi,—quondam ut hanc reviseret domum,
Et hic spectaret simul æqualibus suis
Senex, ut olim junior spectaverat.
At tu, Alma Mater, effer altius caput,
Partamque meritis sume tu superbiam
Dum totidem tamque claros producis viros,
Bonos ministros patriæ, bonos Dei,
Speramus omnes, et jure optimo quidem,
Quamvis oppressa fluctibus dudum gemis,
Te omnia pericla tandem victuram fore.

Epilogus in Phormionem, 1848.

[Enter Geta.]

[G.]—Huc de re nostrâ est venturus Phormio; et ecce [meo.
Me quoque, quanquam haud est ex animo ista
Atque eccum! salve. Procedit nostra secundis
Res satis auspiciis? [P.]—At benè progreditur
Ordine: Conventu Delegati coëuntes,
Et spem de Chartâ maximam habere jubent.
Bellum exspectandum: tamen arma parata, ducemque
Quemque suis fortem præpositum esse monent.
[A knock at the door.]
Quid faciam? [G.]—Metuis? [P.]—Minimè; at prudentia pars est
Maxima virtutis: cuncta cavenda;—precor,
Istuc per rimam speculeris, mî bone amice,
Janua an objicibus tuta sit illa satis.
[G.]—Ut vis—*[looks through the keyhole]*—Fœmina.—[P.]—Amica—aperi *[enter Nausistrata as a female Chartist.]*

[P. *continues.*]—Nausistrata, lætor
Te advenisse; tibi multa tuisque salus.
Nobis progressum est benè: vestrâ ex parte vicissim
Quidnam agitur? faciet quid mulichre genus?
[N.]—Chartistarum ego sum muliebri à corpore missa
Ad vos, fraternam ut dem capiamque manum.
Audite—Hoc unum deposcimus—"Omne quod est nunc
"Vobis, sit nobis; commoda, jura eadem."
[P.]—Charta dabit—[N.]—Cur non, dic, Westmonasterlensis
Aula patet nobis, conciliumque Fori?
[P.]—Charta dabit—[N.]—Cur non nostrum est intrare senatum,
Atque ibi pro patriâ pro populoque loqui?
[P.]—Charta dabit—[N.]—Modo jam vincat Chartistica virtus,
Laudabunt iterum nomina nostra viri;
Nam fuimus celebres, velut ista Semiramis olim,
Militiæ atque domi notæ—[P.]—Iterumque eritis.
[N.]—Nonne quidem nobis sapientia—"copia fandi"
Haud minus ac vobis?—[P.]—Copia larga quidem;
Ista proculdubio vestra est: si dextera desit,
Lingua tamen semper prælia justa gerit.
[N.]—Parce joco—"amoto quæramus seria ludo"
Este viri modo vos; nil metuatis; erunt
Omnes liberi et æquales fratresque; redibit
Aurea tandem ætas.—[G.]—Æres, si ulla fides
Frontibus—[N.]—Este viri! *[Exit* N.—*Geta loquitur.]* Ingenti fœmina mente!
[P.]—Ingenti verè—nobilis atque sagax.
[G.]—Conjugiine unquam vinclo sit nexa jugali?
[P.]—Nexa est; verum illud sprevit, ut omne, jugum.
[A knock at the door; enter a deputation of schoolboys.]
Qui tamen hi veniunt? [Sch.]—Pueris sit Charta necesse est,
Ut scribus: nobis hic siet Utopia!
[P.]—At quid enim vultis? [Sch.]—Tibi sex numerabimus ista,
Quæ per jura hominis poscere puncta placet.
Omnibus imprimis pueris suffragia sunto,
Ut statuant, quæ non quæque legenda sient.
Deinceps Principibus merces hodierna luatur,
Shottoniæ ut Matris visere tecta queant.
[P.]—Quid tum postea? [Sch.]—Quid? rogitas? tum singuli alumni
Principe dignentur munere, sintque pares.
Quartum est, quod verbum verbo Græca atque Latina
Vertat præceptor:—sic dare verba queam.
[G.]—At nostram pueri sapiunt sapientiam! [Sch.]—Et inde
Poscimus, in ludum sit data quæque dies.
[P.]—Euge puer! [Sch.]—Superest, ut sit concessa potestas
Ire domum quandocunque libet pueris.
[P.]—At tu dixisti pulcherrima et optima;—et omne
Hæc mea Chartâ dabit, quod tua Charta rogat.
[Exeunt pueri.]
[G.]—Sed quænam hæc Charta? [P.]—Est grandissima,—si modo possit
Porrecta evolvi, jugera mille tegat.
[G.]—Magnum etiam superet Serpentem mole marinum;—
Nomina quot verò huic? [P.]—Innumerabilia!
Sex decies decies imâ ratione putantur
Siquavisse hominum millia—plura meâ.
Sed magis hoc, saltem me judice, amice, notandum est
Nomina signantûm qualia, quam quot erant.

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* J. A. Cramer, D.D. Dean of Carlisle, and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

† Sir Henry Seton, one of the judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

[G.]—Qualia? pauca, precor, recita—vix omnia meane
Tu sexto recites: nobiliora rogo.
[P.]—Verùm ego non recitem tantùm: sunt nomina multum;
Pius tamen est ipsos tete videre viros!
Apparete igitur, celeberrima nomina; nostris
"Apparete oculis, corda agitate meis!"
Primùm autem magnus Pugnosius ingrediatur;
Ipse suum nomen scripsit; at hunc sequitur
Vir dirus, præclarus, atros, Snubnosius: illi
Crux est facta manù; scribere non potuit:
Hunc etiam major sequitur, Crooknosius ingens,
Quem non ipse quidem vincere Naso queat.
Tres fratres deinde illustres notique sequuntur,
Nullus non Sancti gloria flosque Gili,
Taggus, Raggus, Bobtailusque.—[G.]—Hic est mihi sextus
Horridus, et post hunc septimus ingreditur;
Deinde Octavus—ohe! satis est;—non plura videbo;
Tu, bone vir, posthàc nomina sola legas!
[P.]—Jack-Stipulus post hos sequitur, Cadusque Johannes;
Priggius et—[G.]—quo non justior alter adest.
[P.]—Iaduperatorum celeberrimus ecn! Periwigus—
[G.]—Tonsorumque—[P.]—Illi linea facta—acies
Hostiles sternet—[G.]—Barbam velut hebdomadalem—
[P.]—Dein sequitur turba ex inferiore gradu.
[G.]—De armis—quænam? qualia? ubi? [P.]—servantur in aulâ:
Curatum est: at sunt plurima, pulchra, nova,
Omninoque novi generis.—[G.]—Dirissima, credo—
An datur ut possim pauca videre? [P.]—Datur;
Ostendam [*he brings out a coalscoop and spit*]—videas—hâc hastâ armatus in hostes
Irrumpam medios, præcipitesque dabo
In fluvium, in mortem: verum en tibi cassis Achilli
Indutum his armis me similem esse putes.
[*Struts about Thrasonically.*]
[G.]—Arma tremenda quidem! Dignissima scilicet ista;
Quæ pannosa cohors nomine dicta fuit.
[P.]—Nonne novi generis? Non Windischgrätzius ipse,
Non visis Jellachichius his fugiat?
[*Geta shakes his head.*]
Tun' metuis? [G.]—Minimè—verum, prudentia pars est
Maxima virtutis—cuncta cavenda—quasi hoc,
Suspendant Habeas Corpus. [P.]—Suspensa prius quam
Hoc faciunt, faciam corpora quæque sua!
Sis meliore animo—ignavus quis vicerit unquam?
Audi, dum doceam quæ facienda sient.
Turrim Londini primo expugnabimus; inde
Continuò ad Bancum progrediemur; ab hoc,
Utpote nil nobis, rapienda pecunia tota,
Flamma Domum rapiet; Mansio deinde cadet.
Post hæc expugnata viâ procedere rectâ
Decretum est nobis; dumque Senatus inest,
Demoliri ambo combusta Senacula flammis;
Denique—[G.]—Combures Thamesin inde, reor.
Vir bonus—at vereor ne virtus, ut solet, istæc
"In nervum erumpat" denique.—[P.]—Ne timeas—
Urbis Præfectus totâ comitante catervâ
Ipso hoc si puncto temporis adveniat,
Omnes uno ictu terrâ prosternere certum est,
Omnes hisce meis——[G.]Nempe tuis verubus!
[P.]—Quinetiam vertent acies Wellingtonianæ,
Concursum simul est, terga inhonesta fugâ.
Inque pedes sese Dux Ferrius ipse suique
Conficient—[G.]—Istis sex dare puncta potes.
[P.]—Jam nunc adveniant—ardet confligere pectus
Jampridem—vincam pro populo—aut moriar.
[*Loud knocking at the doors.*]
Hei! crepuere fores—quisnam hic? Perii—tremo—sudo—
Occidi—eheu, miserum me! crepuêre iterum.
Objicibus ruptis cedunt—perii—ilicet—actum est—
Quò fugiam, celem, nescio—miles adest.
[*P. hides himself under a table, coalscoop and all.*]
[*Enter Demipho, in Thraso's arms; Antipho and Phædria as Special Constables.*]
[Dem.]—Continuò irrucie—arripite istum instanter—ubi alter?
Custoditum tu hunc fac benè—tuque domum
Explora—haud procul est. [*Ant. discovering Phormio.*]—Inveni—heus tu, nebulo, exi;
Eccum illum—atque ejus scilicet arma—veru.
Telum, M'Hercle, immane! hasta hoc fortassè—sed illud
Quid sit, quove usu me, fateor superat.
[*Kicking over the coalscoop.*]
[D.]—Ridiculum! res ipsa quidem stultissima tota,
An pœnâ an risu dignior, addubito,
Hi constringantur manicis, et carcere tuti [*to the Specials.*]—Detineantur—eras judicium dabitur.
[*Exeunt all but D.*]

[*Demipho comes forward.*]

Heu miseros homines! quæ tanta amentia vestras
Exagitat mentes, quis rapuitve furor?
An non libertas nobis verissima, qualem
Nullæ aliæ gentes usquam habuêre datam?
Non justæ leges et nos et nostra tuentur,
Dum regit imperium mite, fovetque simul?
Felicem patriam! Te, te magis omnibus unam
Clemens dignetur pace beare Deus;
Dum rapiunt alias furiæ, maternaque corda
Proh pudor; heu! soboli dant laceranda suæ.
Te, precor, hâc sorte insigni per secula longa,
Et crescente tuâ prosperitate frui.
Hoc quoque, jam duplices tendens ad sidera palmas,
Hoc votis supplex, hoc precibusque peto;
Hoc omnes pariter vos unâ voce rogetis,
Unâ quod dudum mente rogâsse reor:
Vivat, quæsceptris hæc regna gubernat amata,
Maternoque omnes curat amore suos,
Cum Consorte suo vivat Victoria nostra;
Hoc petat—hoc resonet nostra, iteretque Domus!

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Nov. 3. The monthly meetings recommenced at Great George Street; the Marquess of Northampton, V.P. in the chair. Fifty-two new subscribing members were announced as having joined since the close of last session: including Viscount Massareene, Lord Monson, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, Sir J. Trollope, J. Neeld, esq. and a large accession at the Lincoln meeting. Five new life members were added to the lists. Lord Northampton addressed the members at the opening of another session; adverting to the increase of archæological investigation, the cordial welcome with which the Institute had been received at Lincoln, and the encouraging prospects

before them at Salisbury. The library and collection of the Society had been augmented by numerous donors; and some antiquities of considerable interest had been added to the Museum, especially an assemblage of casts from Runic inscriptions, given by Mr. Dawes, the importance of which in connection with Anglo-Saxon times had been illustrated by Mr. Kemble.

A variety of antiquities were laid before the meeting. Mr. R. Fox produced a remarkable torc-bracelet of gold, recently found in ploughing on his estates near Wendover, Bucks, and weighing more than four ounces. The workmanship is beautiful and peculiar; and Mr. Way, in an accompanying letter, gave it as his opinion that it is of Celtic manufacture. The peculiarity of the workmanship is that, besides the three gold strands of which the torque is composed, there is a fourth, and a finer, twisted strand, which follows the involutions of the others, just as our sailors at this day wind in smaller cord to fill up the interstices of the larger. No tumulus or site of ancient occupation exists near the place of discovery, which had been woodland, recently broken up. It had been conjectured that this relic might have been deposited at the time of the conflict between the Romans and the sons of the British king Cunobelin, which occurred not far from the spot. Mr. Fox announced his intention of presenting this valuable object to the collection of British antiquities in the British Museum. This liberal example would doubtless be followed by many important donations if the long-desired object of an assemblage of national antiquities scientifically arranged were carried into effect. Several other gold ornaments were submitted, by Dr. Mantell and Mr. Farrer. A collection of early-British and Roman remains was sent by Mr. Whincopp; and several notices of interest relating to those periods were received from the Rev. T. Rankin, Rev. W. Coppard, Mr. Hodges of Torquay, Mr. Kirtland, and other correspondents. The Dean of Westminster exhibited two fine sepulchral urns, recently brought to light in railway operations near the metropolis.

A communication from Dr. Charlton, of Newcastle, illustrated by a series of fac-similes of sepulchral memorials in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, was followed by a discussion on the class of middle-age monuments, rarely inscribed, and exhibiting various symbols by which the quality or profession of the deceased was indicated. Lord Northampton and Mr. Westwood cited some memorials of this kind in South Wales. The tombs to which the notice of the Society had been called by Dr. Charlton, frequently bearing the symbol of a pair of shears, had been regarded as a proof of the establishment of the cloth manufacture in the northern counties at as early a period as the fourteenth century. This conjecture does not appear, however, to be substantiated; the shears indicating, according to Dr. Charlton's observations, the interment of a female.

Some interesting specimens of Art attracted much notice: such as enamels, contributed by Mr. Trollope and the Rev. E. Jarvis; a choice example of working in metals—a processional cross of the fourteenth century, lately received from Spain, exhibited by Mr. Forrest; with a beautiful backgammon board of cinquecento style and most elaborate Italian marqueterie, and other examples of middle-age design deserving of attention.

The Central Committee have secured the services of Mr. Henry Bowyer Lane as Secretary, in place of Mr. Hudson Turner; whose continued ill health has prevented for some time past his taking any active share in the proceedings.

Dec. 1. The Dean of Westminster, V.P. in the chair. The donations included various ancient weapons of bronze and iron revovered from the bed of the Thames, near Westminster Bridge, presented by G. Vulliamy, esq. to the Museum, and a relic of a remarkable tenure-custom in Lincolnshire recently discontinued, namely, one of the gad-whips, (presented by J. Moore, esq.) used, according to ancient practice of unknown origin, on Palm Sunday, when a person on behalf of the lord of the manor of Broughton presented himself in the church of Castor, and after the second lesson was required to crack the whip three times over the head of the minister. The lands have passed into Mr. Moore's possession, and this strange custom has ceased.

A memoir was read by Richard Westmacott, esq. relating to the recovery of some monumental statues which had been buried under the flooring in Gonalston Church, Notts, (as noticed in our last Magazine, p. 635.)

Mr. Hudson Turner offered some remarks illustrative of a painting, from the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch, submitted for the inspection of the meeting by Mr. Farrer. It represents the descent of the Wingfield family, with small full-length portraits of the chief personages, forming a work of middle-age art of a curious description. It was presented to his Grace's ancestor, the Duke of Montagu, by the antiquary Stukeley. Mr. Turner read, also, some extracts from records of the reign of Henry V. relating

to Sir John Oldcastle and the Lollards, and the execution of one of the Talbot family, who appeared to have been put into brine after being cruelly executed.

Mr. C. Tucker gave a notice of some singular sepulchral cists of the Roman age preserved at Swinton Park, Yorkshire, and exhibited drawings of them; noticing other antiquities found in the same district and preserved in Captain Harcourt's museum at Swinton.

Mr. Harrod sent drawings of subjects recently found in Belton Church, Suffolk; where are depicted designs of similar character to the favourite *Danse Macabre* of the middle ages.

Mr. A. Trollope gave a report of his late discoveries of Roman remains at Lincoln; and called the attention of the meeting to some unique vases, ornamented in a very unusual manner, and of Roman workmanship. These had been found, with various antiquities, in one of the singular depositories frequently noticed of late near Roman settlements, and resembling those at Ewell, in which so large an assemblage of curious objects had been disinterred by Mr. Diamond. The Dean of Westminster stated that deposits of a like nature had lately been noticed near Richborough, and had contributed to enrich the museum of Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich.

Mr. Westwood communicated a number of fac-similes of sculptured crosses and memorials from Wales, Cheshire, and other parts of England; and offered remarks illustrative of a series, chronologically arranged, which he exhibited, explaining the peculiar forms of ornament found upon these early monuments. Mr. C. Orford sent two examples, hitherto unnoticed, apparently of earlier date than the Conquest, and pronounced by Mr. Westwood to be unlike any which he had found. They are at present in a cottage garden at High Lane, near Stockport, Cheshire, having been found in ploughing not far from Disley, in that county. Numerous other antiquities and drawings were exhibited; amongst which a plan of the extensive Roman buildings recently discovered at Chesterford by the Hon. R. Neville attracted attention. (See Dec. p. 633.) His researches have also brought to light a structure resembling in arrangement the basilica of the ancients, and supposed by some persons to have been used as a church by the early Christians in Britain.

A profuse variety of valuable rings of every period was contributed by Mr. Whincopp; and other ornaments of a similar kind were brought by Mr. O. Morgan, Rev. E. Jarvis, Mr. Manning, and Mr. Trollope. Mr. Nightingale sent a memorial of a remarkable period, which, although not strictly archæological, excited no slight interest: namely, a pack of satirical cards, each illustrative of some distinct "Bubble Company," with burlesque verses exhibiting the extent of public credulity at the time of the South Sea speculations. Various specimens of art and antiquities were produced by Mr. B. Lane, Mr. Dixon, Mr. S. Hall, Mr. Nesbitt, and other members.

NUMISMATIC SALES.

The first numismatic sale of the season, commenced on the 16th Nov. at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, consisted chiefly of a portion of the valuable collection of Greek coins, in gold, silver, and particularly in copper, collected at Smyrna by Mr. H. P. Borrell—an eminent numismatist, resident in the Levant for more than a quarter of a century. Many of the lots realized good prices; being nowise inferior in beauty and rarity to most of the recently sold Pembroke coins and medals.

The most interesting lots in copper were chiefly bought for a great Parisian collector. We regretted much that at least a score or two of the finest and rarest should not have been retained for the collections of our own country. Amongst these were (lot 6) a very scarce coin of Ilerda-Tarraconensis (now Lerida) bearing a portrait of Augustus, and a wolf on the the reverse, published by Mionnet and Akerman; and a fine coin of Amisus, having for type Perseus holding the head of Medusa with the winged and headless corpse extended at his feet, supposed to be quite a new type for this town. Two unpublished Asiatic coins of Trapezus and one of Zela-Pontus—all three of extreme rarity—produced only 3*l.* 3*s.* Eighty-six very beautiful and varied copper coins of the Ionian town of Erythræ, recently dug up there amongst the ruins, included at least the names of thirty-four different magistrates or men of note. Mr. Curt and Dr. J. Bird purchased some of the finest; but the larger portion were bought for the Continent. Four copper medals of Alabanda in Caria sold for 1*l.* 13*s.* One of them struck by order of Caracalla, having on the reverse three branches of laurel, was very fine and is of extreme rarity: as is likewise the medal of Gallienus coined at Bargasa. The probably "unique" medallion of Claudius Gothicus, struck at the town of Prostanna (lot 78)—highly interesting, as it represents the Mount Viarus, unnoticed by all the ancient geographers,—brought but 2*l.* 17*s.* It was not fine. A very rare and fine bronze medal struck in Cyprus to the honour of Caracalla—and, curious to relate, dug up two years ago in

London about Billingsgate (lot 82)—sold for only 16s. This rarity is in the possession of Mr. Curt. It represents the temple of the Pudican Venus on the reverse. The seven silver tetradrachms of Amyntas, King of Galatia, published by the Duke de Luynes (1846), and more worth 30*l.* a-piece, sold for only about 3*l.* 10s. each. Mr. Curt bought four of these. He bought also lots 174 and 175, two rare gold medalets of the same monarch (valued at 40*l.*) for 12*l.* A very fine silver medallion of Augustus—reverse, six ears of wheat—was knocked down for only 3*l.* 5s. Of the modern medals and coins disposed of towards the end of the second day's sale, an enormous price (2*l.* 8s.) was obtained for a pattern of the coin of our Queen (lot 251) to be called "a florin," or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the pound. It was understood that, like the crown of last year, it will be "called in."—*Athenæum.*

Another important sale, which lasted ten days, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 7—was that of the extensive collection of coins and medals (3409 lots) of the late W. A. A. White, esq., F.S.A. catalogued by Mr. Curt. It realised more than 2,000*l.* a very good sum, considering the badness of the times and the total want of foreign commissions. Passing over the earliest British, and Anglo-Saxon and English coins, not very remarkable in this cabinet for rarity or preservation, and certainly unequal to the lately sold Pembrokite collection, we were pleased at the favourable prices obtained for various silver Anglo-Gallic pieces of Richard I. Edward the Black Prince, and others, an angelet of our Henry VII. sold for 10*l.* 15s. (lot 367.) readily obtainable on the continent at 3*l.*; it was certainly highly preserved, but is not particularly rare. Simon's petition crown of Charles II. not being fine, only sold for 12*l.* 10s.: fine ones have sold for 17*l.* and more; fourteen only are known,—the specimens in the Bodleian Library, the British Museum's, Sir George Chetwynd's, Mr. C. Bale's, are reckoned the finest. The gold coins of the kings of Scotland, though in general very well preserved, sold but at moderate prices. Amongst the foreign coins a very rare silver *teston*, struck at Rhodes, of Hellon de Villeneuve, a Frenchman, (1319-1346), second Grand Master of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, sold for 1*l.* 19s. The finest *set of five*, of which only about twelve authentic specimens are known, of Louis le Débonnaire, often sold at 30*l.* on the continent, produced 6*l.* 17s. 6*d.*; it is described and engraved in Le Blanc and in Combrouse, and weighs 67 grs. troy. A rare $\frac{1}{2}$ *denier* of Gregory, Duke of Benevento, (703-740,) very fine, and weighing 21$\frac{1}{2}$ grs. was purchased for Mr. J. M. Lockyer, a collector highly conversant with mediæval coins in general. The beautiful and scarce Greek coins, in gold, of the celebrated city of Terentum, brought from 4*l.* 16s. to 5*l.* 5s. each coin. A fine gold *aureus*, of Eupator, King of the Bosphorus, was obtained, after much competition, for General Fox, at 6*l.* A rare $\frac{1}{2}$ *stater*, in gold, classed in our British Museum collection amongst the coins of Athens, bearing the owl on one side, with indented square subdivided into various compartments on the reverse, weight 21$\frac{1}{2}$ grains, (size $\frac{1}{2}$ of Mionnet's scale,) was purchased for our Museum, at 3*l.* 15s.; it originally formed part of lot 29 of the Devonshire cabinet, 19th March, 1811, and being (as the whole collection was) very carelessly catalogued, sold for only 17*s.* including with it a gold coin of Panormus. The greatest and most valuable rarity in this sale was a fine *aureus* of Sextus the younger, obverse his portrait, reverse CLASS. CLASSVS. trophy, &c. which was purchased by Mr. Curt for 17*l.*; this identical coin formed lot 179 in the Devonshire sale, and then only produced 17*l.* 17s. The gold Sextus Pompeius brought 20*l.* 10s. The *aureus* of Cassius (lot 97*s*) produced but 3*l.* 7s. 6*d.*; it had cost 5*l.* 5s. The Agrippina Senior, in gold, (lot 99*l*) was knocked down at 3*l.* 15s. A very fine and rare coin, in gold, of Galla Placidia, sold for 4*l.* 12s. In general, the series of gold coins of the Byzantine emperors were very fine, and deserving of still higher prices than they obtained. Lot 1120, a very fine and very rare *aureus* of Michael VI. was well worth 5*l.* 5s. and is highly valued, especially in the Levant. A silver coin of Brutus, very fine, as were all those of the small ivy-wreathed heads some years ago, sold for 3*l.*; the price generally demanded in Paris, &c. is 12*l.* A beautiful coin of Tarsus (lot 1161) brought 6*l.* 6s.—a reasonable price; it came from the excellent Thomas collection—one of the finest and largest ever sold in London.

All the gold coins of the Visigoth kings sold extremely well, (being beautifully preserved and of great rarity,) averaging 3*l.* each coin. Many of them seem doubled; they were all formerly in the celebrated Bruna cabinet at Seville. A rare *Reversion* direction, of rather light weight (70$\frac{1}{2}$ grs.) according to the standard of the coins of Ægina, representing the tortoise, with ΛΙΓΥ in a sunk square in the reverse, of excellent work and very fine, sold for 3*l.*; it was formerly in the Thomas cabinet. Such coins are very rare with the fourth letter.—*Literary Gazette.*

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Dec. 21. The third quarterly general meeting of this society was numerously attended, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Samuel Tymms, the Secretary, having enumerated, with some explanatory observations, the many singularly interesting objects that were on the table, a paper by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey was read, on the site of the Old Manor House of Ickworth, traditionally said to have been destroyed by fire, but at what period was unknown. It was accompanied by a plan.

A paper, discussing the doubtful points connected with the Duchy of Clarence, the County of Clare, and the Clarenceux King at Arms, and tracing their origin to the town of Clare, was read by the Rev. J. W. Donaldson.

It was resolved, on the motion of Sir J. Walsham, Bart. seconded by the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, that an application be made to the Marquess of Bristol, the noble President of the society, to give his permission that discreet researches may be made to ascertain the plan and extent of the ancient Abbey of St. Edmund; such researches to be prosecuted under the direction of a committee approved by his lordship.

PANORAMA OF POMPEII.

Mr. Burford has opened in his small circle in Leicester Square a new Panorama of Pompeii. The view is taken from the Forum, from whence the most comprehensive view of the principal excavations is obtained. The foreground is occupied by the vast area, once the busy resort of the inhabitants; around, and adding to its forlorn grandeur, are the temples of Jupiter, Mercury, Venus or Bacchus, the Pantheon, the Theatres, Triumphal Arches, and other public buildings. Innumerable streets of roofless houses, with their inmost recesses laid open to the day, meet the eye in every direction, the greater part, judging from their moderate size, having been the dwellings of the middle classes and tradesmen, such as are seldom found of great antiquity elsewhere. Here and there the frescoes of the interior walls are seen, and the fine painting recently discovered of Bacchus and Silenus, adjoining the temple dedicated either to Venus or Bacchus, is particularly conspicuous. To praise the picture as a work of art is merely to repeat the testimony which we have so often found reason to award to Mr. Burford's performances. Suffice it to say that the present picture does not come behind any of its predecessors in beauty of effect or careful finish, whilst its comparatively small scale brings those qualities more immediately before the spectator's observation.

A splendid mosaic pavement has been placed in the British Museum, in the passage leading to the gallery of Xanthian Antiquities. The specimen is about eight feet square; was found in the ruins of Carthage, on the spot assigned as the site of the Temple of Neptune; and was purchased by the trustees of the Museum. On reaching this country it was found broken in innumerable pieces; but under the hand of Sir R. Westmacott it has been restored. It represents the head of a seagod, with flowing beard, and feet of the seahorse.

The ruins of an unknown city are said to have been discovered in Asia Minor by Dr. Brunner, one of the agents employed by the government of the Sublime Porte in penetrating into the most remote and inaccessible regions of the empire for the purpose of taking a census. While occupied in exploring the *sandjak* (excavations) of Bosouk, in the confines of Pontus, Cappadocia, and Galatia, Dr. Brunner, whose attention was attracted by the bold and curious passages opened into the living rock, was accosted by a villager, who offered to show him things far more interesting on the other side of the mountain if he would trust to his guidance. After some hesitation, the Doctor armed himself and followed his guide, taking his servant with him. Half an hour brought them round the mountain; and then the Doctor found himself, says the narrative, in presence of the ruins of a considerable town. These ruins are situated to the south-east of the village of Yunkeuï, and to the north of the village of Tschépué, distant half a league from one another; and the Doctor's profound study of all the accounts, ancient and modern, of Asia Minor furnishes no trace by which he can identify them. The site of the town is half a league in length. It contains seven temples with cupolas, and two hundred and eighteen houses, some in good preservation, others half choked up with their own ruins, and with vast fragments of rock detached from the overhanging mountain. The houses have compartments of three, four, and six chambers; and the temples are also flanked with chambers. The largest of these edifices is twenty feet long by twenty-eight wide, and the height of some of them is from twenty to thirty feet.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Wednesday, the 20th Dec. M. Armand Marrast, the President of the Assembly, proclaimed Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte President of the French Republic, to hold that office until the second Sunday in May, 1852. He addressed the new President, and requested him to ascend the tribune and take the oath. Prince Louis mounted the tribune, and replied in a firm and audible voice, "Je le jure." This was responded to by numerous cries of "Vive la Republique!" The President of the Assembly then said, "In the presence of God and man the Assembly receives the oath." The new President, on silence being made, addressed the Assembly as follows:—

"Citizen Representatives, — The suffrages of the nation and the oath I have just taken trace out for me my future conduct; I shall follow it as a man of honour. I wish like you to place society on its true basis; to strengthen democratic institutions, and to alleviate the miseries of that generous and intelligent people which has just given me such a striking proof of its confidence. Animated by a sincere spirit of conciliation, I have called round me capable and patriotic men, who, in spite of the diversity of their political origin, are ready to devote themselves with me to the happiness of the nation. A government coming into power owes a debt of thanks to its predecessors when the deposit of its authority is handed over to it intact, and in particular I owe it to the honourable General Cavaignac to say that his conduct is worthy of the generosity of his character; it will not be his smallest title of glory. The government and myself are animated with a sincere love of the country. Let me hope, citizen representatives, that your co-operation will be given to me, and that with it we may found a government just and firm, which, without being either reactionary or Utopian, will secure the future welfare of the Republic; and, if we cannot do great things, we may at least, by our loyal intentions and our conduct, secure the welfare and the happiness of the people by whom we have been chosen."

Four departments, including Corsica and Algeria, had not transmitted their official returns of the suffrages, but by the list announced in the Assembly before the proclamation of Louis Napoleon, the numbers stood as follows:—

Louis Napoleon . .	5,434,232
General Cavaignac .	1,447,107
Ledru Rollin . . .	370,100
Raspail	36,920
Lamartine . . .	17,900
General Changarnier	4,890
Votes lost	12,600

The Moniteur upon the same evening contained the following list of the Napoleon Administration. M. Odilon Barrot, Minister of Justice, charged with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the absence of the President of the Republic; M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Leon de Malleville, Minister of the Interior; M. Rulhieres, general of division, Minister of War; M. de Tracy, Minister of the Marine and Colonies; M. Falloux, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship; M. Leon Faucher, Minister of Public Works; M. Bixio, Vice-President of the National Assembly, Minister of Agriculture; M. Passy (Hypolite), Minister of the Finances. The Moniteur also contained the nomination of Marshal Bugeaud to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Alps; Gen. Changarnier to be Commander of the 1st Military Division, with the command in chief of the National Guards and Garde Mobile; M. Berger Prefect of the Seine; Colonel Rebillot Prefect of Police. The Prince of Montfort (Jerome Bonaparte) has been appointed Governor of the Invalides, and Marshal Molito Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The new President has nominated his aides-de-camp; among them are Edgar Ney and the son of General Pajol. On Wednesday evening the President gave his first dinner at the Palais d'Elysée Bourbon, which will be his place of residence. The Moniteur of the next day contained a list of promotions in the army, which is, perhaps, the largest that has been made since 1815. It occupies no less than nine columns of that paper, and extends to all the branches of the service. There are many signs of the proximate return of commercial prosperity in France.

AUSTRIA.

On the 2nd of December the Emperor Ferdinand abdicated the imperial throne of the Austrian empire, in favour of his nephew, the Archduke Francis Joseph, eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles, who resigns his claims as next brother to the Emperor Ferdinand in favour of his son, now the Emperor Francis Joseph. In a proclamation, dated Olmutz, December 2nd, the Emperor Ferdinand announces his abdication. The Emperor Francis on the same day issued a proclamation setting forth the principles of his government. This proclamation is virtually a repetition of the ministerial programme of Prince Schwartzenburg. The intelligence of the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand was communicated to the Diet on the 3d by Prince Schwartzenburg. The ex-Emperor has fixed upon Prague as his future place of residence. He arrived in that city at midnight on the 2nd of December. The Emperor Francis Joseph was born on the 18th of August, 1830.

PRUSSIA.

The National Assembly having been adjourned to the town of Brandenburg, in consequence of Berlin being in a state of siege, the Opposition absented themselves in such numbers, that the legal quorum could not be obtained. The King thereupon determined to dissolve the Assembly, which he did on the 5th Dec. and at the same time proclaimed a new Constitution. This Constitution confirms the liberties promised to the people by the King; freedom of the press, subject to prosecution for offences according to existing laws; freedom of meeting in inclosed places; freedom of open meetings, with twenty-four hours' notice, and police permission; two chambers—the one to consist of one hundred and eighty members—the other of three hundred and fifty—both without other qualification than age and proof of naturalization; universal suffrage; complete liberty for all religious creeds and associations; abolition of all aristocratic privileges; confirmation of the Habeas Corpus Act; in a word, a full and complete fulfilment of all the royal promises. The new chambers are to be elected upon the 22nd of January and 12th of February next, and are convoked for business upon the 26th of February.

ITALY.

Since the assassination of Count Rossi (see p. 82) the Pope had remained a prisoner in the Quirinal, and the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representative, resided in the palace, for the purpose of affording him the protection of his person and flag. The business of the government went in the name of Pius, but without his sanction; and he refused even to receive the reports, according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. The members of the diplomatic corps, as it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of his Holiness, of which the immediate execution was intrusted to the Count de Spaur, the Minister of Bavaria. At an hour previously agreed on, on the 24th Nov. the Pope retired into a private room, where he disguised himself in the livery of the Bavarian Legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the Minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, followed by the Pope, disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase, entered his carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman. The artifice succeeded, and no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the outward guards. Immediately on arrival at the residence of the Bavarian Minister, the Pope took off the livery suit, and dressed himself in the usual costume of the Minister's chaplain or aumonier; and M. de Spaur having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the government, post-horses were procured, the Count and his supposed chaplain took their places in the carriage, and thus cleared the gates of Rome. He arrived at Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, on the night of the 25th. When the fact of the Pontiff's flight was made known in Rome, a general stupefaction seized all classes of society. The ministry, by no means daunted by their position, are determined to carry out their original views, and whilst the spiritual powers of the Pope, as head of the Church, are to be recognised, a separation is immediately to be made of the temporal power, and a republic is to be declared, with the Prince of Canino (Lucien Buonaparte) as President. A rescript from the Pope was received at Rome on the 3rd Dec. annulling the ministry, suspending the Chambers, and appointing a state commission, invested with supreme authority. The Chamber of Deputies declared the rescript invalid, and the members of the commission declined to act. A provisional government has been proclaimed. It is composed of the senators for Rome and for Bologna, and of the Gonfalonieri of Ancona. The Pope is declared deprived of all temporal power. The Minister Sterbini addressing the people, said that the Pope alone, under the title of bishop, would have the right to enter Rome, but that all the cardinals and prelates would be strictly prohibited from entering the city. His Holiness has

nominated a provisional government of his own at Gaeta.

TURKEY.

Constantinople is notorious for the frequent recurrence of dreadful fires; 150 houses were consumed on the 2nd Nov. in Awan Serail. Another terrific fire broke out on the 12th at Pera. The museum, mosque, hospital, medical academy, and nearly 280 buildings were destroyed, at an immense loss.

UNITED STATES.

General Taylor has been elected President of the United States, and Mr. Fillmore Vice-President. General Taylor and General Cass had each fifteen States in his favour, but the number of votes were 163 to 127. Mr. Polk has taken leave of the Presidentship in a Message of unequalled extent. He boasts that the conquest of Mexico has added 1,193,000 square miles to the American territory,—"a space nearly equal to the whole of Europe." He directs attention to the gold country of California in terms which will assuredly induce no small number of his countrymen to emigrate to that district, and he states that a national mint is to be at once established there to work up the precious material. On the question of slavery, Mr. Polk is vague and unsatisfactory; but it is left an open question as regards the new territories. The reduction of duties on imports has been successful beyond anticipation. Mr. Webster had said that the imports must rise to 140 millions per annum to make up for the revenue lost by the alteration, and this he contemplated as impossible; by official tables it appears that they have actually risen to 155 millions.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Letters have been received from Sir H. Smith, which describe his complete success over the Boers, and the pacification of the extensive district which threatened so lately to be the scene of a protracted war. Sir H. Smith has imposed a contribution upon the Boers, which would defray the commissariat expenses of the troops employed.

CEYLON.

The Legislative Council was opened by Lord Torrington, on the 2nd Oct. with a speech congratulating the Council on the capture of the Native prince who recently pretended to the throne, and the suppression of the rebellion; and intimated his desire that martial law should be put an end to. Twenty-one insurgents had been summarily convicted and shot at Matelle, and others at Kernegalle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The conservators of the river Tyne have for some years been engaged in deepening the river and removing obstructions to the shipping. One of the most formidable bars, which has long defied their exertions, was *Cockran Sand*, about five miles below Newcastle. The removal of this sand exposed a stupendous oak tree; which, after being skilfully and securely chained to a vessel at low water, was at high tide weighed and carried to Newcastle, where, by means of a powerful crane, it was raised and laid on the quay. It measures 16ft. 16in. in circumference by 18ft. long, and it is conjectured that it must weigh at least 15 tons. A tree of such dimensions (and this may be considered but a moiety of the length of the stem) must lead us back to a very early period. Certain it is, that from the appearance of decay it must have been many centuries in its late position. Before it bowed its leafy head it must have been at least of from 400 to 500 years' growth. The surface of the side on which it lay is covered with a metallic coating of iron pyrites, which, with another scaly covering of pyrites, forms a kind of gallery, in some parts ½in. to 1½in. apart, having in many parts the intermediate space filled up with beautiful crystals of pyrites of minute size, like needles. It appears clear that the tree must have fallen or remained in the position in which it was found; as below it and embedded with it were quantities of small pieces of branch wood and hazel nuts, most of which were perforated at the top, and empty. The wood or bark below the pyrites appears to the extent of ¾in. completely charred; and for 3in. or 4in. further the wood, although it has not changed its colour (the laminæ being distinct), is yet quite decayed. After this part is removed the rest is quite sound.—*Newcastle Guardian.*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The parish church of *Abbat's Leigh* has been rebuilt at the expense of William

Miles, esq. M.P. The old church was destroyed by fire. The tower and chancel were not injured, and the new erection has been designed to make the whole of the building an uniform perpendicular structure, consisting of nave, north and south aisles, tower, sacristy, and chancel. The exterior of the building is faced with the old red sandstone of the neighbourhood, with Bath stone dressing. The accommodation has been much increased by the new arrangement of single, low open sittings. The roofs are open, and have traceried ribs and cushed braces. The old belfry arch is opened into the tower, thereby exposing the western window. The pews in the chancel have been removed, new stalls substituted, and in the whole of the windows are inserted ornamental glass.

SUFFOLK.

Dec. 11. The Norman Tower, *Bury St. Edmund's*, on the restoration of which so much labour has been bestowed, was simultaneously opened to the public as a thoroughfare, and to its use as the bell-tower of St. James's church. For the latter purpose an assemblage took place of the ringers of Ipswich, Lavenham, Sudbury, Bildeston, Stowmarket, and Soham, and a few from Norwich and London. The Bury company rang the opening peal of "Grandsire Caters" in very good style; a piece of "Kent Treble Bob Royal" was skilfully performed by the Ipswich company; and various other peals were rung by the combined companies during the day, in the course of which they were honoured by visits from Lord Arthur Hervey and his family, and many other persons of respectability. Great admiration was expressed at the beauty of the tower, and at the tone of the bells, and the satisfactory manner in which they had been hung by Mr. Hurry, of Norwich.

SCOTLAND.

Nov. 29. The estate of Birkhall, adjoining Balmoral, was exposed for sale in Edinburgh, and taken out at the upset price, 14,900*l.*, for Prince Albert. At the same time the life-rent of the entailed estate of Abergeldie, another adjoining property, was put up for sale and taken out for the heir of entail, Mr. Gordon, jun., of Abergeldie. It is understood that negotiations are in progress whereby his Royal Highness will become lessee of Abergeldie. Balmoral is a portion of the Earl of Fife's entailed estates, but it is believed legal authority is to be procured for selling it to her Majesty or the Prince. From these circumstances it is but reasonable to conclude that Balmoral will henceforth take its place in the same category with Osborne and the other royal residences, where her Majesty regularly spends a portion of each year.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

IRELAND.

Dec. 2. A most frightful catastrophe occurred on board the Londonderry steamer, by which 72 human beings were suffocated. The steamer Londonderry, one of the vessels belonging to the North-West of Ireland Steam-packet Company, left Sligo for Liverpool, with a general cargo, a large number of cattle and sheep, about 175 steerage passengers, emigrants on their way (*viâ* Liverpool) to America, and two or three cabin passengers. As she proceeded on her voyage, the weather becoming foul, it was deemed expedient to put the steerage passengers below. Into a space not more than 18 feet long, by 10 or 12 in width, and in height about 7 feet, 170 human beings were packed together, and soon after, lest the water should get admission, the companion, the only vent by which air could be admitted, was closed, and a tarpaulin nailed over it, thus hermetically sealing the aperture, the gangway being at the same time stopped by ropes, preventing the possibility of any renewal of the exhausted atmosphere. At length, one man contrived to effect an opening, and, pushing himself out, communicated to the mate that the people in the steerage were dying for want of air. The mate, obtaining a lantern, went down to render assistance. Such, however, was the foul state of the air in the cabin, that the light was immediately extinguished. On the tarpaulin being completely removed, the real nature of the catastrophe exhibited itself. There lay in heaps the living, the dying, and the dead, one frightful mass of mingled agony and death. On the vessel putting into Derry, seventy-two dead bodies of men, women, and children, lay piled indiscriminately over each other, all presenting the ghastly appearance of persons who had died in the agonies of suffocation. Nearly all the steerage passengers on this most fatal voyage were poor farmers from the neighbourhood of Sligo and Ballina with their families; there were about an equal number of men and women, and a considerable proportion of children, many of whom are now left fatherless and motherless. The coroner's jury, which sat on the body of one of the sufferers, found that death was caused by suffocation, in consequence of the gross negligence and total want of the usual and necessary caution on the part of the captain, the first mate, and second mate.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Nov. 28. H. T. Harrison, esq. to be Secretary to the Treasury of her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

Dec. 1. Robert Ebenezer Brown, esq. M.D. to be Colonial Surgeon for Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast.—10th Foot, Capt. W. Fenwick to be Major.—32d Foot, Major H. V. Brooke to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. Case to be Major.—Staff, Lieut.-Col. W. J. D'Urban (Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands) to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in North America; Lieut.-Col. H. J. French (Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in Jamaica) to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands.—Brevet, Capt. Sir R. C. Shakespear, Bengal Art., and Capt. H. T. Combe, 1st Bengal Eur. Fusiliers, to be Majors in the Army in the East Indies.

Dec. 5. David Jones, of Stanley St. Leonard's, co. Glouc., and Brasenose coll. Oxf., esq. in compliance with the will of his aunt Caroline Mary Veel, of Stanley St. Leonard's, to take the name and arms of Veel only.

Dec. 6. William Michael Peacock, of Hackney, Middx. and Arlingham, co. Glouc. gent. in compliance with the will of Dame Dorothy Mill, of Arlingham Court, widow of Sir Richd. Mill, of Mottistont, co. Southampton, Bart. to take the name of Yate after Peacock, and bear the arms of Yate quarterly with his own.—To be members of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms:—Herbert Rice, esq. vice Rickhell; Francis Vanderhorst Mills, esq. vice Walker; Philip Salomons, esq. vice Perkins.

Dec. 8. 4th Foot, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Gelli, from 33d Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col. H. W. Brotan, who exchanges.

Dec. 9. Knighted by letters patent, James William Colvile, esq. Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

Dec. 10. Henry Barkly, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana.—William Frederick Tomlinson, esq. to be Puisne Judge, and Alexander M'Dougall, esq. to be Her Majesty's Solicitor-General, for Nova Scotia.—Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Earl Granville to be Second Major.

Dec. 13. West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, Viscount Sydney to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. Jos. Chapman to be Major.

Dec. 15. 46th Foot, Capt. R. G. Hart to be Major.—54th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. J. R. Hamilton, C. B. to be Colonel.—3d West India Reg. Major W. R. Fisher, from 46th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 16. John Gregory, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bahama Islands and their dependencies.—The Rev. William Jones Kennedy, L.L.B. the Rev. Thos. Longueville Jones, M.A. and Thomas Whitfield, esq. to be three of the Members of the Executive Council of Bahama.

Dec. 20. 5th Dragoons, Capt. R. D. White, to be Major.—54th Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. Wynyard, C. B. to be Major.—54th Foot, Capt. T. E. Gerrard, to be Major.—54th Foot, Lieut.-Col. S. M. J. Scrivens, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Brevet Col. James Stephens, who retires.—54th Foot, Major G. Delacombe to be Lieut.-Colonel.—54th Foot, Major J. Chalmers, from the 54th Foot, to be Major.—54th Foot, Capt. [illegible] to be Major.—54th Foot, Capt. [illegible] to be Major.—54th Foot, Major W. R. Lee to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Major R. Townsend to be Major.—Depot Battalion (Isle of Wight), Lieut.-Colonel Jeremiah Taylor, unatt. to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* H. Custance, who exchanges, and to be brevet Colonel.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, Major J. Garvock, 31st Foot, Major F. Eld, 90th Foot, and Major S. Beckwith, Rifle Brigade.—To be Majors in the Army, Capt. J. H. Bringhurst, 90th Foot; Capt. G. A. L. Bienkinsopp, 45th Foot; Capt. J. Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Hospital Staff, John Davy, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Alexander Stewart, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Windward and Leeward Islands only, *vice* Davy; Staff Surgeon W. Munro to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

Dec. 26. Lieut.-Col. George Buller, of the Rifle Brigade, to be a Companion of the Bath; Colonel Duncan M'Gregor, Inspector General of the Constabulary Force of Ireland, and Lieut.-Col. Charles Rowan, C.B. one of the Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis, to be Members of the Civil Division of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Members returned to sit in Parliament.

Lynn.—Hon. Edward Henry Stanley.

Yorkshire (West R.)—Edmund Denison, esq.

Naval Preferments.

To be Captains.—Charles Edmunds, John Moore.

To be Commanders.—Benj. H. Bunce, Chas. Phillips, Edmund A. Glynn.

To be retired Commander (1830).—Richard Chegwyn.

Appointments.—Capt. Claude H. M. Buckle to the Centaur steam-frigate; Commander Durham to the Vengeance 84: Commander Fred. R. P. Seymour to the Harlequin 16: Commander David Robertson to the Cygnet 6.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. S. Shepherd, to be Precentor of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. Sir C. Musgrave, Bart. to be Minor Canon of Bristol.

Rev. W. J. Biddulph, Chillesford R. Suffolk.

Rev. D. Anderson, All Saints P.C. Derby.

Rev. J. L. Barton, St. George, Preston, P.C. Devon.

Rev. W. S. Birch, Lockington R. Wilts.

Rev. C. L. Brackenbury, Carlton-le-Moorlands V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Bristed, Hasle R. Lancashire.

Rev. E. K. Bunbury, Brandeston R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. L. Caley, All Saints R. Bristol.

Rev. J. C. Carwithen, Challacombe R. Devon.

Rev. C. Chapman, Prescot V. Lancashire.

Rev. J. L. Clopton, West Lexham R. Norfolk.

Rev. F. H. Compton, Wilmcombe R. Devon.

Rev. W. J. Cracknell, Blewbury to Moreton and St. Hardyn's to Bosuge RR. Cornwall.

Rev. Dr. W. G. Dakins, St. Magnus the Martyr with St. Margaret's, New Fish-street, R. London.

Rev. [illegible], Trinity, St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, P.C. London.

Rev. R. Dale, St. Mary Woolnoth, with St. Mary Woolchurch annexed, RR. London.

Rev. R. W. Dickinson, Hopton P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. G. Dodd, Willington P. C. Upton Magna, Salop.

Rev. T. Dolman, Ludlow V. Dorset.

Rev. J. P. Eden, Bishops-Wearmouth R. Durh.
Rev. J. Gaskin, Elstow P.C. Beds.
Rev. G. E. Green, St. Andrew's Auckland P.C. Durham.
Rev. J. Groomes, Shalford V. Essex.
Rev. T. Hanbury, Church Langton with Tur Langton and Thorp Langton R. Leicestersh.
Rev. J. H. Harris, Tormohun P.C. Devon.
Rev. W. J. Heale, Wombourne with Trysull V. Staffordshire.
Rev. J. H. Kendall, Treneglos with Warbstow V. Cornwall.
Rev. G. H. Kirwood, St. John's, Irvington, P.C. Herefordshire.
Rev. C. A. Kuper, Trellech V. Monmouthsh.
Rev. J. Lakes, St. James's P.C. Guernsey.
Rev. F. M. MacCarthy, St. Mark's Clerkenwell P. C. London.
Rev. T. Myers, Sheriff Hutton V. Yorkshire.
Rev. G. Y. Osborne, Whiston Prescott P. C. Lancashire.
Rev. A. Oxendon, Pluckley R. Kent.
Rev. J. Postlethwaite, Tasley R. Shropshire.
Rev. C. Shiffner, Hamsey R. Sussex.
Rev. H. Sims, Stanton House R. Norfolk.
Rev. J. B. Smeaton, Hannington V. Wilts.
Rev. R. Smith, Little Bealings R. Suffolk.
Rev. T. T. Smith, Wymondham V. Norfolk.
Rev. R. A. Suckling, St. Michael Bussage P. C. Gloucestersh.
Rev. A. Thomas, Rottingdean V. Sussex.
Rev. C. Walters, Littlemore P. C. Oxfordshire.
Rev. J. B. Webb, North Cleobury R. Salop.
Rev. J. Wing, St. Mary V. Leicester.
Rev. S. Wright, St. John R. Jersey.
Rev. W. H. Wright, Christ Church, Everton, P.C. Liverpool.
Rev. W. P. Wood, Manaton R. Devon.

Chaplains.

Rev. G. A. F. Hart, to Her Majesty.
Rev. E. P. Smith, to the Bishop of Barbados.

Civil Preferments.

Michael Prendergast, esq. to be Recorder of Norwich.
Thomas Phinn, esq. to be Recorder of Plymouth.
John Greenwood, esq. to be Recorder of Devonport.
Dr. F. Trithen, to be Professor of Modern European Languages in Sir R. Taylor's Institution at Oxford.
Rev. J. S. Broad, to be Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Rev. W. H. Guillemard, to be Principal of the Royal School of Armagh.
Rev. J. W. Morrison, to be Master of Truro Grammar School.
Rev. A. K. Thompson, to be Master of the Grammar School, Dudley.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 9. At the Vicarage, Kenilworth, the wife of the Rev. E. R. Eardley Wilmot, a son.——11. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a son.——13. In Chesham-pl., the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a dau.——15. At Lisbon, Lady Seymour, wife of Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. Her Majesty's Minister in Portugal, a son.——At Lord Sherborne's, Gloucestersh., the wife of the Hon. Edw. Plunkett, Capt. R.N. a son.——16. At Marston House, Northamptonsh. the wife of J. J. Blencowe, esq. a son.——21. At Cholwell House, Som. the wife of Wm. Rees Mogg, esq. a son.——22. At the Vicarage, Broadclist, the wife of the Rev. P. L. D. Acland, a dau.——At Upper Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq., the wife of Francis Leslie Pym, esq. of Radwell House, Herts, a dau.——At Purley-park, Berks, the wife of A. H. Leyborne Popham, esq. a son and heir.——23. At the Vicarage, Harborne, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Law, a dau.——25. At Lower Cheam, Surrey, Mrs. Gilbert Frankland Lewis, a dau.——26. At Thornbury-house, Ryde, the wife of Capt. Henry Sholto Douglas, a dau.——27. At Brighton, the Lady Rosa Greville, a son.——28. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey, a dau.——29. At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Tronson, late 13th Light Inf. a son.——30. At Carlton-terrace, the wife of Ernest Bunsen, esq. a dau.

Lately. In Grosvenor-sq. Lady C. J. Fitzroy, a son and heir.——In Stratton-st. Mrs. Wm. Angerstein, a son.——At Casewick, Lincolnshire, the wife of Sir John Trollope, Bart. M.P. a dau.

Dec. 1. At Staunton Harold, Leic. the Countess Ferrers, a dau.——2. At Ickworth, the Lady Arthur Hervey, a dau.——4. At Sunderlandwick, near Driffield, the wife of E. H. Reynard, esq. a son and heir.——7. At Babworth, Lady Frances Bridgeman Simpson, a son.——10. At Montagu-sq. Lady Wodehouse, a son.——12. At Bagshot-park, Lady Emily Seymour, a dau.——At Whitehall-pl. the wife of W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 23. At Auckland, J. H. *Laye*, esq. Capt. in H. M. 58th Regt., second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Laye, Royal Art., to Emelia-Maria-Dean, second dau. of His Excellency Major-Gen. Dean Pitt, K. H. commanding the Forces in New Zealand.

Aug. 9. At Madras, Dr. John *Wilson*, H. E. I. C. Service, to Lucy-Harriet, eldest dau. of T. P. Turner, esq. of London, late Judge under the Old Court of Requests Act, at Deal.

Sept. 12. At Bareilly, India, John *Squire*, esq. Assistant Surgeon 29th Regt. Bengal N. I., to Rosa, second dau. of the Rev. R. P. Brooke, Chaplain of Bareilly.

Oct. 3. At Kirkby Stephen, the Rev. Charles *Charlton*, M. A. Perpetual Curate of Saint Paul's, Alnwick, to Harriet, third surviving daughter of John Bertram Orde, esq.——At St. Pancras, the Rev. Alfred *Fisher*, M.A., Incumbent of Bothenhampton and Walditch, Dorset, to Martha, third dau. of the late Mr. Joseph Bird, of Sturminster Newton.——At Wolverhampton, John, eldest son of Thos. *Bagnall*, esq. of Great Barr, Staffordshire, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of William Ward, esq. of Wolverhampton.——At Blaenporth, Cardiganshire, Lieut. E. W. *Lang*, R.N. son of the late R. Lang, esq. of Moor Park, Surrey, to Lucy-Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Lewis, of Westbourne-terr. Hyde-park.——At Saint George the Martyr, Queen-sq. Charles Henry *Holman*, esq. of Crediton, to Elizabeth-Ann, eldest dau. of Francis John Gough, esq. London.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Henry *Hughes*, Incumbent of All Saints', Gordon-sq. to Ann-Amelia, youngest dau. of Thos. James Tatham, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. and Three Ash, Essex.——At Saxby, Linc. John B. *Barkworth*, esq. eldest son of the late J. Barkworth, esq. of Tranby House, near Hull, to Martha-Dorothea, only dau. of the Rev. Charles Barton, M.A. Rector of Saxby.——At Elmswell, Suffolk, James *Kemplay*, esq. of the Middle Temple, London, to Sarah, fourth dau. of the Rev. J. T. Lawton, Rector of Elmswell.——At St. James's, Norlands, Francis Bennett *Goldney*, esq. of the Manor House, Brixton, to Mary, dau. of the late James Gibb, esq. and niece of the late Alexander Gibb, esq. of London.——At Kelsale, Suffolk, F. F. J. *Morrice*, esq. only son of F. E. Morrice, esq. of Betshanger, Kent, to Georgiana-Elizabeth,

youngest dau. of the Rev. L. R. Brown, of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, and Rector of Keisale.——At Lochnaw Castle, Wigtonshire, *Frederick Lewis* Maitland *Heriot*, of Ramornie, *Fife*, esq. to Martha, second dau. of Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart.——At Bebington, *Edward*, fourth son of Thomas Kirkland *Glazebrook*, esq. Egremont, Cheshire, to Sarah-Barlow, widow of Henry Edward Fawcett, esq. Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, and dau. of the late Rev. John Collins, Frodsham.

4. At Clement Danes, William *Beard*, esq. to Louisa-Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Windus, esq.——At Coventry, Charles *Tramley*, esq. of London, to Catharine, youngest dau. of William Freeman, esq. and niece of Stephen Freeman, esq. of Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Warw.

5. At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Henry T. *Glynn*, Rector of Melbury Abbas, Dorset, and second son of the Rev. T. Clayton Glynn, of Durrington House, Essex, to Mary-Frederica, only dau. of the late Lt.-Col. Schreiber, of Melton, Suffolk.——At Ashdon, Essex, James *Packe*, esq. Fellow of King's College, and son of the late C. J. Packe, esq. of Prestwold-hall, Leic. to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. J. Chapman, minister of St Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, and niece of the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.——At Invertrossack, near Callander, Perthshire, Steuart *Macnaghten*, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, Bart. to Agnes, widow of Capt. Lewis Shedden, and only surviving child of the late James Eastmont, esq.——At Wandsworth, Thomas-Neale, eldest son of the Rev. S. F. *Rippingall*, of Langham, Norfolk, to Mary, second surviving dau. of Charles Allen Young, esq. of Southwark and Clapham-common.——At Stoke Gabriel, Thomas *Butland*, esq. of Diptford Court, Devon, to Margaret-Jackson, second dau. of Richard Adams, esq. of Rydon.——At Fulham, the Rev. T. Waters *Burridge*, son of the Rev. W. Burridge, Vicar of Bradford, Somerset, to Anne-Elizabeth Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Owen, of Fulham, Rector of Pagglesham, Essex.——At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Thomas *Melladew*, esq. to Frances-Anne, widow of Adam Bromilow, esq. barrister-at-law, and youngest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Robert Boothby *Heathcote*, to Elizabeth-Bridges, eldest dau. of the late Capt. and Lady Elizabeth Wells.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward *Hayles*, esq. of Abbey-pl. St. John's Wood, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late George Wicke, esq.——At Feckenham, Worcestershire, the Rev. James *Beareraft*, Rector of Hadzor, to Margaret-Anne, second dau. of the Rev. J. R. Ingram.——At Walcot, Henry Lucas Bean, esq. second son of Reginald Henry Rodbard, esq. of Backwell Hill, Somerset, to Emilia, eldest dau. of the late William Blathwayt, esq. Capt. of the 3d Light Dragoons, and niece of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. M.P.——At Bradfield, near Sheffield, the Viscount *Northland*, M.P. eldest son of the Earl of Ranfurly, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late James Rimington, esq. of Broomhead Hall, co. York.——At Chillingham, Northumberland, the Rev. James *Hill*, Rector of Normanby, Yorkshire, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Luke Yacker, Vicar of Chillingham.——At Beechingstoke, Capt. Henry *Wilson*, late of 4th Bengal Nat. Inf. to Mary, widow of Capt. Charles Ralfe.——At Chichester, Harry, youngest son of George *Whieldon*, esq. of Springfield House, Warw. to Frances-Jane, only dau. of Joseph M'Carogher, esq. M.D. and grand-dau. of Adm. Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B. &c.——At West Wickham, Kent, John *Rohde*, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Patience, eldest dau. of Richard Haughton, esq.——At Everton, near Liverpool, the Rev. J. Hutton *Crowder*, M.A. Incumbent of St. Margaret's, Manchester, to Frances-Jane, eld. dau. of the late W. Budd Prescott, esq. of Everton.——At Hove, Arthur H. C. *Sewell*, esq. youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Robert Sewell, to Isabel-Jane, eldest dau. of William Woodward Sadleir, esq. of Cannonstown, co. Meath.

11. At Bathwick, Lieut. B. *Hodson*, 7th Madras Inf. to Jane, fourth surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Doveton, Bengal army.——At Brixton, the Rev. Henry Campbell *Grey*, Incumbent of Trent Vale, Staffordshire, to Maria, youngest dau. of William Brodie Gurney, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.——At Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks, the Rev. Chas. J. *Parsons*, of St. Mary's, Southampton, to Augusta, dau. of the late Edward Shewell, esq.——At Dublin, Joseph *Burke*, esq. Assistant Surgeon 50th Regt., to Juliana, second dau. of the late William O'Hanlon, esq.——At Bondjah, near Smyrna, the Rev. Horace *Winbolt*, of Beyrout, to Jemima, fourth dau. of the late James Winbolt, esq. of London, Solicitor.

12. Henry-Burton, second son of John-Tempest *Weston*, esq. of the Limes, Tenterden, Kent, to Jane-Troughton, eldest dau. of Henry James Combs, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Francis-Price *Blackwood*, R.N. third son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and brother of the present Baronet, to Jemima-Sarah, second dau. of the late James Cranborne Strode, esq.——At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, James-Boyd *Miller*, esq. 15th (King's) Hussars, eldest son of Boyd Miller, esq. of Colliers's-wood, Surrey, to Sophia, only dau. of William Harrington, esq. Madras Civil Service.——At Clifton, Gloucestershire, Thomas *Bennett*, esq. eldest son of Thomas Bennett, esq. of Castleroe, co. Derry, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of John T. Anstey, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service, and niece of Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. M.P.——At Bardwell, the Rev. Wm. *Dodson*, of Claxby, Lincolnshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late George Boldero, esq. of Ixworth, Suffolk.——In Scotland, and afterwards at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, the Rev. John Kirkland *Glazebrook*, M.A. son of T. K. Glazebrook, esq. Egremont, Cheshire, to Harriett-Augusta, dau. of William Harter, esq. Hope Hall, Pendleton.——At Gillingham, Kent, Arthur-George, only surviving son of Edward St. John *Mildmay*, esq. to Louisa-Latham, eldest dau. of the late Henry Gough Ord, esq. Capt. R. Art.——At Preston next Faversham, Richard-Jones, the youngest son of Giles *Hilton*, esq. of Preston-house, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. James Peto, Vicar of Preston.——At Gerrans, Cornwall, J. G. *St. Leger*, esq. second surviving son of the late Col. the Hon. R. St. Leger, to Charlotte-Anne, second dau. of W. S. Gully, esq. of Trevennen House, Cornwall, late Major 87th Royal Irish Fusileers.

14. At Marylebone New Church, Edward-Gamaliel, second surviving son of the late S. J. *Winthrop*, esq., M.D. to Ann-Susannah, eldest dau. of John Bex, esq. of Dover.——At Brompton, the Rev. Alexander *Macdonald*, Rector of Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, to Louisa, dau. of the late Thomas Webster, esq. of Weldon.——At Bath, the Rev. George De Carteret *Guille*, Incumbent of Alderney, and eldest son of the late John Guille, esq. of St. George, Guernsey, to Sophia, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Thomas Stevens, esq. of Cross, Devonshire.——At Willian, Herts, John Thomas *Maitland*, esq. fourth son of the Rev.

Charles D. Maitland, of St. James's, Brighton, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. William W. Pym.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. Octavius Edward *Coope*, esq. son of the late John Coope, esq. of Great Cumberland-pl. to Emily-Mary, only dau. of Robert Page Fulcher, esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charles Orlando *Manley*, esq. of Stanhope-st. Regent's Park, to Eliza, only dau. of Benjamin Williams, esq. of Whitehall.—At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, Mortimer George *Thyots*, of Solhamstead, Berks, esq. to Catherine, widow of the late Major Smith.—At St. Pancras, James *Powell*, esq. of Great Coram-st. to Eliza-Harriett, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Harris, esq. of the Ordnance Medical Department; and at the same time, John Henry *Square*, esq. of Kingsbridge, Devon, to Anna-Blanch, youngest dau. of the said William Harris.

16. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Capt. George Henry *Cavendish*, 1st Life Guards, youngest son of Major-Gen. the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, to Emily-Victoria-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Sir William Rumbold.

17. At Cambridge, the Rev. J. T. Pine *Coffin*, of Portledge, Devon, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Samuel Chandler, esq. of Tyringham, Buck.—At Forres, N.B., Edward *Dunbar*, esq. Capt. 22d Regt., third son of the late Sir Archibald Dunbar, of Northfield, Bart. to Miss Dunbar, of Lea Park, youngest dau. of the late Duncan Dunbar, esq. of Limehouse.—At Oundle, N'p'nsh. the Rev. Charles Hippuff *Bingham*, M.A. Incumbent of Ramsey, Hunts, and nephew of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. to Emma-Sophia, second dau. of the late John Smith, esq. of the Rectory, Oundle.—At Harlington, Beds, the Rev. Truman *Tanqueray*, Rector of Tingrith, Beds, to Harriet-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Pearse, esq. of Harlington.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord *Burghley*, M.P. eldest son of the Marquis of Exeter, to Lady Georgiana-Sophia Pakenham, sister of the Earl of Longford.—At Zeal Monachorum, Devon, Henry Octavius *Marshall*, esq. Capt. Madras Army, to Ellen, third dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Robyns, Vicar of Mary Stow, Devon.—At Mussoorie, Capt. A. Talbot *Strange*, eldest son of Sir Thomas Strange, late Chief Justice of Madras, to Adelaide Davies, niece to Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce.—At Whippingham, Isle of Wight, Gustavus Edward *Estwick*, youngest son of Richard Estwick, esq. of Kingston, Surrey, to Sarah-Elizabeth, second dau. of William A. D. Nunn, esq.—At Croom, Philip John Edward *Miles*, esq. eldest son of Wm. Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, and M.P. for East Somerset, to Elizabeth-Frances, dau. of Sir David Roche, Bart. of Carass.

18. At Stauton Harcourt, Oxf., William Elias *Taunton*, esq. of Freeland Lodge, eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Taunton, to Sarah-Percival, youngest dau. of Percival Walsh, esq. of Stanton Harcourt.—At Canterbury, James *Hall*, esq. of Pembroke, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of Thomas Grayling, esq.—At St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, John E. *Bennett*, esq. of Bedford-row, to Hannah-Maria, elder dau. of the late John Lamb Gardner, esq.—William H. S. *Sharpe*, esq. Royal Regt., youngest son of J. B. Sharpe, esq. of Kingston Lodge, Surbiton, to Hannah-Ida, youngest dau. of E. Kennedy, esq. of Bautis House, Tipperary.—At Llangynhafal, the Rev. Henry *Reynolds*, B.D. Rector of Rotherfield Peppard, Oxf., to Judith-Elizabeth, only dau. of John Denton, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Plas Draw, Denbighshire.—At Perth, Lieut.-Col. M. *Lindsay*, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Harris, R. Art. of Mount Tamar, Devonshire.

19. At Tonbridge Wells, William Edward *Russell*, esq. of Swanscombe, Kent, to Elinor-Anastasia, second dau. of the late Clement Kirwan, esq.—At Freston, Suffolk, John Minter *Wratislaw*, esq. of Copdock Lodge, Suffolk, to Anna-Matilda, dau. of the late Rev. John Bond, Rector of Freston.—John, second son of John *Bowles*, esq. of Palgrave, to Matilda, second dau. of the late Charles Towler, esq. of Rockland All Saints.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dudley Coutts *Marjoribanks*, second son of Edward Marjoribanks, esq. to Isabella, eldest dau. of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. M.P.—Henry, eldest son of John *Fowler*, esq. of Melksham, to Ann Ford, dau. of Robert Barclay, esq. of Leyton, Essex.—At Westbury-upon-Trym, Charles, youngest son of the late Thomas *Harris*, esq. of Bristol, to Emma-Eliza, second dau. of A. J. Drewe, esq. of Cotham Park.—At Langstone, Monmouth, Charles *Bullen*, esq. L.R.N. second son of the late William Fitzherbert Bullen, esq. of Laverstock-house, Dorset, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of William Baker, esq. of Langstone-court.—At St. James's, Westminster, Capt. William Dashwood *Graham*, Bombay Eng. to Susan, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Downman, C.B. and K.C.H.—At Allestree, Henry, only child of Samuel B. *Clapham*, of Aireworth-house, York, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edmund Robinson of Thorp Green, Yorkshire, and granddau. of the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge.—At Valetta, Lieut. John B. *Field*, R.N. eldest son of the Rev. John Field, Rector of Braybrooke, to Cecilia, second dau. of Dr. Mostyn, late of Her Majesty's Medical Staff, Malta.—At St. John's, Hackney, Francis Mountford *Woollaston*, esq. of Beoley, Worc. to Emily, second dau. of the late Capt. Robert Young, of the Madras Army.—At Charing, the Rev. R. *Drake*, of Stourmouth Rectory, to Jane-Frances, second dau. of Lt.-Col. Groves.—At Ramsgate, Samuel Simpson *Toulmin*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Susanna, widow of the Rev. C. F. Ferris, of Cainscross, Glouc. and only dau. of the late C. S. Milward, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

21. At Alwalton, Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Arthur *Rawson*, of Bromley Common, Kent, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Castle William Clay, esq.

24. At Rodmersham, Kent, James *Tulloch*, esq. F.R.S. of Montagu-pl. to Jane-Anne, second dau. of the late William John Lushington, esq. of Rodmersham Lodge.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Royce *Tomkin*, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Georgiana-Maria, widow of Dr. Glasspoole, of Brighton, and only dau. of the late Col. Macdonald, of the Isle of Skye, some time Governor of Grenada and Trinidad.—At Edinburgh, Francis *Anderson*, esq. W. S. to Henrietta-Maria, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Law, D.D. British Chaplain at St. Petersburgh.—At Paddington, James-Duncan, eldest son of J. R. *Thomson*, esq. of Sussex-sq. to Sarah-Georgina, dau. of the Rev. George Hough, M.A. late Senior Chaplain, Cape of Good Hope.—At Worcester, the Rev. Henry P. *Guillemard*, B.D. Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warw. to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Hulme, M.A. of Shinefield, Berks.

25. At Sutton Coldfield, the Rev. Reginald Pyndar *Hill*, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Hill, Rector of Bromesberrow, Glouc. to Ann-Elizabeth, third dau. of Joseph Webster, esq. of Penns, Warw.

26. At Stow-on-the-Wold, Thomas *Raikes*, esq. of the Madras Fusiliers, to Leonora-Jane, eldest dau. of Thos. Digby, esq. of Hull.—At Kennington, Kent, Edwin *Morris*, esq. M.D. Spalding, to Annie-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of

the late Alexander Mackay Bethune, esq.—— At Wimbledon, Thomas, third son of Thomas *Langton*, of Wandsworth, esq. to Elizabeth-Maria, second dau. of John Leach Bennett, of Merton, esq.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Capt. Cowell, 3d Light Dragoons, only son of William *Cowell*, esq. of Gloucester-sq. to Katharine-Louisa, second dau. of the late Capt. Henry Kerr.——At Amersham, William *Smith*, esq. of Liverpool, to Emily-Eliza, only dau. of the late Thomas Cox, M.D. of London, and granddau. of Sir William Ackers, K.D. of Caraccas.——At Moydow, co. Longford, the Rev. Joseph *Greene*, eldest son of the Right Hon. R. W. Greene, to Olivia-Douglas, eldest dau. of the late C. D. Johnstone, esq. M.D. Lodge, co. Leitrim.—— At Cirencester, Robert Henry *Daubeney*, esq. second son of Geo. Daubeney, esq. of Cote, near Bristol, to Margaret-Anna, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Croome, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water.——At Exeter, John Benson *Rose*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Wilmington, Kent, to Helen, second dau. of Samuel Kingdon, esq. of Exeter. ——At Christchurch, St. Marylebone, Frederick *Powell*, of Woburn-pl. eldest son of Henry Powell, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Mary, eldest dau. of James York, esq. M.D. of St. John's Wood-road.

27. At Louth, Linc. Geo. E. *Attwood*, esq. of Colchester, to Matilda, second surviving dau. of the late John Pell, esq. of Alford.——At Trinity Church, Sloane-st. Richard-Thompson, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Northey *Hopkins*, to Susanna, widow of Major C. E. Mills, Bengal Horse Art. and dau. of Wm. Chadwick, esq. of Chelsea College.

31. At St. Marylebone, Major George *Fisher*, C.B. late of the 12th Reg. Bombay Native Inf. to Miss Mary Ann Cater. —— At Petworth, Sussex, Richard Southwell *Bourke*, esq. M.P. eldest son of Robert Bourke, esq. of Hayes, co. Meath, to Blanche, third da. of Col. Wyndham, of Petworth.——At Fulham, Alfred Hitchins *Corbould*, esq. son of the late Henry Corbould, esq. F.S.A. to Mary-Grace, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Browne Keene, esq. of Furnival's-inn, solicitor.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles *Eversfield*, esq. of Denne Park, Sussex, to Isabella, second dau. of P. Pigott S. Conant, esq. of Archer Lodge, Hants.

Nov. 1. At Sanderstead, Francis-James, eldest son of F. G. *Coleridge*, esq. of the Manor House, Ottery St. Mary, to Sarah-Augusta, second dau. of the Rev. J. H. Randolph, Rector of Sanderstead.——At Chester, Francis *Strong*, esq. late of Worcester coll. Oxford, to Anne, dau. of Thomas Warrington, esq. of Tranmere Hall.

2. At Saint George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Kemeys *Tynte*, Gren. Guards, eldest son of C. J. Kemeys Tynte, esq. M.P. to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. Clutterbuck Frome, of Pucknoll, Dorset.——At Birkenhead, the Rev. Wm. Bishton *Garnett*, Curate of Findon, Sussex, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Garnett, Rector of Silston, Cheshire, to Sarah, second dau. of William Dutton, esq.—— At Sunbury, Middlesex, the Rev. John Fisher *Hodgson*, Vicar of Horsham, Sussex, to Eliza-Maria, dau. of the late Thomas Hayes, esq. ——At Brighton, Henry March *Gruggen*, M.D. third son of Wm. Gruggen, esq. of Chichester, to Harriot, second dau. of the late John Winckworth, esq. of London.——At Clifton, the Rev. Edw. H. *Niblett*, B.A. Vicar of Haresfield, Glouc., second son of D. J. Niblett, of Haresfield-court, esq. to Mary-Anne, second dau. of James Law Stewart, esq. of Jamaica.

4. At Camborne, Andrew J. B. *Hambly*, Lieut. R.M. to Marianna, only dau. of John Vivian, esq. of Rosehill, Cornwall.——At Marylebone, William Henry *Newman*, esq. solicitor, Southampton, to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. W. Sargent, R.N.

7. At Tor, Gilbert *Ker*, esq. of Liverpool, to Isabella, third dau. of the late Thomas Benson Pease, esq. Chapel Allerton Hall, Yorkshire.——At Dublin, Thos. Robt. *M'Coy*, esq. 65th Regt. son of Capt. M'Coy, R.N. to Teresa-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Major James Allen, 5th Dragoons.——At Dublin, John Stratford *Collins*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of J. S. Collins, esq. of Wythall Walford, Heref. to Ellen, only surviving dau. of John Lloyd, esq. of Lloydsborough, Tipperary.

8. At Bath, Sir Edward Dolman *Scott*, Bart. to Lydia, widow of Rev. Edm. Robinson, of Thorp Green, Yorkshire, and dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge.——At Holy-cross, Capt. Thos. Fred. Hill *Alms*, 70th Regt. to Mary, eldest dau. of Edw. Wilson, esq. of Raheen Park, Tipperary.

3. At Exeter, James J. *Coxe*, esq. of Newtown Lodge, Berks, to Martha, daughter of the late Rev. Walter Kitson, Rector of Marksbury, Somerset.——At Whatley, Somerset, John Henry *Shore*, esq. of Clifton and Whatley, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Pack, esq. of Floore-house, Northamptonsh. and of Mrs. Pack, of Southfield-house, Somerset.———At Charlton King's, Warw., Alfred Harford *Hartland*, esq. of Evesham, to Sarah-Hannah, fourth dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Meall, Bombay service.

10. At Montreal, Canada, Douglas *Grantham*, esq. 23d Fusileers, eldest son of Stephen Grantham, esq. of Ryder's Wells, Sussex, to Amelia-Louisa, younger dau. of Capt. Blenkarne, Ordnance Department, late of 14th regt.——At Tiverton, George *Day*, esq. of Blackheath, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Henry Symons, esq. of Ottery St. Mary.

13. In Guernsey, Edmund Yates *Peel*, esq. 85th King's Light Infantry, son of Col. and Lady Alice Peel, to Maria-Frances-Knighton, youngest dau. of the late Richard Chadwick, esq.

14. At Weston Turville, Bucks, Horace-George, youngest son of the late Thos. *Hayes*, esq. of Darby-house, Sunbury, to Eleanor-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Pretyman, of Sherington, Bucks.——At Munslow, Shropsh. the Rev. Edward *Bather*, Vicar of Meole Brace, to Maria-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Richd. Powell, Rector of Munslow.

15. At Kemsey, Worc. Capt. John Tayler *Gorle*, 28th regt. to Frances, only surviving dau. of the late Macartney Moore, esq. Bengal Civil Service.——At Marylebone, Henry Corbett *Taylor*, esq. son of the late Henry Taylor, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Henrietta, widow of Capt. W. P. Deas, Madras Light Cavalry. ——At Southampton, C. J. *Pagliano*, esq. of Golden-sq. and of Brook-green, Hammersmith, to Agnes-Mary, fourth dau. of John Christopher, esq. of Southampton, and Trekenning, Cornwall.

16. At Canterbury, the Rev. R. *Richardson*, of Capenhurst, Cheshire, to Fanny, second dau. of G. M. Taswell, esq. St. Martin's, Canterbury.——At Ipstones, John Clerk *Brodie*, writer to the signet, Crown Agent for Scotland, to Penelope-Marianne, dau. of the Rev. John Sneyd, A.M., of Bassford Hall, Staff.

24. At Salcombe, near Sidmouth, James Palmer *Woodward*, esq. late Major E. I. C. S. to Julia, third dau. of the late James Clarke, of Sid Abbey, Devon, esq.

OBITUARY.

Ibrahim Pasha.

Nov. 10. At Cairo, aged 59, his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt.

Ibrahim Pasha was born in 1789 at Cavalla in Roumelia, which was also the birthplace of his father Mahommed Ali. At the age of seventeen he joined his father's army, in which he soon attained a prominent position, and in 1816 he was sent to Arabia against the Wahabees, an heretical sect of the Mahommedan religion, whom he subdued after a harassing war of three years. He wrested the holy towns of Mecca and Medina from their hands, and re-established the regular course of the caravans. On the 11th Dec. 1819, he was received in great triumph in Cairo, on his return from his victories, and the Sublime Porte gave him on that occasion the high title of Pasha of the Holy Cities.

In the year 1824, when Mahommed Ali was commanded by the Sultan to assist in quelling the insurrection in Greece, Ibrahim Pasha took command of the expedition, and sailed from Alexandria for the Morea with a fleet consisting of 163 sail, 16,000 infantry, 700 horses, and four regiments of artillery. At the battle of Navarino on the 20th Oct. 1827, the Turkish and Egyptian fleets were completely annihilated, and only a very small portion of the troops returned to their country. During the whole time that he was in the Morea, Ibrahim committed great excesses and cruelties.

In 1831, Mahommed Ali's ambition led him to the conquest of Syria, and he sent Ibrahim into that country with an army of 24,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and 40 pieces of artillery. In this expedition, Ibrahim, with the assistance of Soliman Pasha, a Frenchman whose real name was Colonel Selves, displayed much military talent; Gaza, Jaffa, and Caiffa soon fell into his hands, and Acre, which had resisted Napoleon, opened its gates to him on the 27th of May, 1832, after a siege of six months. The Sultan sent strong reinforcements of troops against Ibrahim Pasha, but the Pasha invariably overcame them, and on the 22d Dec. 1832, he destroyed at Koniah with 30,000 men a fresh Turkish army of 60,000 troops commanded by Reshid Pasha, who was made prisoner.

The victory of Koniah opened the way to Constantinople, and Ibrahim had already advanced as far as Kutayeh, about 150 miles from the capital, when the Sultan called to his aid an army of 20,000 Russian troops, who marched to Constantinople. Ibrahim's conquests were therefore confined to Syria, of which he kept possession until 1839, and where he established his father's rule with singular success, and organised that country in a very admirable manner. In 1839 the Sublime Porte attempted to regain possession of Syria, and sent against Ibrahim a strong army, which was, however, quite discomfited by the Egyptian troops, at the battle of Nezib, on the 24th of June of that year.

Ibrahim Pasha at this period had a second opportunity of marching to Constantinople, but the European Powers interfered a second time, and stopped his progress.

The four Powers of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia then combined to restore Syria to the Sublime Porte; a fleet was sent to occupy the towns on the coast; Ibrahim resisted, but the bombardment and occupation of the fortress of Acre on the 3d Nov. 1839, in the very short space of four hours, soon convinced Ibrahim Pasha and his father that their best policy was to submit to the decrees of the four Powers, and obtain the best terms they could from the Sultan.

After the evacuation of Syria, Ibrahim led a very quiet and retired life; he devoted his whole attention to agriculture, and introduced many improvements in the cultivation of the land. He always showed the greatest respect for his father, and, though enjoying the high titles of Vizier and Governor of Mecca, and covered with military glory, he always kissed Mahommed Ali's hands in token of submission, and never seated himself or smoked in his presence without leave.

In consequence of Mahommed Ali's incapacity, from dotage, to govern the country, Ibrahim was nominated by the Sultan Viceroy in his stead on the 1st of September last, and therefore held supreme power in Egypt only during the brief space of two months and ten days.

For many years Ibrahim suffered acutely from a complication of complaints, brought on principally by excesses committed during his youth, and in 1846 he went to Europe for the purpose of consulting the most eminent physicians there, and on that occasion he also visited England; but the only result was a temporary relief to his sufferings, for he continued to be more or less disordered, and he finally sank under the combined effects of bronchitis and an abscess in his lungs.

Ibrahim Pasha had not the pleasing manners nor the politeness which so highly distinguished his father; he was naturally serious, his voice was strong, and he was remarkable for his forced laugh; he never liked display, and was of a penurious and selfish disposition. His education was similar to what is generally given to Oriental princes: he spoke Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, which he also wrote with facility, and he employed several hours of the day in reading books on history, of which he was very fond; he knew no European language, but he regularly had the newspapers translated to him.

The following description of him was written in 1833:—"The Pasha of the Holy Cities is a great voluptuary; his indulgence, indeed, in every species of sensuality is unbounded. Although scarcely in the prime of life, his gross and immense bulk promises but a short term of existence, and indicates a man sinking under overwhelming disease, and incapable of exertion. His habits are sumptuous; he delights in magnificent palaces and fanciful gardens, and is curious in the number and beauty of his Circassians; but his manners are perfectly European. He is constantly in public, and courts the conversation of all ingenious strangers. His chief councillor is Osman Bey, a renegade Frenchman, and an able man."

Ibrahim Pasha has left only three sons living: Ahmed Bey, born in 1825,—Ishmael Bey, born in 1830,—both pursuing their studies in Paris; and Mustapha Bey, born in 1832, at present in Cairo.

Abbas Pasha, his nephew, succeeds him in the Pashalic of Egypt, according to the firman granted by the Sultan in June 1841, at the close of the Syrian war, by which the succession to the government of Egypt is to descend in a direct line in Mahommed Ali's male posterity, from the elder to the elder among his sons and grandsons.

Ibrahim Pasha was buried with military honours, but with little ceremony, on the day of his death, in Mahommed Ali's family tomb, in the vicinity of Cairo.

COUNT ROSSI, AND MONSIGNOR PALMA.

Nov. 15. Assassinated at Rome, Count Rossi, Minister of the Interior of the Roman States.

Although Count Rossi has not played a very conspicuous part until recently, yet few men have been gifted with more penetrating or exalted powers—few have exercised a more important influence in the highest sphere of political life.

Born at Carrara in 1787, he became an advocate and professor of laws in the University of Bologna as early as 1809. In 1815 he acted as Civil Commissioner during the occupation of the Legations by Murat, and was in consequence proscribed. He escaped to Geneva, where the rights of a citizen were conferred upon him in time to rescue him from the persecution of the Austrian Government. He occupied for nearly twenty years the chair of Roman Law in the Academy of Geneva, the honoured colleague of those six men who have very recently been ejected from their respective professorships in the same Academy by the present Radical Government of that Republic; so that of these men so long engaged in scientific or literary pursuits in the peaceful obscurity of a Swiss canton, all have suffered for the cause of constitutional freedom, and the greatest has now laid down his life.

In Switzerland M. Rossi was the principal author of the scheme for the reform of the Federal Pact, which was intended to effect by pacific means a change in favour of the Federal authority somewhat analogous to that which has resulted from the late civil war. At that time, however, M. Rossi's scheme was defeated; and, wearied with the minute and untractable elements of Swiss politics, he was induced by M. Guizot to remove to Paris. A chair of constitutional law was at once placed at his disposal, and upon his naturalization in France he rose to fill several important offices, and was eventually called to the Chamber of Peers. Although he never held a ministerial office in France, he lived in the closest intimacy with the Government, and enjoyed the unreserved confidence of the King.

This circumstance caused him to be selected for the important post of French Ambassador at Rome, and after an absence of thirty years he returned to his native country as the plenipotentiary of a foreign Sovereign. In that capacity he probably contributed in a remarkable degree to place Pio Nono on the Papal throne.

M. Rossi was assassinated on the 15th of November, at 1 o'clock, as he was alighting from his carriage to enter the Chamber of Deputies. He was stabbed in the neck, and died instantly. Some gendarmes and national guards who were on the spot allowed the assassin full liberty to escape. The population remained cold and silent in the presence of this event. The Assembly, on the steps of which the murder was committed, continued to read its minutes gravely, without making the slighest mention of the incident during its sitting. In the afternoon the murderers and their adherents, to the number of some hundreds, with colours at their head, fraternised with the soldiers in the bar-

racks, but the authorities showed themselves nowhere. The Director of Police, being requested to take some energetic measures, refused and retired. The entire Ministry resigned the next morning.

On the following day the same fate awaited

MONSIGNOR PALMA,

the Pope's Secretary.

This distinguished ecclesiastic, who was in his 56th year, had been in youth an intimate friend of his Holiness. He was for upwards of 20 years under-secretary of Propaganda, and as such acquired a complete acquaintance with the ecclesiastical affairs of every part of the world. He had, moreover, occupied the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Roman Seminary, the College of Propaganda, and latterly in the University of Sapienza. His published lectures on that portion of sacred literature had conferred on him additional celebrity throughout Italy. He had, moreover, been often employed in great and delicate matters of ecclesiastical interest. It was he who drew up the masterly statement which the Holy See put forth a few years ago on the treatment of the Catholic Church by the Emperor of Russia. The present Pope named him a Canon of the Patriarchal Basilica of St. John Lateran, and appointed him his "Secretary for Latin Letters." Attached to this office is a residence, connected with the Quirinal palace by a long gallery. It is situated, in fact, near the Quattro Fontane, and at a considerable distance—a street's length—from the Papal apartments, and consequently remote from the scene of the riots of the 16th, but near the quarters of the Swiss Guard. Monsignor Palma was walking up and down in his own rooms, opposite to which is the church of San Carlino, belonging to Spanish religious. Its tower, however, had been seized, apparently by the insurgents, and a ball from this reached his apartment, and entering below the neck, penetrated downwards into the chest, and was instantly fatal. There was no one in Rome less suspected to have been the object of a deliberate stroke; for, in addition to his other qualities, Monsignor Palma was distinguished, and deservedly popular, for his devotion to the cause of the poor, among whom he laboured incessantly in discharge of his religious duties. He was a man who could not have ever had an enemy, and was the bosom friend, companion, and associate of the Abbate Graziosi, whose funeral all Rome attended last year, as a tribute of affectionate respect. The fate of Rossi and Palma proves the unfitness of such a race for constitutional government. They crouch to a tyrant, and rise against an enlightened and benevolent ruler.

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.

Nov. 24. At Melbourne House, Derbyshire, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. William Lamb, second Viscount Melbourne (1770), and Baron Melbourne of Kilmore, co. Cavan (1781), in the peerage of Ireland; 2d Baron Melbourne, of Melbourne, co. Derby (1815), in the peerage of the United Kingdom; the 3d Baronet (1755); a Privy Councillor, a Commissioner of Exchequer Loans, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and a Governor of the Charter House; formerly Prime Minister to King William IV. and Queen Victoria.

Lord Melbourne was born at Melbourne House, Whitehall, on the 15th March, 1779, the second son of Peniston first Viscount Melbourne, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. His university education he received, first, at Trinity college, Cambridge, and, secondly, at Glasgow, where he studied jurisprudence and politics in the class of an eminent teacher, Professor Millar. In a debating society attached to the class Mr. W. Lamb was distinguished amongst his contemporaries for historical knowledge, considerable classical attainments, strong common sense, and great pleasantry. At that period of his life, like most young men brought up amongst the Whigs, he was a prodigious admirer of Mr. Fox, and an acknowledged disciple of his political school. In return Mr. Fox warmly patronized Mr. W. Lamb even before he left Cambridge.* He entered as a student at Lincoln's-inn on the 21st July, 1797, and was called to

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* In his speech in the House of Commons on the death of the Duke of Bedford, delivered March 16, 1803, Mr. Fox thus closed his eulogy: "I will conclude with applying to the present occasion a beautiful passage from the speech of a very young orator. It may be thought, perhaps, to savour too much of the sanguine views of youth to stand the test of a rigid philosophical inquiry: but it is at least cheering and consolatory, and that in this instance it may be exemplified, is, I am confident, the sincere wish of every man who hears me. 'Crime (says he) is a curse only to the period in which it is successful: but Virtue, whether fortunate or otherwise, blesses not only its own age, but remotest posterity, and is as beneficial by its example as by its immediate effects.'" This was a quotation from the Hon. William Lamb's "Essay on the Progressive Improvement of Mankind," delivered in Trinity college chapel, Dec. 17, 1798.

the bar on the 23rd Nov. 1804. Within two months from that time he became the heir-apparent to the peerage on the death of his elder brother, the Hon. Peniston Lamb, and in the following summer married the Lady Caroline Ponsonby, daughter of the Earl of Bessborough, and niece of Earl Spencer.

This matrimonial alliance bore every appearance of an union likely to be crowned with permanent happiness; but in the course of a few years differences of a very painful kind arose, which ended in a separation. Lady Caroline Lamb died on the 25th of January, 1828. She attained some celebrity as a novel-writer and as a correspondent of Lord Byron, and a brief memoir of her will be found in our Magazine for March 1828, p. 269.

In the year 1805 Mr. Lamb entered the House of Commons as one of the Members for Leominster, and joined the Opposition under the leadership of the celebrated Charles Fox. In 1806 he moved the address in answer to the King's speech. He represented the Haddington district of burghs in the Parliament of 1806, Portarlington in that of 1807, Peterborough in 1816 and 1818, Hertfordshire in 1819 and 1820. In those years his constituents had no reason to complain of the fervour or indiscretion of his political proceedings. He was a Whig certainly, and a sort of semi-liberal, showing a decided leaning towards the political views of Mr. Canning, with the single exception of Parliamentary Reform. Upon that question those statesmen differed; but they were fully agreed on free trade, the South American republics, and the government of Ireland; therefore Mr. Lamb, though remaining in Opposition, frequently gave the benefit of his vote to Lord Liverpool's ministry.

When Mr. Canning was commissioned to form a cabinet, the Hon. Wm. Lamb accepted the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in that country the Roman Catholic party hailed his advent with a degree of triumph which was almost absurd. The sort of temporary alienation from the extreme Whigs which Mr. Lamb underwent during the years 1827—29 appears to have reconciled him to a still closer intercourse with the Tories; and he not only accepted office under Lord Goderich, but even remained with the Duke of Wellington himself. He had the sagacity to conjecture that the Duke would soon be under a necessity of treating the Dissenters with "liberality" and the Roman Catholics with "conciliation;" Mr. Lamb, therefore, perceived that he might not only retain his office, but act upon his professed principles, thus accomplishing the difficult task of reconciling duty with inclination, and at the same time of securing to himself the negative enjoyment, which he vastly prized, of avoiding trouble. But about this period the movement party both in France and England showed symptoms of approaching insubordination, and the well-remembered proposition for disfranchising East Retford came before the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant (now Lord Glenelg), Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Lamb could not, with any show of consistency, refuse to support this first step in Parliamentary Reform; and as the military premier never tolerated mutiny Mr. Lamb is found once more a member of his Majesty's Opposition, and about the same time he ceased to be a Member of the House of Commons, by the death of his father, on the 22d July, 1828. He had entered that branch of the legislature shortly before Pitt and Fox were removed from the scene of their political triumphs; and he continued to belong to it for a period of more than twenty years; his fellow-labourers and opponents there included not only the illustrious names above-mentioned, but those also of Perceval, Castlereagh, Tierney, Sheridan, Brougham, Canning, Huskisson, Peel, Wyndham, Macintosh, Wilberforce, Plunket, and Whitbread. Amongst men of such practised faculties and such distinguished powers of debate the Hon. William Lamb was but a luminary of tenth-rate magnitude. As a speaker, nothing could be more unfortunate than his early efforts; his utterance was most indistinct; and, while "cudgelling his brains" for a fresh thought, or ransacking his memory for some forgotten phrase, he had a habit of floundering along, seeming to speak without making any real progress, and contriving to fill up the time while his "fancies were coming," by repeating the same word, or the same clause of a sentence, three or four times over.

It was not until he had obtained a seat in the Upper House that he ascended to the rank of a political chieftain. The death of his father and that of his wife occurring in the course of the same year rendered necessary a more than ordinary degree of attention to his private interests, and we, therefore, find him for upwards of twelve months taking very little share in the business of the nation; but a new aspect of public affairs speedily revived his ancient habits, and awoke his slumbering ambition. The Duke of Wellington having in 1830 professed himself unable to comprehend how the King's Government was to be carried on if the representative branch of the Legislature underwent any altera-

tion whatever, he threw up office, and Lord Grey reigned in his stead. Thereupon Lord Melbourne accepted the seals of the Home Department. He had already acquired some experience in its most difficult branch—the affairs of Ireland; and Lord Grey intrusted to him the duties and powers of Home Secretary at a moment when the administration of our domestic government demanded the exercise of great delicacy and circumspection. Lord Melbourne was not equal to the undertaking. The Home-office, in his time, was almost always "in trouble." Sitting in the Upper House, with such a leader as Lord Grey, he had scarcely any Parliamentary duties to perform, yet in his official character he fell considerably in the rear of his colleagues. While he held the seals of the Home Department his measures were sometimes unskilful and always late. He loved procrastination, and even gravely contended in the House of Lords that the general rule of official life was "never to do any thing till a man could not possibly help it." To this theory his practice at the Home-office was perfectly conformable; but, fortunately for that department, his administration of its affairs did not continue much beyond three years.

During the session of 1834 the Government proposed to make a considerable alteration in the state of the Irish church establishment. From this proposition Lord Ripon, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Richmond, Sir James Graham, and others, dissented; they consequently threw up their offices, and thenceforward Lord Grey's position became unstable. The King sent for Viscount Melbourne, and on the 14th of July, 1834, his Lordship announced that he had been authorised to reconstruct the Ministry. This he contrived to do after an imperfect fashion, and with no small difficulty his Cabinet managed, till the rising of Parliament, to retain their offices, trusting to agitation and the chapter of accidents for giving them another year or two of official existence. But in November Earl Spencer died, Lord Althorp therefore ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the King, considering that event as tantamount to a breaking-up of the Ministry, rather unceremoniously called upon Lord Melbourne to retire from office. Under the advice of the Duke of Wellington, his Majesty summoned Sir Robert Peel from Italy, and a very promising attempt was made to form a Conservative Administration. But a new Parliament decided against the new Government; Lord Melbourne was restored, and lost no time in calling to his aid as many of the late Ministry as were prepared to go the full length of extreme Liberalism. A Government was thus formed which held its ground from April, 1835, till Sept. 1841, and during that period Viscount Melbourne was First Lord of the Treasury.

On the retirement of Lord Grey, all the world wondered how it happened that the King thought of sending for such a person as the *ci-devant* head of the Home-office; because the world never had the least idea that he was at all fitted to be Prime Minister until after he had actually attained to that lofty eminence. Once there, however, his partisans pronounced him to be a statesman, and were amazed that he never became an orator, for the head of the Government usually enjoys the fame of eloquence, and in that respect a Premier's reputation often exceeds his deserts. He has the advantage of never being constrained to speak upon trifling occasions, of always being heard with profound attention, of having his speeches fully reported and extensively published, of having his best passages quoted in every quarter, of being furnished by his subordinates with the most exact and copious information, of being permitted to close almost every debate, and therefore of expatiating uninfluenced by the terrors of a reply. Yet all these appliances have not been sufficient to build up for some men the oratorical character; and of that number was Lord Melbourne. Nevertheless, he possessed many requisites of a public speaker. He was once a very handsome man, and he enjoyed at all times the advantages of a most prepossessing appearance, a mellow and flexible voice, a cheerful temper, and a cordial frankness of manner, which, notwithstanding that it sometimes degenerated into coarseness, acquired for him, on the whole, much popularity. But he was an immethodical speaker; the bubbling current of his rhetoric was at best but a turbid stream; his narratives were unskilful, and his expositions obscure; yet for many years he contrived, with a certain degree of success, to flounder through the business of Ministerial leader in the House of Lords. It is often the duty of a Prime Minister to develope the principles and provisions of a new measure, or the general outlines of a fresh course of policy. On such occasions Lord Melbourne's efforts were rather infelicitous, for his *forte* lay in quite another direction; he was frequently epigrammatic, and his observations were sometimes remarkably terse and pointed; his mode of turning an adversary's weapons against himself was often humourous, witty, shrewd, and ingenious; but, if he had a logical mind, he made little display of the reasoning faculty; if he possessed the creative power of a great statesman, he never seemed to exercise that gift.

He had neither the eloquence of imagination nor that of passion. If he had accumulated large stores of knowledge, he was rather a niggard of his learning; for, in debate, he rarely went beyond those topics which previous speakers had introduced, or such facts as might be collected from a hasty glance at the parliamentary papers of the current session. His mode of answering an interrogatory was apparently clumsy, without being at all unskilful, for he was usually able to make a plausible show of candour, and at the same time so to mystify the subject as to baffle all inquiry. For this large and important part of a minister's duties he seemed to have been gifted with natural qualifications, though he often required time to prepare himself; for, when he first became head of the Government, if asked a question in the house, he was accustomed to profess utter ignorance of the subject, and to put off his interrogator with the easy promise —"But I'll inquire." Thus he was enabled sometimes to postpone a reply till it became too late for the purposes of his opponent; and, at all events, he gained an opportunity of acquiring the requisite knowledge, and of maturing the contrivances, whenever necessary, by which a veritable view of the facts could be concealed from his adversaries.

The chief reproach of the Melbourne Government was an alliance with the demagogue O'Connell. Parties were so nicely balanced that Ministers must often have been in a minority if unsupported by that section of the House of Commons which in those days was commonly called "O'Connell's tail;" whilst, therefore, they publicly repudiated Mr. O'Connell's party, and denounced his principles, they patronized the Irish Roman Catholics; they frowned upon the Irish Protestants; and, in the words of a well-remembered admission of Lord Melbourne himself, gave "heavy blows and great discouragement" to the Irish church.

Lord Melbourne's ministerial career naturally divides itself into two parts—that which belongs to the reign of William IV. and that which was passed under the dominion of Queen Victoria. Under the former his service was one of ease and freedom. Although, upon the memorable occasion in 1834, Lord Melbourne was treated rather cavalierly by King William, there can be no doubt that the affairs of the Palace, during that reign, occupied in a less degree than usual the attention of the Cabinet. But the commencement of the new reign imposed upon Lord Melbourne a novel, and rather a difficult, series of duties. That he accomplished his task with consummate address is attested by the evidence of facts, and the concurrent opinion of all observers; and his Lordship is entitled to still higher praise, for he spared no pains to imbue the mind of her Majesty with a deep sense of the responsibilities attaching to the regal office; he availed himself of all fitting opportunities to instruct her in the various duties of her high station; and, as far as it was possible for a Whig of his school, he presented to her view the leading principles of the British constitution. At the time of her accession the Queen, though legally "of age to govern," had scarcely emerged from childhood. The Minister might therefore have grasped and wielded an unusual degree of authority. His party clamoured, at the commencement of a new reign, for titles, honours, emoluments, and power. It required, therefore, no ordinary skill on the part of Lord Melbourne to reconcile the duty which he owed to his sovereign with the inclinations which would lead him to gratify his friends, and, for a man of his easy temper and careless habits, he was wonderfully successful in escaping the embarrassments with which he found himself at that period surrounded. But, though he stood high in the confidence of the Queen, he was by this time rapidly losing ground in the estimation of Parliament. In the year 1841 Lord Melbourne's Cabinet had lost the confidence of every party and faction throughout the country, except that of a few drawing-rooms in London. They clung to place long after they had lost power, abandoning various measures, such as those with regard to education, church-rates, Scotch and Irish registration, ecclesiastical courts, Irish railways, and others. Finally, Lord Melbourne had recourse to a dissolution. The country confirmed the verdict of the House, and the tenacious minister succumbed.

It was thought that many years of vigorous existence still remained to him, and that when he resigned office he intended to place himself at the head of a formidable opposition. But, after a few slight efforts, he ceased to be regular in his parliamentary attendance; his health declined, and, when he reappeared towards the close of the session of 1845, he was only the shadow of his former self,—emaciated, feeble, listless, silent; and although in the summer of that year he attended a public dinner, where he felicitated his friends on the fact that Sir Robert Peel was obliged to govern the country upon those principles which had wrecked the Melbourne Ministry, he was evidently too indolent or too cautious to create an opportunity for making that assertion in the House of Lords.

It is allowed by those most sensible of his deficiencies that Lord Melbourne was

possessed of many estimable and many social qualities; that he was a man of shrewd judgment when he chose to exert it, and of accurate insight into the capacities and foibles, the vanities and pretensions, of the professional politicians by whom it was his lot as Minister to be surrounded. He had a fair, gentlemanlike acquaintance with the classical authors of Greece and Rome, which he continued to read even when burdened with the toils of state, and no contemptible knowledge of the past and contemporaneous literature of his own country. Society was, however, eminently his place. In the drawing-room and at the dining-table Lord Melbourne was of colossal proportion. Society was to him what the Queen's Bench was to Sir William Follett, or the House of Commons to Sir Robert Peel. The *prestige* acquired in these scenes followed him into others for which by character and by nature he was less adapted, gilded many a success, and draped many a defeat. He was a man who, in spite of grave failings, will now be remembered with approbation for many estimable qualities; whose mirthful sallies excited the applause of every circle that he entered, and whose frank geniality of character won the confidence and affection of his personal and political associates.

Lord Melbourne's marriage to Lady Caroline Lamb (as already mentioned), took place at the house of the Earl of Bessborough, in Cavendish Square, on the 3rd June, 1805. His only children were the Hon. George Augustus Frederick Lamb, godson to King George IV. who died unmarried in 1836; and an infant daughter who died on the day of its birth in 1809.

He is succeeded in the peerage by his only surviving brother Lord Beauvale (so created 1839), formerly Ambassador at Vienna, who married in 1841 the Countess Alexandrina of Maltzan, daughter of the Prussian minister at the same court, but has no issue.

A portrait of the late Lord Melbourne was painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and an engraving from it is published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery. One of Sir Joshua Reynolds's pictures represents the three brothers, Peniston, William, and Frederick James Lamb (now Lord Melbourne): there is an engraving of it by Bartolozzi.

THE RT. HON. CHARLES BULLER, M.P.

Nov. 28. In Chester-place, Chester-square, in his 42nd year, the Right Hon. Charles Buller, a Privy Councillor, President of the Commission for the administration of the Poor Laws, a Queen's Counsel, and M.P. for Liskeard.

Mr. Buller was born at Calcutta in August, 1806, the only son of the late Charles Buller, esq. then a civil servant of the Hon. East India Company, (a younger son of John Buller, esq. of Morval, Cornwall, Lord of the Treasury, and next brother to Sir Anthony Buller, Judge in Bengal,) by Barbara-Isabella, daughter of Colonel Kirkpatrick. His father died only on the 17th of May last, and a brief memoir of him was given in our last volume, p. 206.

Mr. Charles Buller was educated partly at Harrow, partly at Edinburgh, and lastly at Trinity college, Cambridge.

From an early age he gave promise of more than ordinary abilities. At Harrow he already showed that beneath the abundant gaiety of the boy lay the energy of a powerful understanding, and he left school with the highest honours. At Cambridge his mind was directed to the studies appropriate to a political career more than to the peculiar accomplishments of the university; and in the debates of the Union club, among the youthful Liberals of his day, he was remarkable for the lengths to which he carried his theories of liberty. He took a bachelor's degree in 1828, but aimed at no higher University honours.

At 23 he entered Parliament on the eve of the Reform Bill for the borough of West Looe, which belonged to his family. His party was, however, then and for life the party of the people. He voted for the Bill, lost his borough, and was subsequently returned for Liskeard, a seat which he retained till his death.

His maiden speech was made in 1830, on Mr. Davenport's motion on the currency. He was a zealous opponent of the corn laws long before those who have since given him office "took up" that question. He even declared against property qualification for members; in favour of triennial parliaments; and for removing the Bishops from the House of Lords. In 1833 he moved an adverse amendment to the Irish Coercion Bill; and on several other occasions he appeared far in advance of the Whig party. The first decisive step he made on his own account in Parliament was a speech on the Public Records, a luminous and brilliant effort, full of knowledge, and pregnant with valuable suggestions, which were afterwards more or less adopted.

When the Earl of Durham went to Canada as Governor-general, in 1838, he took Mr. Buller with him as his secretary; and when that colonial administration came to an abrupt termination, the country learned with surprise that the masterly

Report which bore the name of the Governor-general, and which will be remembered as one of the ablest and most effective state-papers of this age, was the production of Mr. Buller's pen.

From that time forward Mr. Buller's attention was directed with especial industry to the state of the British Colonies and to Emigration. The most considerable experiment in independent colonization which had been made by Englishmen since the reign of Elizabeth was the enterprise of the New Zealand Company, and although the result of that undertaking fell far short of the hopes of its promoters, it relaxed nothing of Mr. Buller's zeal to direct the energy, capital, and population of these islands to their natural outlet in the foreign dependencies of the empire. These subjects occupied his attention during the whole period of Sir R. Peel's government more than the mere contest of party; but he had gradually obtained the ear of the House of Commons; the playfulness of his manner had become not the mask but the ornament of his political talents; and the attachment universally felt for the man had ripened into confidence in the judgment and courage of the statesman.

Mr. Buller had been called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 10th June 1831, and on his return from Canada he commenced exercising his forensic talents in appeal cases before the Privy Council. In 1841 he was appointed, by Lord Melbourne, Secretary to the Board of Control.

On the formation of the Whig cabinet of 1846 it was generally anticipated that Mr. Buller would be a member of it in the department for which his knowledge of colonial subjects singularly fitted him; and it was with surprise that the public learned his appointment to the sinecure office of Judge Advocate-General, which afforded no opportunities for the display of his remarkable parliamentary talents. On the same occasion he declined the rank of Privy Councillor, which is commoly given to the Judge Advocate, on consideration of that officer being in direct communication with the Crown, when he submits the proceedings of general courts-martial in a private audience, without the interference of any other servant of the Sovereign. Mr. Buller, however, honestly stated his reasons for declining the honour, namely, that the government of Lord John Russell stood upon such an insecure foundation, that he would not risk, for the sake of a few months of office, the entire loss of his profession, which would have been the case had he been made a Privy Councillor, it not being the custom for one of that body to plead before a tribunal inferior to itself. The House of Lords would then have become the only court open to him, and as almost the whole of his professional pursuits had been confined to the Privy Council, he would have run the chance of being eventually excluded altogether from his profession.* This scruple, however, was subsequently overcome.

In November of the same year he was appointed a Queen's Counsel; and on the 22d July 1847 he was sworn of the Privy Council.

After holding the office of Judge-Advocate for about eighteen months, during which time he remodelled the Mutiny Act, he exchanged, in Nov. 1847, that comparatively easy post for one burdened with great labour, and surrounded by perils. The Poor Law Commission had sunk under public obloquy, the existence of the new poor law was itself shaken, when Mr. Buller, at the direct sacrifice of his own convenience and of a portion of his income, consented to assume the duties of sole Poor Law Commissioner. "To speak (remarks the Times,) of success in such a position would be almost unmeaning; the very nature of an office which seeks to absorb into itself the various and complicated functions of every class of society, and to bind down the wants and sympathies of human nature with the iron formulæ of a cold and heartless economy, precludes the possibility of such a consummation: it is, nevertheless, but due to Mr. Buller to say, that, compared with the long triumvirate of his predecessors, his own brief reign was one of peace and good-will; and that, guided rather by the dictates of his own good heart than by the maxims of the law which he was called upon to administer, he was animated by a warm and affectionate desire to alleviate the sufferings and improve the condition of the poor."

These subjects, however engrossing, did not absorb his whole attention, for, whilst he left no duties of his station unperformed, he sedulously pursued the studies and the relations which befit the largest objects of an English statesman. In the affairs of foreign nations, especially in those which are struggling for the establishment of constitutional liberty, he took a strong and enlightened interest; and one of the last subjects which had occupied his thoughts was a comprehensive scheme for

* His predecessor, Mr. Stuart Wortley, was a case precisely in point, he having been made a Privy Councillor, enjoyed his office but a few months, and since then, with the exception of the House of Lords, relinquished his profession.

the improvement of the condition of Ireland. He contributed largely at one period to the Globe newspaper; and also wrote occasionally for the reviews. The critique on Lamartine's "History of the Girondins," in the Edinburgh, was by him.

These, and all the other pursuits of his amiable and accomplished life, have been abruptly ended. An attack of typhus fever supervened after surgical treatment, and after a short illness Mr. Buller expired.

"Those only who enjoyed the charm of his personal intercourse can describe the brilliancy of fancy which shone in all the caprices of his wit, or the tenderness of a nature which never allowed that wit to inflict a wound. With nothing of the cant of patriotism, and little of the creed of party, he lived in singleness of devotion to the public good. His name will be remembered amongst those who have been finely called

"The inheritors of unfulfilled renown;"

and if from his untimely end he leave no conspicuous monument of his public labours, the greater is the loss to England, which is deprived of one who, like Canning or Francis Horner, is enrolled among the honourable and the good, more even for what he was than for what he performed."—*Times.*

"As an orator, Mr. Buller was preeminently distinguished for the good common sense of his remarks, which, mixed with a playful wit and good-humoured banter, made him one of the most agreeable speakers in the house. His speeches possessed a merit which it would be well indeed for the house and the country that other honourable members should endeavour to imitate; they were short, and to the purpose. He never affected to be a great speaker, and never spoke for speaking's sake; his jokes were always telling, and at the same time never offended those at whose expense they were made. The consequence was, that no man was more attentively listened to by the house, and whenever several members rose together, and he was amongst them, there were always loud cries from both sides for Charles Buller. As a companion and friend in private life, no man's society was more enjoyed, by persons of all shades of politics. Notwithstanding the strength of his own political views and his rigid adherence to what he considered the Liberal party, there was no one who had a more just appreciation of the talents and sincerity of his opponents. We several times had the pleasure of being in his company, and never heard an unkind word from him of friend or foe; and we believe that both for public virtue and private excellence few men descend to their graves more universally beloved, respected, and esteemed."—*John Bull.*

There is a portrait of Mr. Buller taken by B. E. Duppa, esq. engraved by E. Scriven.

RIGHT REV. DR. MANT, BISHOP OF DOWN, CONNOR, & DROMORE.

Nov. 2. At the rectory house, Ballymoney, co. Antrim, where he was on a visit, in his 73d year, the Right Rev. Richard Mant, D.D. Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, and M.R.I.A.

Bishop Mant was born on the 12th Feb. 1776, at Southampton, where his father the Rev. Richard Mant, D.D. was Rector of the church of All Saints; of whom some account will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1817, part i. p. 286. He was educated at Winchester college, and afterwards became a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, from which he was elected a Fellow of Oriel in 1798. In 1799 he gained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay, the subject "Commerce." He proceeded M.A. 1800, B. and D.D. 1815.

For a short time he took part in the tuition at Oriel; after which he travelled in Switzerland with a gentleman of good family placed under his care. Upon his return to England he received from the family a sum of money, with which he furnished the parsonage house at Buriton in Hampshire, where he resided some years as Curate to the Rev. Brownlow Poulter, who was nonresident.

Mr. Mant afterwards resided at Sparsholt, in the same county, as Curate to the Rev. Augustus Legge, to whom "Puritanism Revived" was addressed in 1808.

In 1810 he was presented by Peter du Cane, esq. to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall in Essex; in 1813 he became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Manners-Sutton; in 1815 Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate (where he was the predecessor of the present Bishop of London); and in 1818 Rector of East Horsley, Surrey.

He was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1820, and translated to the see of Down and Connor in the spring of 1823, so that he has presided over the latter diocese for twenty-five years and a half. The care of the diocese of Dromore also devolved upon him in 1842, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, on the death of the last Bishop, Dr. Saurin. Having lately completed his seventh general confirmation of his extensive diocese, he was taken ill on Friday, Oct. 27, and after a short rally on Monday, the disease, typhoid erysipelas, gained ground so rapidly, that his constitution gave way, and he sank calmly and peacefully, retaining his intel-

lectual faculties till within a few hours of his dissolution.

Dr. Mant owed his rise in the church to his professional authorship, and particularly to his sermons preached at the Bampton lecture in 1812, on which occasion he made a masterly vindication of the established clergy from the unmerited accusations of those who professed a greater purity of principles. This introduced him to the patronage of Archbishop Manners-Sutton, under whose auspices he was engaged, in conjunction with the late Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D. Rector of Lambeth, to prepare an edition of the Bible with a selection of Notes from the best commentators and preachers of the Church of England. This was performed in 1817 at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by whom "D'Oyly and Mant's Bible" has been frequently reprinted, and is still dispersed in considerable numbers.

Bishop Mant's addiction to authorship did not abate with his advancing years, and the long catalogue of his works which we now present is possibly still imperfect.

"Verses to the Memory of Joseph Warton, D.D. 1800." 4to.

"The Poetical Works of Thomas Warton, Poet Laureate; with Memoirs of his Life and Writings. 1802." 2 vols. 8vo.

"An Exhortation to diligent and constant Prayer. 1804." (Printed at Petersfield, for his parishioners at Buriton.)

"A Step in the Temple, a familiar and easy Guide to the understanding of the Church Catechism, in Question and Answer." The latter title is now adopted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has this book on its list.

"Miscellaneous Poems. 1806." 12mo.

"The Slave, and other Poetical Pieces; being an Appendix to Poems. 1807." 12mo.

"Reflections on the Sinfulness of Cruelty to Animals; a Sermon. 1807." 8vo.

"Puritanism Revived; a Series of Letters from a Curate to his Rector. 1808." 8vo.

"Some particulars of the Character of the late Charles James Fox. 1809." Occasioned by Dr. Parr's eulogy on the deceased statesman, who, amiable as he was, had during his life shown a want of real religious principle.

"The Simpliciad, a satirico-dramatic Poem, containing hints for Wordsworth, and other Poets of the New School. 1809."

"An Appeal to the Gospel; or an Inquiry into the Justness of the Charge that the Gospel is not preached by the National Clergy. Eight Sermons preached at the Bampton Lecture. 1812." 8vo. (Five editions.)

"Two Tracts intended to convey correct Notions of Regeneration and Conversion, according to the sense of Holy Scripture, and of the Church of England. 1812, 1816." (These were two of his Bampton Lectures adopted by the Christian Knowledge Society.)

"Charity manifested by an adherence to the Truth; a Sermon preached for the Benefit of the National Schools at Colchester, 1812." 8vo.

"Sermons for Parochial and Domestic Use; designed to illustrate and enforce, in a connected view, the most important articles of Christian Faith and Practice." Two vols. 1813. Vol. iii. 1814.

"Seven Academical Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, principally in refutation of the principles of the Socinians. 1816." 8vo.

"The Fear of God and the King: a Sermon. 1817." 8vo.

"The Sovereignty of God in the natural world, and the agency of Man, practically considered: a Sermon preached before the Master and Brethren of the Trinity House. 1818." 8vo.

"The Truth and the Excellence of the Christian Religion, and the Blessings and Duties of the Poor; in three discourses. 1819." 12mo.

"A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the diocese of Killaloe, at his Primary Visitation. 1820." 8vo.

"The Book of Common Prayer, with Notes explanatory, practical, and historical, from approved Writers of the Church of England." Uniform with the Bible, in 4to. 1820, and abridged in two volumes 8vo.

"A Charge. July 25, 1821." 8vo.

"The Scriptural Character and Excellence of the National Church; in two Sermons. 1821." 8vo.

"The Female Character: a Sermon preached at St. James's Westminster, Feb. 18, 1821." 8vo.

"The Rule of Ministerial Duty enforced and illustrated; in a Charge delivered July 24, 1822." 8vo.

"The Book of Psalms, in an English metrical version, with Notes critical and illustrative. 1824." 8vo.

"Some particulars in the Ministerial Character and Obligations examined and enforced; in a Charge delivered at Lisburn, July 24, 1824." 8vo.

"A Charge. Aug. 1825." 8vo.

"The Moral Beauty of Messiah's Kingdom, a Sermon for the Philanthropic Society. 1827."

"Biographical Notices of the Apostles, Evangelists, and other Saints; with Re-

fections and Collects, adapted to the Minor Festivals of the United Church of England and Ireland. 1828." 8vo. [Reviewed in Gent. Mag. XCVIII. i. 611.]

"Scriptural Narrations of those Passages in our Lord's Life and Ministry which are the subjects of annual commemoration in the service of the United Church of England and Ireland. 1830." (Principally the substance of Charges to the Clergy of Killaloe, and Down and Connor.)

"The Clergyman's Obligations considered as to the celebration of Divine Worship, Ministration of the Sacrament, Instruction of the Poor, Reading, and other official duties, and as to his personal character and conduct, his occupations, amusements, and intercourse with others; with particular reference to the Ordination Vow. 1830." 12mo. [Reviewed in vol. C. i. 237.]

"The Christian Sabbath, its institution and obligation; in a Letter occasioned by some recent publications. 1830." 8vo.

"The Gospel Miracles, in a series of Poetical Sketches, with illustrative Conversations. 1832." [Reviewed in vol. CII. i. 609.]

"The Happiness of the Blessed considered as to the particulars of their State; their Recognition of each other in that State; and its difference of Degrees. To which are added, Musings on the Church and Her Services. 1833." [Reviewed in vol. CIII. i. 248.] Many editions.

"The British Months, a Poem in twelve parts," full of piety and accurate observations of nature. 1835. 2 vols. 12mo. It was also printed in the Saturday Magazine, and was adopted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

"Does the Church of Rome agree with the Church of England in all the fundamentals of Christianity? answered by the declarations of the two Churches. In a Letter to Lord Melbourne. 1836." 8vo.

"Extemporaneous Prayer not authorised by the Church in her public service. 1837." 8vo.

"Ancient Hymns from the Roman Breviary, for domestic use, arranged for every morning and evening of the Week, and especially for the Holidays of the Church. With some Original Hymns on the Church's Ordinances. 1837."

"The Church and her Ministrations: in a series of Discourses. 1838." 8vo.

"History of the Church of Ireland. Vol. I. from the Reformation to the Revolution. Vol. II. from the Revolution to the Union."

"Primitive Christianity, exemplified and illustrated by the Acts of Primitive Christians. 1842."

"God's Truth the rule of Education: a Sermon. 1842." 8vo.

"The Laws of the Church the Churchman's guard against Romanism and Puritanism, in two Charges. 1842." 8vo.

"Church Architecture considered in relation to the mind of the Church since and before the Reformation. In two Addresses to the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society (of which he was President). 1843." 12mo.

"The Beauty of Holiness: a Sermon. 1843." 8vo.

"A Prayer for the Church Militant, considered in a Pastoral Letter to the Laity of his Diocese. 1843."

"Rome, her Tenets and her Practices: a Sermon preached at Belfast, Nov. 5, 1843."

"Rubrickal Conformity the Churchman's Duty; and as such recognised by our Bishops, &c. In a Charge to his Clergy, 1843."

"A Churchman's Apology, or Clerical Pledges stated with reference to National Education. In a Justificatory Letter to Sir Robert Peel, and in answer to his public censure in Parliament of some of the Irish Prelates. 1844." Second edition, 1845.

"Horæ Ecclesiasticæ. The position of the Church in regard to Roman Error, considered in a Charge. 1845." 12mo.

"Horæ Liturgicæ, containing: 1. Liturgical Discrepancy, in two Letters to the Clergy; 2. Liturgical Harmony, in a Charge to Candidates for Orders. 1845." 12mo.

"The Bringing-up of a Christian's Child; a Sermon preached Oct. 26, 1845."

"Religio Quotidiana; Daily Prayer the Law of Law's Church, and heretofore the Practice of Churchmen, with a Pastoral Letter. 1846."

"Feriæ Anniversariæ. Observance of the Church's Holy Days no symptom of Popery. 1847." 2 vols. 8vo.

"The Sun-Dial of Armoy; a Poem in Latin and English. 1848."

In 1847, during a short sojourn at Oxford, in lodgings near the spot where Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were martyred, Bishop Mant wrote and printed a pleasing little poem on Daily Public Prayer, entitled "The Matin Bell."

Among the books printed for the Christian Knowledge Society are also contained his tracts entitled "Romanism and Holy Scripture compared," and "The Churches of Rome and England compared," and some clearly argued tracts intended to counteract the tendency of infidel publications.

It is rather remarkable that almost the last production of his pen was a letter in

support of one of those liturgical observances to which he had devoted so much of his literary labours. Having been applied to by one of his clergy on the subject of the observance of the anniversary of the Fifth of November, he returned the following answer:

My dear Sir,—I am just now favoured with your letter, in which you say that some difference exists 'upon the use of the service for the 5th of November, in preference to the service of the Sunday;' and you ask if I have any objection 'to favour me with your opinion upon the subject?' In answer, I thank you for your application, and it is exactly the course which any clergyman is directed by the Church to pursue, where he experiences any doubt or difference of opinion concerning the celebration of Divine service, and I am pleased that you have thus given me the opportunity of stating to you my opinion on the subject. When that form of thanksgiving was first introduced, it was preceded by a proclamation by the reigning sovereign for the continual observance of the form. Similar proclamation has been issued on the accession of each succeeding sovereign. Obedience on the part of the clergy has been the general practice. My own experience exemplifies the fact during the reign of our good old King George III., and during those of the three succeeding sovereigns, including that of our present most gracious Queen Victoria. Acting under this authority, and following this example, I entertain no doubt that the service ought to be read, and that there is no reasonable ground for a difference of opinion. You are at perfect liberty to make this opinion of mine known to the clergy in your neighbourhood; and, indeed, the subject having been thus brought under my attention, I purpose to make my opinion generally known, by communicating it to the clergy of the diocese through some of the public journals. I remain, reverend and dear Sir, your very faithful servant,

RD. DOWN & CONNOR AND DROMORE.
Rectory house, Ballymoney, Oct. 28, 1848.

Bishop Mant married, in 1804, Elizabeth, daughter of William Woods, esq. of Chidham, Sussex; and by that lady, who died April 2, 1846, he had issue three children. His two sons were preferred by him in the Irish church, the Rev. Walter B. Mant, M.A. Archdeacon of Down, and the Rev. Frederick W. Mant, M.A. one of his Examining Chaplains. They are both, like their father, authors. The Archdeacon has published "Horæ Apostolicæ, an investigation of the polity of the Primitive Church;" and the Rev. Fred. W. Mant (who was originally in the Royal Navy) is author of "The Rubi, a Tale of the Sea. 1840;" and more recently of "Reginald Vere, a Tale of the Civil Wars." The Bishop's eldest child was a daughter, Agatha, married to the Rev. Dr. Martin, in Ireland.

The body of the Bishop was interred on Friday the 7th of November in the churchyard of Hillsborough.

We understand that it is probable that a Life of the Bishop will shortly be published, written by an intimate friend, and sometime brother Fellow of Oriel.

SIR RICHARD LEVINGE, BART.

Sept. 12. At Knockdrin castle, co. Westmeath, aged 63, Sir Richard Levinge, the sixth Bart. of High Park (now Knockdrin castle), (1704,) and a Deputy-Lieutenant; brother-in-law to Lord Rancliffe.

He was born on the 29th Oct. 1785, the elder son and heir of Sir Charles Levinge, the fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth-Frances, only daughter of Nicholas Reynell, esq. of Reynella, co. Westmeath.

He succeeded his father as a Baronet, on the 19th Jan. 1796; and was entered at Rugby school, under the mastership of the Rev. Henry Ingles, July 31, 1797.

Sir Richard Levinge had proved his patriotism by permanent residence on his estate, by the extensive improvements which he had made, thereby affording employment on a large scale, and by his efforts to encourage among the peasantry a better plan of agriculture than that hitherto in use. He was the first to introduce into the province of Leinster the manufacture of tiles for rough draining, which have since been extensively and profitably used. His estate is said to be worth 8,000*l.* per annum. He suddenly dropped down dead while out on a walk in the grounds of his princely residence, Knockdrin castle.

He married Dec. 3, 1810, the Hon. Elizabeth Anne Parkins, daughter of Thomas Boothby first Lord Rancliffe, and sister to the Princess de Polignac; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue nine sons and two daughters: 1. Sir Richard-George-Augustus, who has succeeded to the title; 2. George-Charles-Rawdon, Lieut. R. Art.; 3. Reginald-Thomas-John, Lieut. R. N.; 4. Augustus-Frederick; 5. Charles-Vere; 6. Elizabeth; 7. Vere-Henry; 8. William-James; 9. Georgiana-Frances-Caroline; 10. Edward-Parkyns; and 11. Henry.

The present Baronet was born in 1815; he is Lieut.-Colonel of the Westmeath Militia, and Captain on half-pay in her Majesty's service.

SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.

Nov. 23. In New Street, Spring Gardens, in his 85th year, Sir John Barrow, Bart. LL.D. F.R.S. formerly Secretary to the Admiralty.

The name of Sir John Barrow will occupy an honourable place in the list of those highly gifted individuals of whom England is justly proud, and who, by their original genius and energetic minds, have, in their different walks of life, rendered eminent services to their country. The friends of his childhood and youth did not provide him with more than the ordinary means of instruction, but he seized on those means with avidity and industry, and it was his self-education that mainly conferred on him those powers which, when the day of trial arrived, he turned to so good an account.

He was born on the 19th June, 1764, in a small cottage at the village of Dragleybeck, near Ulverstone, North Lancashire, (as he has stated in his Autobiography published last year,) "being the only child of Roger and Mary Barrow. The said cottage had been in my mother's family nearly 200 years, and had descended to her aunt, who lived in it to the age of 80, and in it my mother died at the advanced age of 90. The only scholastic education I received was at the Town Bank Grammar School, under the Rev. William Tyson Walker, curate of the parish church, and an excellent classical scholar, educated at Trinity College, Dublin. I was entered when in my eighth year, and continued under his instruction until my thirteenth, when I had advanced to the head of the school; having read Homer, and Xenophon's Anabasis, Livy, Horace, Virgil, &c. From an old gentleman, who, being a sort of perambulating preceptor, used to pay his annual visit of about three months, I received instruction in those branches of mathematics which are most easily attained under a master, such as algebra, fluxions, conic sections—Euclid needed no master; and I very soon had an opportunity of acquiring the practical application of many of the theorems and problems to the common purposes of life."

At this early age he was engaged in taking a survey of Colonel Braddyl's estates in Yorkshire, and acquired so much knowledge of the theodolite, and the several mathematical instruments, then and subsequently, that, on arriving in London some years after, he drew up and published a small treatise to explain the practical use of them; this, says he, "being my first introduction to the press, for which I obtained 20*l.* and was not a little delighted to send my first fruits to my mother."

Sir John Barrow's parents had some idea of educating him for the clerical profession, but he persuaded his father to give up the intention. A situation was then obtained for him at Liverpool as superintendent and clerk at an iron-foundry, in which he remained for two years, when he quitted it for a voyage to Greenland in a whaler, where he had some initiation in practical navigation and the duties of a seaman. His next employment was as mathematical teacher at Dr. James's academy, Greenwich, where among his pupils were three or four belonging to, or destined for, the navy, one the son of Lord Anson, and another the son of Lord Leveson Gower. From this service he was, through the interest of Sir George Staunton, who was secretary to the embassy destined for China, appointed on the effective list of Lord Macartney's suite, as "comptroller of the household," and, nominally in that capacity, proceeded with his patron to China.

He was thus enabled to put his foot on the first step of the ladder of ambition; but every subsequent step of his advancement in his distinguished career may be fairly said to have been achieved by himself. His talents and his zeal for the public service, when once known and placed in a fair field for action, could hardly fail of being appreciated and duly fostered by those distinguished statesmen under whom he successively served.

It so happened, that the chiefs of the British mission to China in 1792, the Earl of Macartney and the late Sir George Staunton, were, in some respects, not so happily provided with active and talented associates as might have been wished; but in Mr. Alexander, the draughtsman of the embassy, they were fortunate in possessing a very able and diligent artist; and Mr. Barrow, from his various talents, and the zeal and alacrity with which he applied himself to every department of the service, although his own was only a subordinate one, was a host in himself. The authentic account of the embassy, published by the late Sir George Staunton, records many of Mr. Barrow's valuable contributions to literature and science connected with China. This work, therefore, together with his own subsequently published supplemental volume of travels, is ample evidence how well his time had been employed. Had no unpropitious political events occurred to prevent the views and plans of the mission being carried out, it is not too much to say that the able and ingenious men who were employed in it would most probably have effected, by peaceful means, all those improvements in the terms of our intercourse with China which, some fifty years after,

have cost us such a painful expenditure of blood and treasure. It was not to be expected that any person of a mature age could within the space of a few months overcome all the practical difficulties of such a language as the Chinese; but Mr. Barrow had already begun to converse in it, and he had acquired a complete knowledge of its theory. His papers on this subject in the Quarterly Review contain probably the best and most popular account of that singular language and character which was ever presented to the British public.

Although Mr. Barrow ceased to be personally connected with our affairs in China after the return of the embassy in 1794, he always continued to take a lively interest in the varying circumstances of our relations with that empire. On the occasion of the second embassy under Lord Amherst, in 1816, he was of course consulted by the ruling powers; but, unfortunately, although his advice was asked, it was not taken; and in consequence of the injudicious rejection of the proposal which his prophetic sagacity had suggested for getting rid of the vexatious question of the Chinese ceremony, Lord Amherst and his colleagues were compelled to abandon the *personal* reception of the mission for the sake of preserving the honour and real interests of the English in China, which would have been essentially damaged by the acceptance of the terms upon which it was offered. Mr. Barrow was likewise consulted, and, we believe, more fairly and confidentially, on the occasion of our recent conflict with China, which, it is to be hoped, has secured our future peace with that country.

Lord Macartney was naturally anxious to secure the aid of such a man as Mr. Barrow in his next public service, his important and delicate mission to settle the government of our newly acquired colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Barrow accompanied his Lordship as private secretary, in Jan. 1797; and having been entrusted to conduct our first communication with the Caffre tribes, was occupied during the latter six months of that year in traversing the country in all directions, during which he travelled more than three thousand miles, usually sleeping in his own waggon. It would have been well for the public interests if the spirit, judgment, and humanity which he displayed in this service had more uniformly governed our subsequent transactions with that remarkable race. Lord Macartney, when he quitted the colony in Nov. 1798, left Mr. Barrow in the post of "auditor-general of public accounts, civil and military." He returned to England on the evacuation of the Cape in 1803, and shortly after published the fruits of his observations, under the title of "Travels in South Africa," printed in 4to. 1801.

At the Cape Mr. Barrow had acquired the zealous friendship of General Frank Dundas, Lord Macartney's successor; who, after having unsuccessfully urged to Lord Hobart, the Secretary of State for War and Colonies, the claims of the late auditor for a retiring allowance, brought his merits under the consideration of his uncle Mr. Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville. At the house of Mr. Dundas at Wimbledon, Mr. Barrow was introduced to the notice of Mr. Pitt, who, though then out of office, encouraged him by expressing his approbation of his recent work, and suggested some further detail of the political, geographical, and commercial advantages of that part of Africa, considered as the "half-way house" to India. Mr. Barrow took the hint, and immediately set about the composition of the second volume of his "Travels," which was published in 1804.

Lord Melville did not lose sight of Mr. Barrow; but, on taking office as First Lord of the Admiralty, in May 1804, he immediately appointed him, without solicitation, to the office of Second Secretary to the Admiralty, as the colleague of Mr. Marsden, and in room of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Barrow was continued in office by Lord Barham, Lord Melville's immediate successor; but when the Whigs came into power, in Feb. 1806, he was informed by the Right Hon. Charles Grey, then appointed First Lord, that he must retire, and that Mr. Tucker was to be restored.

The recapture of the Cape of Good Hope at this time brought Mr. Barrow's services in that quarter of the world more prominently before the government, and he was offered any colonial appointment that he might select for himself. Upon consideraton, however, he determined not to leave England, and at the suggestion of Earl Grey, and with the expressed understanding that it would be favourably entertained by the premier, he was ordered to draw up a memorial of his various services, the result of which was the grant of a pension of 1000*l.* a year, to be abated from the emoluments of any place he might afterwards hold under government.

In the short space of eight months the dissolution of the Grenville government brought Mr. Barrow again into the Admiralty, on Lord Mulgrave succeeding Earl Grey as First Lord. "From this day, the 8th April 1807, to the 28th Jan. 1845, I continued (he remarks) without intermission, as Second Secretary of the Admiralty; when I retired, having completed altogether, from my first appointment in

that capacity, forty years, under twelve or thirteen several naval administrations, Whig and Tory, including that of the Lord High Admiral, his royal highness the Duke of Clarence; having reason to believe that I have given satisfaction to all and every one of these naval administrations; and I am happy in the reflection that I have experienced kindness and attention from all."

He was created a Baronet during the short administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1835.

At length, in 1845, Sir John Barrow retired from public life, in consideration of his advanced years, although he was still in vigorous possession of all the mental and bodily powers required for the due discharge of the functions of his office. In the course of the succeeding three years his vital energies became gradually somewhat weaker, but he seemed on the whole so hearty, and so fully in the enjoyment of his faculties, that his friends and relatives entertained no apprehension that his end was so near.

As an author, Sir John Barrow was exceedingly industrious and very successful. The general aim of his writings has been to convey information, to promote and advance the arts and sciences, and to stimulate research and inquiry; and he has had the great and rare privilege to live to see the most beneficial effects produced by his honest and faithful endeavours. In enumerating his works, he modestly "disclaims all pretensions to the literary character," and says he gave them "only as a statement of facts; at the same time they have been more productive of profit than he could have expected." They may thus be summed up:

Articles in the Quarterly Review, on almost every subject (excepting political), mostly asked for by Mr. Gifford, 195; in the Encyclopædia Britannica, requested by Professor Napier, ten or twelve; by particular desire of the same, a "Review of the Life of Admiral Lord St. Vincent," in the Edinburgh Review; the Life of Lord Macartney, in 2 vols. 4to.; Travels in South Africa, 2 vols. 4to.; Travels in China, 1 vol. 4to.; Voyage to Cochin China, 1 vol. 4to.; the Life of Lord Anson, 1 vol. 8vo.; the Life of Lord Howe, 1 vol. 8vo.; in the "Family Library," the Life of Peter the Great, and the Mutiny of the Bounty; Chronological History of Arctic Voyages, 1 vol. 8vo.; Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions, 1 vol. 8vo.

Sir John Barrow was the constant and successful advocate at the Admiralty of those voyages of discovery which have enlarged the bounds of science and conferred so much honour to the British name and nation. Appreciating those services, the officers who had been employed on the various Arctic expeditions presented to him, in March 1845, a magnificent candelabrum, with a suitable inscription on the pedestal.

Sir John Barrow married at the Cape of Good Hope in Aug. 1798, Maria, daughter of Peter John Treutter, esq. member of the court of justice in that colony, and had issue four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, now Sir George Barrow, is a senior clerk in the Colonial Office; the second, John Barrow, esq. is at the head of a very important department, the charge of the records in the Admiralty, and the author of Travels, &c. His third son, Commander William Barrow, R.N. died at the Cape of Good Hope in Feb. 1838, after having served for three years on the East India station in command of H.M. sloop Rose. The youngest, Mr. Peter Barrow, is British Vice-Consul at Caen. His daughters are, Johanna, who has recently become a widow by the death of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Batty, and Mary-Jane, who is unmarried.

The body of Sir John Barrow was interred in the Camden-Town cemetery, belonging to the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The mourners were, the three sons, and Mr. Robert Barrow Batty (a scholar of the London University,) grandson of the deceased; the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker, Sir George Staunton, Bart. M.P. and Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.

Sir George Barrow, the present Baronet, married in 1832, Rosamond, daughter of William Pennell, esq. formerly Consul-general of the Brazils, and sister to the wife of the Right Hon. Wilson Croker.

We cannot close this brief memoir of Sir John Barrow more appropriately than by the following pleasing extract from the account of his decease in the Ulverston Advertiser, a provincial journal, published in his native district in Lancashire: "Sir John never forgot the spot that gave him birth. By his will the annual subscription which he had been in the habit of contributing for a long series of years to the support of the school in which he was educated, is to be continued, and his cottage at Dragley-beck given over in perpetuity to trustees, that the rent may be appropriated to the education of the poor at the same school. His memory will long survive, and his example be held up for imitation by all who derive their birth or education from the same locality. The name of Sir John Barrow is a household word amongst us; although he who bore it is departed, his memory still lingers lovingly about our hearths, and will con-

time to be cherished by our children's children through many generations. Yesterday, being the day of his interment, it was observed at Liverpool by the tolling of the bells of the old church; and a blue ensign, half-pole high, waved over the cottage in which he was born."

There are three good portraits of Sir John Barrow. One by Jackson, which is in the possession of Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street, for whose father it was painted to form one of a collection which that gentleman made of the officers who commanded the expeditions to the Arctic regions. There is an excellent copy of this portrait in possession of Sir George Barrow, painted by Maclise, and a smaller copy by the same artist is in the possession of Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty. The second portrait alluded to was painted by Lucas, about three years ago, and it has been engraved in mezzotinto by G. T. Payne. The original was presented by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert to the collection of portraits of Secretaries of the Admiralty in the official residence of the First Secretary. The third portrait was painted by Mr. Stephen Pearce, a very promising young artist, for Mr. Barrow. They are all of the kit-kat size.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, BART.

Oct. 13. At his seat, Johnstown, near Rathcool, co. Dublin, aged 63, Sir John Kennedy, Bart. a Deputy Lieutenant for that county.

He was the son of Edward Kennedy, esq. by a daughter of John Bayley, esq. of Gowran, and in 1836 was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Sir John Kennedy was for many years distinguished both in England and Ireland for his patronage of the sports of the field.

He married in 1819 Elizabeth-Anne, daughter of William Beauman, esq. of Rutland-square, Dublin, and by that lady has left issue, Edward, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1820.

SIR HENRY W. SETON.

July 26. On board the ship Earl of Dalhousie, on passage from Calcutta to England, Sir Henry Wilmot Seton, Knt. Puisne Judge in her Majesty's Supreme Court of Bengal.

The deceased was a King's scholar at Westminster, and a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, as second Senior Optime, M.A. 1810. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 20, 1809. His chambers were for some years in the Old Square, where he practised as an equity draftsman. In 1838, then somewhat advanced in life, he was appointed judge in the Supreme Court, Bengal, and received the honour of knighthood.

A pleasing tribute to the memory of Sir Henry Seton was paid in the Prologue to the play recently performed at Westminster School.

GENERAL HERON.

Nov. 15. At Moor Hall, near Warrington, in his 78th year, Peter Heron, esq. a General in the army, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Cheshire, and in the Commission of the Peace for that county.

He was the son and heir of Peter Kyffen Heron, esq. of Duresbury Hall, co. Chester, Sheriff of Cheshire in 1777, by Rebecca, only daughter and heir of Richard Rutter, esq. of Moor Hall, and was born 19th May, 1770.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 11th Foot April 14, 1790, and was made Lieutenant in the same regiment Sept. 2, 1793. He was promoted to a company in the 90th Foot Feb. 13, 1794; to a majority in the same regiment on the 12th Sept. and to the Lieut.-Colonelcy on the 22th Oct. in the same year. He received the brevet of Colonel 1800, that of Brigadier-General 1804, Major-General 1808, Lieut.-General 1813, and General 1830. He served for some time at Gibraltar, and in 1812 in Sicily, but was mostly engaged in home service.

At the general election of 1806 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newton in Lancashire. He was re-elected in 1807, and continued to sit for it until 1814.

General Heron married, May 29, 1799, Catharine, daughter of Edward Gregge Hopwood, esq. of Hopwood Hall, Lancashire, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. the Rev. George Heron, Incumbent of Carrington, Cheshire; 2. Harry, late Captain 9th Foot, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Freeman, of Chester; 3. Catherine; and 4. Mary-Felicia, married to the late John Smith Barry, esq. of Marbury Hall, Cheshire, and Foaty, co. Cork.

MAJOR-GEN. W. DICKSON.

Sept. 11. At Benham House, Berkshire, Major-General William Dickson, C.B. of the Hon. East India Company's Madras army.

He was the fifth and youngest son of Samuel Darcy Dickson, esq. of Ballymaguile, co. Limerick, by his second wife Mary, daughter of John Norris, esq. of the city of Limerick.

He was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1795, attained the rank of Colonel in the army on the 5th June,

1829, and was appointed Colonel of the 6th Light Cavalry on the 15th August following. He was appointed a Companion of the Bath on the 4th June, 1815; and to the local rank of Major-General in her Majesty's forces in the East Indies, June 28, 1838.

Major-Gen. Dickson married Harriet, eldest daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, K.C.B. and had issue two sons and three daughters.

ISAAC JERMY, ESQ.

Nov. 26. Shot by an assassin, at his mansion, Stanfield-hall, near Wymondham, Norfolk, in his 60th year, Isaac Jermy, esq. Recorder of Norwich, one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions of Norfolk, President of the Board of Directors of the Norwich Life Assurance Society, and a Director of the Norwich Union Fire Office.

Mr. Jermy was born on the 23rd Sept. 1789, the eldest son of the late Rev. George Preston, Rector of Beeston St. Lawrence and Tasburgh, who died in 1837.

He was educated at Westminster school and at Christchurch, Oxford; and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 20, 1814, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1826 he was appointed Steward, and in 1831 Recorder, of Norwich, succeeding in each office the late Robert Alderson, esq. He was also a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Norwich.

In 1837, on the death of his father, he succeeded to Stanfield-hall, and other landed property, and in August 1838 he assumed the name of Jermy. The Jermy family has acquired this property through the marriage of William Jermy, esq. in 1735, to the Hon. Elizabeth Richardson, only surviving sister of William fourth and last Lord Cramond, by whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Bayfield (now Stanfield-hall) was purchased in 1642. This Mr. Jermy had no issue by the heiress, nor by his second wife, Frances, daughter of Jacob Preston, esq. of Beeston Saint Lawrence: but the estate was left to the Prestons, and came to the Rev. George Preston (the father of the late Mr. Jermy,) pursuant to the will of his brother Isaac, in May, 1796. An adverse claim to this property was, on the death of the Rev. George Preston, attempted to be set up by a family of the name of Larner; and on the 24th of Sept. 1838, John Larner, accompanied by a London attorney named Wingfield, and backed by some 80 or 90 labourers and small tradesmen from the neighbouring villages, took forcible possession of the Hall, turned out Mrs. Sims the housekeeper, and a Miss Bloomfield who was staying with her, placed the furniture on the lawn, and barricaded the premises, which they held against all efforts of the civil force to dislodge them; and were only expelled by a military force. No fewer than eighty-two persons were taken into custody; and at the subsequent assizes, in April, 1839, they all pleaded guilty to a charge of simple riot, Mr. Jermy not pressing the more serious one of feloniously and tumultuously assembling. Larner and Wingfield were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and the others to shorter periods. Since that period Mr. Jermy remained in quiet possession of the property, although some rumours have recently been circulated of another attempt to dispossess him.

A late tenant, named James Bloomfield Rush, has been committed for trial as the murderer of Mr. Jermy and his son. At the Norfolk assizes of last March a trial was brought by Mr. Jermy against Rush for breach of covenants on the Stanfield-hall farm, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for 420*l*.

He has recently shown his bad feeling towards Mr. Jermy by the circulation of a printed pamphlet, entitled "A Case, Jermy v. Jermy, showing the rightful heir and owner of the Stanfield-hall estate. Compiled by James Bloomfield Rush, Potash Farm." Its professed intention was to advance a claim on the part of a grandson of John Jermy, who was a labourer at Great Yarmouth at the time of the death of William Jermy, esq.

The assassin appears to have watched the house until Mr. Jermy, according to his usual custom after dinner, came out on the lawn in front of his house. It would appear that he was returning, and had entered the porch, when the villain fired; the unfortunate gentleman was mortally wounded in the heart, and fell to the ground, expiring, it is supposed, almost immediately. The murderer then entered the house by the servants' door, and encountered the butler coming towards him. The ruffian wore a mask, and was wrapped in a cloak, and had a pistol in each hand. He menaced the butler, who, startled at this sudden apparition, darted into his pantry, and fastened the door. The ruffian proceeded towards the dining-room, which Mr. Jermy Jermy had hastily left, on hearing the pistol discharged, and had reached a dark recess, opposite the dining-room,—where a door opens into a corridor leading to the back of the mansion—when he saw his second victim, at whom he immediately fired—shooting him through the left breast. He fell, and instantly expired. The assassin then crossed the staircase hall to

the dining-room, the door of which was standing a-jar. Mrs. Jermy, hearing the second report, immediately rushed out of the drawing-room, and seeing her husband lying on his back, ran into the passage calling the butler and other servants, when she was met by Eliza Chastney; Mrs. Jermy grasped her arms and both went back a few steps, when the assassin came out of the dining-room with a weapon in his hand, and instantly fired at Mrs. Jermy, wounding her in the upper part of the arm. At that instant Miss Jermy ran across the staircase hall, from the drawing room door. The assassin again fired, at her it is supposed, but missed her, and dreadfully wounded Eliza Chastney in the thigh. He then effected his escape: but early the next morning James Bloomfield Rush was arrested at the Potash farm in the neighbouring village of Hethel.

Mr. Jermy, sen. married first, in 1819, Mary Anne, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. She died in 1823, leaving two children, the late Isaac Jermy Jermy, esq. who perished with his father, and Mrs. Jephson.

He married secondly, in 1832, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Jephson, Prebendary of Armagh. By that lady, who died in Oct. 1835, he has left a dau. Isabella, born a few weeks before her mother's death.

Mr. ISAAC JERMY JERMY was 27 years of age. His widow is a daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Chevalier, Rector of Baddingham, Suffolk.

The bodies of the father and son were deposited in a new vault in Wymondham churchyard, on the 5th of December. The funeral was attended by Thomas Preston, brother to the elder Mr. Jermy, Sir Thomas Beevor his brother-in-law, Mr. Beevor, Mr. Foster, Mr. Chevalier, Mr. Jephson, Mr. Chambers, and others, in three mourning coaches, and several of the neighbouring farmers on horseback.

W. H. MILLER, Esq. F.S.A.

Oct. 31. At Craigentinny House, in the parish of North Leith, co. Edinburgh, in his 60th year, William Henry Miller, esq. F.S.A. of Britwell House, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, and of Craigentinny; a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Buckingham, and formerly M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne.

He was the only child of the late Mr. Miller of Craigentinny, by his second wife a Miss Rawson, and first cousin to the late Miller Christy, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, whose grandson Samuel Christy, esq. of Poynton Hall, Cheshire, a partner in the great manufacturing house of John, Thomas, and Henry Christy and Co. of London, Bermondsey, Stockport, and Frampton-Cotterell, at present represents the same borough in Parliament.

Mr. Miller was first returned to Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne in 1830 after a contest which terminated as follows:—

R. Borradaile, esq. . .	453
W. H. Miller, esq. . .	436
Edmund Peel, esq. . .	319
J. E. Denison, esq. . .	280

He was again elected on four subsequent occasions, but never without a contest. In 1831, the poll was,

Edmund Peel, esq. . .	746
W. H. Miller, esq. . .	463
J. Wedgwood, esq. . .	374

In 1832,

W. H. Miller, esq. . .	607
Sir H. P. Willoughby .	587
Edmund Peel, esq. . .	478

In 1835,

Edmund Peel, esq. . .	689
W. H. Miller, esq. . .	494
Sir H. P. Willoughby .	397

In 1837,

W. H. Miller, esq. . .	669
S. H. De Horsey, esq. .	635
R. Badnall, esq. . . .	292

In 1841 he was defeated by Mr. Buckley and Mr. Harris, the poll being,

Edmund Buckley, esq. .	720
John Quincy Harris, esq.	565
W. H. Miller, esq. . .	417

On a petition the election was declared void as regarded Mr. Harris (who was again elected and unseated), but Mr. Miller did not a seventh time offer himself.

At the last general election he was an unsuccessful candidate for Berwick, the poll terminating as follows:—

Matthew Forster, esq. . .	484
John Campbell Renton, esq.	463
W. H. Miller, esq. . . .	151

As a book collector Mr. Miller was regarded as the true successor of Richard Heber. He was extremely choice in his copies, and was commonly known at sales and among collectors as Measure Miller, from his system of applying to every book he had a fancy for a foot rule (which he invariably carried about with him), in order to ascertain whether a so-called "fine tall copy" really answered not to the eye alone but had the legitimate number of inches which practice had taught him every book bore when it left the printer. In early English poetry (Shakspere editions excepted, which he said he left others to buy), his collection is almost unrivalled. Mr. Miller was the purchaser

of the Heber Ballads; and the only known copies (two in number) of Lodge's "Defence of Plays and Players," in answer to Gosson, form a part of the collection. The Shakespeare Society had long ineffectually endeavoured to obtain permission to reprint Lodge's Defence (which is only known by name); now, however, there can be no objection.

This valuable collection Mr. Miller has left to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. Its market value is nearly equal to the recent Grenville gift to the British Museum, so that this is no common bequest. However we may regret that its unique copies should be lost to the national collection, it must be allowed that any condition for keeping entire would in many cases have merely added duplicates and triplicates to the present library.

Mr. Miller was a bachelor. The bulk of his property, which, including land, is estimated at 300,000*l.* is left to his cousins the two Misses Marsh, who resided with him. His books, valued at 60,000*l.*, are left, as before-mentioned, to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, accompanied, it is said, by a bequest of 20,000*l.* to erect a room for its reception; and 20,000*l.* is expected to be required for a mausoleum, to be erected on his estate at Craigentinny (where his body was buried, by his own desire, six weeks after his death,) the architect of which is directed to proceed to Italy for his model.

MRS. STRONG.

Nov. 24. In the Minster precincts at Peterborough, in the 93rd year of her age, Margaret, relict of the Rev. William Strong, D.D. late Archdeacon of Northampton.

She was daughter of the Rev. John Wakelin, then Rector of Flitton and of Yaxley, in the county of Huntingdon, and traced her lineage to the Wakelyns, a family once of great consideration in Northamptonshire. In the year 1785 she was married to her only husband, by whom she had two children; a daughter, who died in youth, and a son, who survives her. That, at her advanced period of life, time had made inroads both on mind and body, it were superfluous to record. It is fit, however, and more pleasing, to relate, that almost to the last enough of intellectual and of physical energy remained to leave within her reach many sources of comfort, and some even of enjoyment. Weather permitting, she derived gratification from a drive in her carriage; and the solitude of home could still be relieved by animated conversation, by hours of reading, which her perfect eyesight enabled her to continue, and by epistolary correspondence, a style of writing in which she had greatly excelled. One generation of her correspondents had, indeed, passed away; but the blank was in some degree supplied by the kind assiduity of younger friends: and numerous applications for charitable aid, which never passed unnoticed, and rarely without a favourable reply, engaged much of her time and attention. Her views of religion were those of a humble Christian, nurtured in the bosom of the Established Church; and the hope of recognition in a future state threw a sunshine over the prospect, which her low estimate of her own spiritual attainments might otherwise in some degree have clouded. It affords perhaps the strongest evidence of the natural vigour of her constitution, mental and corporeal, that only six years since she survived and surmounted the disruption of those ties which had been wound round her sensitive heart, by a union of half a century with a husband who was beloved by all who knew him, and most by the wife of his affections. Of the good Archdeacon, some notice will be found in our Magazine for September, 1842. But, to assist the reader in forming an estimate of the magnitude of the trial which she endured, subjoined is a copy of his epitaph in the cathedral, from the pen of a learned and distinguished prelate.

"Near this spot are deposited the remains of the Venerable WILLIAM STRONG, D.D., Canon of this cathedral church, and for the space of forty-five years Archdeacon of Northampton. Throughout a long and active life he was a firm supporter of the institutions of his country, and a zealous and discreet servant of its church. His devout and unaffected piety, his liberality to the poor, and his daily practice of all other Christian virtues, secured to him the love and veneration of the clergy in his archdeaconry, and of all classes in this city and neighbourhood. As a magistrate for nearly half a century, he dispensed justice, tempered with mercy and kindness. In the private relations of life, he was the most affectionate of husbands and fathers, a warm and unshaken friend, and a never-failing protector of the afflicted and distressed. He died universally beloved and lamented, September the 8th, 1842, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. This monument is erected by her who for fifty-seven years was the faithful and devoted partner of his life."

Nor as a sequel—for which she evidently intended it—may it be inappropriate to annex a characteristic specimen of her thoughts and feelings, discovered since her decease:—

"Near also are the mortal remains of his afflicted widow, who is gone in the joyful

hope of an everlasting union, through a merciful Saviour, in the mansions of bliss.

"They sleep in the same grave, awaiting in Jesus a joyful resurrection."

MR. CHARLES HEATH.

Nov. 18. In his 64th year, Mr. Charles Heath, the eminent line engraver, known by the books of Beauty which bear his name and the costly Annuals which he conducted.

He was the son of James Heath, eminent in the same art, and well known to the print-collector by his "Death of Major Pearson" after Copley, his "Riots in Broad Street" after Wheatley, his full-length of General Washington after Stewart, and his book-plates after Stothard and Smirke, for Harrison's Novelists' Library. The father laid the foundation for that fine taste in the embellishment of books which his son carried to greater perfection. Mr. Charles Heath excelled in small plates; as in those which he executed after Newton, and in the beautiful engraving of Lady Peel after Sir Thomas Lawrence. He was not so successful when his plates were of a large size: as in the "Europa" after Hilton, where that dexterous laying of lines for which he was so distinguished is somewhat insipid, and fails to compensate for the bolder cuttings for which Strange and Sharp and Burnett and Raimbach are so pre-eminently distinguished. Mr. Doo and Mr. Watt were pupils of Mr. Charles Heath; and in those large and rarer excellences which contribute so much to the beauty of a line engraving of a size larger than a book-plate have certainly excelled their master.

Mr. Heath, besides being eminent for the power of his own hand, may be said to have exercised a marked influence over his own department of art. In his hands that species of serial artistic publication known as the "Annual"—which, originating with others, he was nevertheless one of the earliest to copy—has survived to the present day. Such publications had their use in familiarizing the general mind with the productions of art, and in making the latter accessible to moderate means. To balance their appeal to somewhat trivial tastes, it must not be forgotten, either, that they called into action the talents of the most celebrated engravers at a time when the engraver was too little in request, and led the way to the long host of illustrated books which have finally supplanted them all except the publications of Mr. Heath. This action upon art—in the praise of which, as we have said, Mr. Heath must share—led, itself, to that healthy re-action which has followed a surfeit of such sweetmeats. The engraver is now more profitably employed, for his reputation as well as—it is to be hoped—for his pocket. Mr. Heath has quitted the scene at a time when the class taste which he did so much to promote is all but extinct. In all that relates to the getting-up of these periodicals he displayed ability, and in his relations with his brother artists liberality and good faith. Of late years, we believe, his own hand wrought little:—his time having been too much devoted to the necessary arrangements for the many publications on which he was engaged. His extensive undertakings led him to employ many pupils:—and as his works still increased in number he formed at last another manufactory of artists on almost as extensive a scale as the Messrs. Finden.

Mr. Heath has left a large family to lament his loss. One son is favourably known as an engineer; and another is already eminent in the same line of art in which his father and grandfather acquired their well-earned reputations. — *Athenæum.*

We add an anecdote published in Feb. 1839, soon after the time of its occurrence. Mr. Heath having completed his great national work, "Turner's England and Wales," presented a splendidly-bound copy to the King of the French. Louis Philippe sent for Mr. Heath, presented him personally with a magnificent gold snuff-box, with the initials L. P., surmounted by the crown in brilliants, and a large diamond at each corner; conversed with him affably on his art and his projects; and gave him permission to take drawings of the interior of Fontainebleau, and all the other royal palaces—promising to furnish him with historical and descriptive materials, written by his chief librarian, M. Vatout.

JOHN MACKENZIE.

This unassuming writer died in August last in his native parish, Gairloch, a district in the western division of the county of Ross, where his relations are respectable, cut off at the age of 42, it is believed from over exertion in his literary studies.

Mackenzie was more distinguished as an industrious compiler than an original writer, being an ardent collector of those effusions of the Highland bards that he found floating in oral tradition among his countrymen.

A pastoral people are proverbially fond of poetry, and cultivate the art as a means of record; hence the scanty notices of the more early history of nations are found in the remains of their bardic lore. Now that, from the facilities of printing, the

land is teeming with publications of every description, Gaëlic literature has obtained a share of attention, if not sufficient for its importance, commensurate, perhaps, with the amount of readers and their means. The publication of the Ossianic Poetry by MacPherson, induced several others to commence research for similar remains which were known to exist, and Clarke, MacCallum, Dr. Smith, &c. rescued a considerable number of pieces from impending oblivion; but the pursuit was unremunerative, and the work was but partially accomplished.

In 1841 Mackenzie brought out "Sàr Obair nam Bard Gaëlach," or, The Beauties of the Highland Poets, which was not only intended to form a well selected compendium of the choicest flowers of Gaëlic poesy, but to present a biographical account of each composer; a very interesting department of the work. The second part, on which he was engaged at the time of his death, promised to be much more valuable, as it was to comprise specimens of the talent of those bards hitherto inedited, several of whom were known but to few modern Highlanders. An elaborate Introduction to volume I. in English, was drawn up by James Logan, esq. F.S.A. &c. which is much more comprehensive than its name would lead us to infer. It forms a highly appropriate contribution on a subject, the knowledge of which is necessarily confined to a very limited number of readers. It is indeed an Essay on the Institutes of Bardism, and its influence on the Celtic nations, their Language, Literature, Poetical and Musical genius, with specimens of the various modes of versification in use among the Gaëlic tribes.

Mackenzie was accounted a scholar of credit in his mother tongue, and edited many works in it. His latest was a new edition of MacAlpine's Gaëlic and English Pronouncing Dictionary, to which he made the important addition of an English-Gaëlic part, which it is allowed he executed with much ability. A few years ago he published "Eachdraidh a' Phrionnsà," or History of Prince Charles Stewart, which met with great favour from the reading portion of his countrymen.

The orthography of this ancient language, so recently, it may be said, brought into print, seems to be still unsettled, there being no established means of imparting a grammatical education in Gaëlic even to schoolmasters or clergymen! A literary discussion on this grave subject was carried on with much keenness in Glasgow some years since, in which Mackenzie took an active part. A primitive language may appear from an antiquated orthography, where numerous consonants are retained, although entirely quiescent, rugged and uncouth, but it would be perfectly unwarrantable to venture on discarding them. All but the general opinion of Gaëlic scholars is, that in many cases it might be done without detriment to etymology. Were this to be done how could the roots of words be traced? What also would become of all the books now extant? they would become useless, and in a short time unintelligible. The objection to silent consonants may be urged against the English language itself, which has been purified by the cultivation of ages.

Mackenzie was a frequent contributor to Gaëlic periodicals, and was much employed in translating for publishers. He was a Fellow of the Ossianic Society of Glasgow, the Gaëlic Society of London, &c.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 14. At Kirton, Notts. aged 67, the Rev. *Joseph Blandford*, Rector of that place, Perpetual Curate of Maplebeck, Notts. and Vicar of Carlton-le-Moorlands and Stapleford, Lincolnshire. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1808; was presented to the chapelry of Maplebeck in 1820, by the Duke of Newcastle; to Kirton in 1821 by the same patron; and to the two churches in Lincolnshire, abovenamed, in 1827, by Lord Middleton.

Oct. 15. At Whitchurch, Shropshire, aged 49, the Rev. *Robert Broughton Clay*. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1828, M.A. 1833.

Nov. 6. At Elstree, Hertfordshire, aged 70, the Rev. *John Morris*, D.D. Rector of that parish, and Rural Dean of Watford. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, on the Michel foundation; and took his M.A. degree in 1802; and was presented to the rectory of Elstree by Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1822. He married a daughter of Augustus Everard Brande, esq. apothecary to Queen Charlotte, sister to William Thos. Brande, esq. F.R.S. the celebrated chemist; and was father of the Rev. John Brande Morris, Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, who some time since seceded to the Church of Rome.

Nov. 7. At Bristol, aged 38, the Rev. *Henry Rogers*, M.A. Vicar of All Saints, to which church he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Bristol cathedral in 1841.

Nov. 10. At the vicarage, Raunds, Northamptonshire, aged 54, the Rev. *Barr Dudding*, Curate of that parish. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825.

Nov. 13. At Collipriest house, Tiverton, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Carew*, B.D. Rector of Bickleigh and Haccomb, Devonshire. He was the third son of Sir Thomas Carew, the sixth Bart. of Haccomb, co. Devon, by Jane, daughter of the Rev. Charles Smalwood, of Kirk Oswald in Cumberland. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812, B.D. 1819, and was presented to Bickleigh in 1826 by his brother Sir Walter Palk Carew, Bart. He married in 1820 Holway, only daughter of Robert Baker, esq. of Collumpton, and had issue three sons and one daughter. His charity and unostentatious piety had endeared him both to rich and poor. As a mark of respect, the shops of Tiverton were closed on the day of his funeral.

In the prime of life, the Rev. *Francis Plummer Giffard Dineley*, Curate of Churchill and Peopleton, Worcestershire.

The Rev. *Henry Evans*, of the Byletts, Herefordshire, and of Stone, Worcestershire.

Nov. 16. At Greenwich, at the residence of his brother, Mr. T. A. Bussell, the Rev. *George Bussell*, Vicar of Durnford, Wilts, fourth son of the late Rev. J. G. Bussell, of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Nov. 18. At Cheltenham, aged 44, the Rev. *John Hughes*, M.A. Vicar of Wombourn with Trysall, Staffordshire, and Rector of Coddington, Herefordshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford; was collated to Coddington in 1831 by Dr. Huntingford, then Bishop of Hereford, and presented to Wombourn in 184– by trustees.

Nov. 20. At Northover vicarage, Somersetshire, aged 59, the Rev. *Thomas Evans*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1833 by J. H. Chichester, esq.

Nov. 21. In Marchmont-street, Russell-square, the Rev. *John Macintyre*, late Rector of the parish of St. James, Jamaica.

Nov. 26. At Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire, aged 79, the Rev. *Thomas Bowen*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, to which he was presented in 1816, by the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

Nov. 27. At Clifton Hotwells, aged 42, the Rev. *Alexander Reuben Mangin*, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Mangin.

Nov. 29. In London, aged 86, the Rev. *Charles Edward Holden*, late Vicar of Great Cornard, Suffolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788; and was presented to his living in 1803 by J. G. Sparrow, esq.

Nov. 30. At Beaumaris, aged 46, the Rev. *Hugh Wynne Jones*, M.A. Vicar of Meifod, Montgomeryshire, in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 10. At Clapham, aged 86, Francis Henderson, esq. formerly of Stockwell.

At North Brixton, Ann, widow of Capt. John Halsted, R.N. who died in 1830 (see Gent. Mag. c. ii. 566). Her maiden name was Fowler.

In Great Russell-st. aged 24, Robert, seventh son of the late Matthew Towgood, esq. of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

At Brompton, aged 62, Charlotte, wife of Frederick Thomas Walsh, esq.

In the Albany, aged 80, William Turnbull, esq.

Nov. 11. Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George Ackermann, Bishop's-road, Westbourne-terr. aged 63, Johanna-Wilhelmina, wife of J. Haefkens, esq. Burgomaster of Leerdam, Holland; also, on the same day, aged 6 months, Ann-Margaret, youngest child of Mr. G. Ackermann.

In Vincent-sq. Westminster, aged 75, William Barnard, esq. for many years keeper of the British Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, Pall Mall.

Aged 45, Joseph Cockerton, esq. of Austin-Friars.

Nov. 12. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 42, Frederick Walpole Anson, Major of the 18th Native Infantry, Bengal. He was the second (but eldest surviving) son of Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, by Frances, sister to Sir Fred. Hamilton, Bart. He married, in 1827, Miss Catharine Hanson.

At Brompton, aged 39, Anne, wife of John Murray, esq. of Whitehall-pl. and Maida-vale.

At the rectory, aged 79, Sarah wife of the Rev. H. G. Watkins, M.A. Rector of St. Swithin's, London-stone.

At Stamford-hill, aged 60, Charles Brind, esq.

Suddenly, at Chelsea, Mr. Hollands, chief clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. Having been for many years chief clerk to Sir Thomas Wilde, upon the appointment of that learned gentleman to the Chief Justiceship, he was by his lordship inducted into the lucrative office of chief clerk, being of the value of from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* per annum.

Nov. 13. In Cumberland-st. Augusta, widow of James Stanley, esq. of Portland-place.

Nov. 14. In Kentish Town, aged 84, Jane, widow of Sir William Blizard, F.R.S. the celebrated surgeon. He died in 1836 (see his memoir in our vol. V. p. 318).

At Canonbury Villas, aged 57, Thomas Richard Horwood, esq.

At Bethnal Green, aged 67, Thomas Bradshaw, esq.

Aged 28, Mr. John Chapman, comedian, of the Haymarket and Queen's Theatres.

John William Spurrier, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1816, and was called to the bar April 28, 1818. He practised as an equity draftsman, and was for a short time Professor of Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London.

John Spear, esq. of Gloucester-road, Hyde Park-gardens.

In Upper Stamford-st. aged 56, Henry Francis, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

By shooting himself with a pistol at Green's Shooting Gallery, in Leicester-square, aged 41, Mr. William M'Donough, a celebrated steeple-chase rider. He was a native of Portumna, co. Galway, where at one period of his life he farmed a large quantity of land, but, having had property bequeathed him by a relative in England, he came over to this country, where he lived as a private gentleman, and for many years kept a racing stud at Melton. He was well known as what is termed in sporting circles "a gentleman rider," and was brother to Mr. Allan M'Donough, who is even a more bold and intrepid horseman than the unfortunate deceased. Deceased was in the habit of riding at Howth-park, Heaton-park, and Croxton-park. He won the Leamington steeple-chase in 1839, on Lord Macdonald's mare, the Nun.

Nov. 15. In St. George's terrace, Hyde Park, aged 44, Elizabeth, wife of T. W. Coatwith, esq.

In Victoria-road, Kensington, aged 35, William-Woolley-Leigh, eldest son of the Rev. W. L. Bennett, late Rector of Water Stratford, Bucks.

Aged 88, Eusebius Say, esq. of Bury-st. St. James's.

Nov. 16. At Brompton-row, aged 70, Charles Clarke, esq.

At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, aged 55, John Farson, esq. Assistant Secretary.

Nov. 17. In Highbury-place, aged 85, William Brownlow, esq.

At Lambeth Palace, Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Felix Knyvett, esq. Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In the New Kent-road, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Aug. Woollaston, esq. formerly of Calcutta, and late of Camberwell.

Nov. 18. At Shadwell, David Burn, surgeon, of fever, induced by the performance of his arduous and dangerous duties as officer under the "Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848," which appointment he had received but a very short time previously, from the board of guardians of the Stepney Union.

In Norfolk-cresc. Hyde Park, aged 56, Martha-Matilda, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B.

At Streatham, Emily, wife of W. Senhouse Gaitskell, esq.

In Acre-lane, Brixton, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of John Van Voorst, of London, merchant.

Aged 63, Sarah-Rachel, wife of Thomas Wilson, esq. of Claremont-terr. Pentonville, and Friday-st.

Nov. 19. Katherine, eldest dau. of the late James Powell, esq. R.A.

Aged 50, Stephen Wright Newsome, esq. son of the late James Newsome, esq. of Wandsworth Lodge.

In Calthorpe-st. aged 69, Thomas Johnston, esq.

Aged 36, Mr. C. Z. Barnett, a dramatic writer, and brother to Mr. John Barnett, the musical composer.

Nov. 20. At Champion-hill, Camberwell, aged 60, Thos. Brame Oldfield, esq.

In Guildford-st. Gabriel Gillett, esq.

Nov. 21. At her son's residence, Belle-vue House, Notting-hill, aged 77, Marianne, relict of Gabriel Quarrington Barnes, esq.

In Furnival's-inn, aged 34, Edward, eldest son of Edward Humphreys, esq. of Westbourne-cresc. Hyde Park.

In York-st. Portman-sq. aged 62, Lieut.-Colonel James Oram Clarkson, Bengal Army. He was a cadet of 1805, became Captain in the 42nd N. Inf. 1824, brevet Major 1837.

Nov. 22. At Hampstead, the Lady Anna Maria Cuffe, relict of William Cuffe, esq. of St. Alban's, co. Kilkenny, sister to the Earl of Harborough. She was the second daughter of Philip the fifth Earl, by Eleanor, youngest dau. of Colonel the Hon. John Monckton, and was married in 1816.

In Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, a fortnight after the decease of his wife, aged 87, John Wells, esq. late of Bickley, Kent, and formerly M.P. for Maidstone from 1820 to 1830.

At Brompton, at the residence of Robert Howe Gould, esq. aged 32, George Hine Young, esq. surgeon, late of the Blackfriars-road, and of Hampton Court.

In Mansfield-st. aged 79, Enoch Durrant, esq. F.S.A. of High Canons, Herts.

At Brompton, aged 19, John Leslie Buckstone, the eldest son of John Baldwin Buckstone, esq.

Nov. 24. At the residence of her son, in Argyll-st. Margaret, widow of Thomas Ince, esq. of Chistleton, near Chester.

Nov. 26. In Pentonville, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Peirson, esq.

Nov. 27. In Sussex Terrace, Hyde Park Gardens, aged 64, Maria Ruggles, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Ruggles, esq. of Spain's Hall, Essex.

At Highfield House, Winchmore-hill, aged 61, Capt. Charles Clark, late of 2nd Life Guards.

Nov. 28. In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 79, George Watlington, esq. of Caldicot House, Aldenham, Herts, late Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and Recorder of St. Alban's. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 21, 1794.

At Dalston, aged 95, Menahan Levy Bensusan.

William Nelson Beechey, esq. of Streatham.

In Eaton-sq. George-Aylmer, youngest son of the late H. G. Redhead Yorke, esq. by the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, daughter of the last Lord Brandon.

Nov. 29. In Pall Mall, aged 52, Isabella, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Briggs, G. C. St. M. and St. G., and dau. of the late Gen. Trapaud.

At Stamford-hill, aged 44, Henry Vincent De Berckem, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Nov. 30. In Essex-court, Temple, William Ford, Esq. M.A. Barrister-at-Law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 7, 1817, and practised as an equity draftsman and conveyancer.

Aged 63, Hannah, wife of John Le Bond, esq. of Camberwell.

Aged 71, Thomas Marsden, esq. of Queen-st. Cheapside.

Lately. Aged 88, John Liddell, esq. of Manchester-sq.

Dec. 2. The lady of Sir John Hall, K.C.H.

Aged 65, Sarah-Milford, wife of George Cottam, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, and eldest dau. of the late Thos. Philipps, esq.

In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 57, Catharine-Eliza, wife of Major-General Henry Goldfinch, C.B.

In Robert-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 50, Emily-Brown, widow of Capt. Charles Staples, an old Peninsular officer. From distress, she committed suicide, by taking laudanum. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

Dec. 3. In Cambridge-sq. Hyde-park, aged 32, Catharine-Mary, wife of Thomas Dunn, esq.

At Dalston, aged 73, Helena, widow of Mowld Robinson, esq. of Beverley.

In Great Cumberland-st. aged 85, Henrietta-Jemima-Smythe Owen, widow of Nicholas Owen Smythe Owen, esq. She was the daughter of Chauncey Hare Townsend, esq. of Bruce Castle, co. Middlesex. Her husband died without issue 30 Jan. 1804, having devised his estates to his nephew Edward William Smythe Pemberton, esq. who took the name of Owen.

Dec. 4. In Charles-st. Brompton, aged 89, Sarah, elder dau. of the late William Farr, esq. M.D., F.R.S. and relict of Samuel Rose, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

Dec. 5. In Wimpole-st. aged 50, John Clendinning, esq. M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He graduated M.D. at Oxford 1827, and was Physician to the Marylebone Infirmary from 1834 to 1844. He was a contributor to the Medical Gazette, the Lancet, the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, the Statistical Journal, and the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

At the Parsonage, Muswell-hill, aged 31, Ellen-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Browell, and only sister of H. J. Davis, esq. solicitor, Newport.

In Hyde Park-square, Caroline-Seyliard, wife of J. B. Hyndman, esq. and dau. of the late H. A. Mayers, esq. of Redland, near Bristol.

In his 66th year, Mr. George Bland, of Garraway's Coffee House.

Dec. 6. In Lower Eaton-st. Grosvenor-pl. aged 75, John Winter, esq.

In Tavistock-pl. aged 70, Nathaniel Morphett, esq. of Serjeant's-inn.

Dec. 7. In Old Bond-st. Edward Courtenay, esq. fifth son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay.

Dec. 9. In Grove-lane, Camberwell, in his 63rd year, Mr. James Bigg, bookseller, of Parliament-street. This lamented gentleman had particularly directed his attention to works published by the authority of Parliament, and had formed epitomes of many of them; amongst which, especially useful to the Railway interest, may particularly be noticed the able Digests of the Special Railways Acts of the various Sessions, which have been found of the greatest public use.

BEDS.—*Nov.* 20. At Bedford, Emma, second dau. of the late John Wing, esq.

Nov. 21. Mrs. Elliott, relict of Robert Elliott, esq. of Goldington-house.

BERKS.—*Nov.* 17. At Hurley-house, aged 2, John-Lloyd, third son of Henry Ralph Francis, esq.; also, on the 20th inst. aged 36, Beata Lloyd Francis, wife of the above Henry R. Francis, esq. late Principal of Kingston College.

Dec. 12. At Long Wittenham, aged 68, William Hayward, esq.

BUCKS.—*Nov.* 17. At Ankerwycke-house, aged 8, Mary, child of George Simon Harcourt, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov.* 5. At Cambridge, aged 81, Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Bullen, esq. of Barnwell Abbey.

Nov. 29. At Wisbeach, aged 36, William Frederick Ward, esq.

Dec. 6. Aged 47, Frances, wife of Anthony Peed, esq. solicitor, of Cambridge.

CORNWALL.—*Nov.* 11. At Bude, aged 39, the wife of Richard J. Sawyer, esq.

Nov. 20. At the Rectory, Redruth, aged 33, Susan, wife of the Rev. T. P. Holdich, Rector of Dingley, Northamptonsh.

Lately. At Falmouth, James Sleeman, esq. of Reading.

DERBY.—*Nov.* 13. At Locko Park, near Derby, aged 104, Anne, relict of William Drury Lowe, esq.

DEVON. — *Nov.* 7. At Teignmouth, Rich. Hawken, esq. of Dudbridge, Glouc.

Nov. 11. At Exmouth, aged 80, Lady Holroyd, widow of Sir George Sowley Holroyd, of Harehatch, Berks, one of the Judges of the King's Bench.

Nov. 12. At Tiverton, Edward Townsend Higgins, esq. late of Montague-st. Russell-square.

Nov. 13. At Seaton, where he had gone for a change of air, aged 45, Richard Bridge, esq. of Forton House, Chard.

Nov. 15. At Stonehouse, aged 21, Robert Birt Bailey, nephew of the late Robert Birt, esq.

Nov. 20. At Chagford, aged 60, John Berry, esq.

Nov. 21. At Torquay, aged 64, Mrs. Ann Taylor, of Todmorden Hall, co. Lanc. relict of James Joseph Hague Taylor, esq. formerly of Whitworth, in the same county.

Retired Commander Felix Frankling (1814), late of the Royal William Victualling-yard, Stonehouse.

Nov. 24. At Torquay, aged 11, Olivia Jane Lennox Peel, eldest dau. of Mr. Laurence and Lady Jane Peel, and niece to the Duke of Richmond. She was buried at Brighton.

At Thorverton, at an advanced age, Sarah Anne, second dau. of the late Rev. Peter Tucker, of Hill, Morchard Bishop.

Anne-Elizabeth, wife of William E. Price, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Palmer, Great Torrington.

Nov. 26. At Durrant House, near Bideford, aged 29, Louisa-Susanna, wife of James Peard Lay, esq. of Seaton and Lowca Ironworks, Whitehaven.

Nov. 27. At Torquay, Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lady Elizabeth Baker, of Ranston, Dorsetshire, and the late Sir Edward Baker Baker, Bart. and niece to the Duke of Leinster.

Nov. 28. At Torquay, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. John Wardlaw, Colonel of the 55th Foot. He was appointed Lieut. 20th Foot 1796, Captain 11th Foot 1708, Major 64th Foot 1806; served in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of the Nive; Lieut.-Col. 76th Foot, 1810; brevet Colonel 1819; Major-General 1830; Lieut.-General 1841; Colonel 55th Foot, 1846.

Nov 30. At Dawlish, aged 47, John Livett, esq.

Lately. At the Rev. R. W. James's, Southleigh Parsonage, Robert James, esq. formerly of Wyke-house, Gillingham.

Dec. 1. At Pennsylvania, Exeter, aged 81, Sophia, relict of the Rev. Bourchier William Wrey, late Rector of the parish of Tawstock.

Dec. 2. At Exeter, aged 65, Ann Redwood Lewis, dau. of James Lewis, esq. formerly of Clifton.

Dec. 5. At Lympstone, Sarah, wife of George Johnson, esq. of Rock Ferry, Cheshire.

At Home Hurst, Torquay, Lady William Montagu, wife of Richard Tonson Evanson, M.D. She was the third daughter of James Du Pré, esq. of Witton Park, Bucks; was married, first in 1830, to the late Lord William Montagu (brother to the present Duke of Manchester), who died at Florence in 1842, and secondly in 1844 to Dr. Evanson. By Lord William she has left a son and two daughters.

Dec. 6. At Ilfracombe, aged 59, Lieut. Wm. Richards, R.N. (1815), son of the late Dr. Richards, formerly of Cardiff.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 15. At Sherborne, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Jeffery.

Nov. 18. At Long Langton, near Blandford, aged 79, George Crosse, esq. for many years a resident of Lyndhurst, Hants, and formerly surgeon in the Royal Dragoons.

Nov. 19. At Poole, aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Allen, dau. of the late John Tulk, esq. surgeon, of Sturminster Newton.

DURHAM.—*Dec.* 4. At Sunderland, Robert Leech, esq. Lieut. R.N. (1811).

ESSEX.—*Nov.* 10. At Hatfield Peverel, aged 73, Abraham Johnson, esq.

Nov. 11. Aged 28, James-Salisbury, only son of the Rev. James Salisbury Dunn, M.A. Incumbent of Manningtree.

Nov. 19. At Chigwell, aged 85, Elizabeth, relict of James Bridger, esq. of Aldgate.

Nov. 30. At Roydon Lodge, aged 75, Mrs. Booth, relict of William Booth, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Oct.* 22. At the residence of the Rev. T. B. Johnstone, Clutton rectory, near Bristol, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Penystone Porstock Powney, esq. of Ive's-place, near Maidenhead, Berks, Ranger of Windsor Home Park, and M.P. for that borough.

Nov. 7. At Cheltenham, Jane, wife of Capt. Sheridan, R.N.

Nov. 13. At Cheltenham, aged 74, Miss Anne Morritt, sister of the late J. B. S. Morritt, esq. of Rokeby.

Nov. 16. Maria-Augusta, second dau. of the late Charles Evans, esq. of Hygrove.

Nov. 19. At Clifton, Margaret, fifth dau. of the late John Tate, esq. of Whitehaven.

Nov. 21. At Clifton, aged 76, Isabella, relict of Captain Vallancy.

Nov. 22. At Down House, Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 62, Jane-Vie, wife of R. B. Ward, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 23. At Bristol, aged 60, Joseph Frankel Alexander, esq.

Nov. 25. At West Clifton, Juliet, wife of William Hollister, esq.

Nov. 26. At St. James's-pl. Kingsdown, aged 78, Thos. Vining, esq.

At Clifton-park, aged 72, Charles Vining, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 27. At Clifton Vale, aged 91, Richard Wilbraham, esq. Comm. R.N. He was made Lieut. 1801, and Commander 1814.

Dec. 5. At Clifton, aged 53, Sarah, wife of R. B. Callender, esq.

Dec. 14. At Bristol, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. James Lomax. He was appointed Lieutenant 62nd Foot, 1796; Captain 6th W. I. regt. 1798, 60th Foot, 1799; Major, 1803; Lieut.-Colonel, 1809; brevet-Col. 1819; Major-General, 1830; Lieut.-Gen. 1841. After several years of foreign service with the 60th regt. he went on half pay of that corps. His body was buried in Bristol cathedral.

Dec. 20. At Cheltenham, aged about 90, Mrs. Green. She was the eldest daughter of John Reep, esq. of Ridgeway, co. Devon; and was married, March 26, 1784, to John Green, esq. of Hinckley, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the West Leicestershire Local Militia, who died at Highbury near London, April 16, 1822. This venerable and excellent lady has left two sons and four daughters, with their descendants, and many other relations and friends, to lament the withdrawal, however ripe for her departure, of so bright an example of Christian virtue.

HANTS.—*Oct.* 24. At the residence of H. Deacon, esq. banker, of Portsmouth, Miss Maria Trevelian Pettit, sister of Mrs. Deacon. She committed self-destruction by cutting her throat. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

Nov. 3. At the Railway Station, Farnborough, through accident, Stephen Cattley Tennant, esq. late of Havannah, merchant; and on the 5th inst. at Blackheath, his sister, A. M. F. Tennant—son and dau. of the late James Tennant, esq. formerly of Leeds.

Nov. 11. At Eaton, aged 30, John Aylward, esq. of the Manor House.

Nov. 14. At Stockbridge, aged 78, John Smith Andrews, esq.

Nov. 15. At St. Catharine's, near Horndean, aged 78, Mrs. Barnes, widow of John Barnes, esq. of East Finchley, Middlesex.

Nov. 16. At Hinton Admiral, near Christchurch, aged 70, Margaret, relict of Simon Yorke, esq. of Erdig, Denbighshire, M.P. for Grantham. She was the younger dau. of John Holland, esq. of Teirdan, co. Denbigh, was married in 1807, and had issue two sons and two daughters.

Nov. 21. Edward J. Watton, esq. of Sidford Lodge, near Southampton.

Nov. 22. At the house of the Rev. F. H. White, at Abbot's Ann, Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. W. Master, Rector of Paulerspury.

Nov. 24. At Southampton, Rebecca, second dau. of R. D. Ellyett, esq. of Ryde.

At Bishop's Sutton, aged 82, Charles Pain, esq.

Nov. 30. At Highfield, Southampton, aged 17, Ann, fourth dau. of W. J. Le Feuvre, esq.

Lately. At Yately, aged 76, Mary, sister of the late Herbert Lewis, esq. of Reading.

Dec. 5. At Woodend, near Lymington, aged 61, Magdalena, wife of Capt. Hockings, R.N. She was the eldest daughter of Gerard Montagu, of Burlington hall, Norfolk, esq.

At Bay house, near Gosport, the Rt. Hon. Anne-Louisa dowager Lady Ashburton. She was the eldest dau. of William Bingham, esq. of Philadelphia; was married in 1798, and left a widow in May last, having had issue a numerous family (see the memoir of Lord Ashburton in our last volume, p. 89.)

Dec. 8. At Southampton, Margarette-Anne, relict of Thomas Griffith, esq.

At Highfield, Lymington, aged 72, Robert Lillington Rice, esq.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* Aged 73, Winifred, relict of Martin Coucher, esq. of Clater-park.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 12. At Whitehill-house, Berkhampstead, aged 43, George Barton, esq.

Nov. 16. At Bishop's Stortford, aged 62, Joseph Fairman, esq.

Nov. 20. At Rossway, aged 77, Robert Sutton, esq.

Nov. 23. At Redbourne, aged 81, Charlotte, widow of Joseph Valentine Grimstead, esq. mother of Lady Glammis, and grandmother of the Earl of Strathmore.

HUNTINGDON.—*Nov.* 1. Mary, wife of A. Staffurth, esq. of Bury Hall, near Ramsey.

Nov. 21. At Kimbolton Castle, aged 50, the Most Noble Milicent Duchess of Manchester. She was the daughter and heir of General Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Brampton Park, Northamptonshire, by Lady Olivia Acheson, daughter of Arthur first Earl of Gosford. She was married in 1822, and has left issue three sons and one daughter.

Nov. 24. At Stanground vicarage, aged 11, Blanche, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Henry Parry, Rector of Bothal, Northumberland.

KENT.—*Nov.* 8. At Town Malling, Dorrington, the celebrated cricketer, leaving a wife and three children unprovided for. His fatal illness was occasioned by a severe cold which he caught whilst playing in the late northern matches.

Nov. 11. At Whitstable, John Sanders, esq. many years managing director of the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway.

At Westerham, Mrs. Worger, relict of Edward Worger, esq. Spout, Westerham.

At Gillingham, aged 61, Michael Lock, esq.

At Eynsford, aged 50, William Henry Fellows, esq.

Nov. 12. At Ramsgate, Mary-Margaret, wife of John Church, esq. of Great Portland-st.

At Mile Town, Sheerness, aged 78, Mrs. Cullen, widow of Peter Cullen, esq. M.D.

At Margate, aged 59, Lieut. George Sanford, R.N. He was a native of Exeter, and obtained his promotion as Lieut. for his services while in command of gun-boats at the defence of Cadiz in 1811.

Nov. 16. At the Moat, Charing, aged 70, Frances Diana, wife of Lieut.-Col. Groves, of Boughton.

Nov. 17. At Eastwell Park, aged 28, Lady Eleanor Caroline Graham, wife of Mr. Sandford Graham, son of Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. and sister to Viscountess Maidstone. She was the eldest daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge, by his first wife Eleonora, dau. of Col. John and Lady Charlotte Campbell, and was married in Feb. 1847.

Nov. 22. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 49, Mary, dau. of the late Felix Laurent, esq. of Taunton.

Nov. 26. At Gravesend, aged 56, Mary, widow of the Rev. Richard Symonds Joynes, D.D. Rector of Gravesend.

Nov. 27. At Deal, aged 79, Thomas Minter, gent. late of the Buildings, Hythe.

Dec. 2. At Foot's Cray, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. H. Warriner, Rector of Foot's Cray.

Dec. 3. At Peak Hill, Sydenham, aged 60, James Hogarth, esq. late of Lower Thames-st.

At Beckenham, aged 78, James Scott, esq. formerly of Bromley, Kent.

At Crete Hall, Northfleet, aged 83, Jeremiah Rosher, esq.

Dec. 6. At Dover, aged 49, Ann-Mary, fourth dau. of the late Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges, Bart. of Denton Court.

Dec. 8. At Rochester, Mary, second dau. of the late Hussey Fleet, esq. of Darent, near Dartford.

Dec. 9. At Dover, Harriet-Comber, widow of Lieut.-Col. Henry Munn, 27th Madras N.I.

Dec. 13. At Broomhill Bank, near Tunbridge Wells, Charlotte Le Gendre, wife of Col. Armytage, late of the Coldstream Guards.

LANCASTER.—*Nov.* 17. At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Taylor, comedian. He was well known in the provinces, having achieved considerable reputation in such parts as "Luke the Labourer."

Nov. 18. At Prescot, aged 26, James, eldest son of John Heyes, esq. of Elm House, Knowsley.

Lately. At the family seat, Leighton Hall, Elizabeth, wife of Rich. Gillow, esq. and mother of Wm. Gillow, esq. surgeon, of Clilton.

Dec. 5. At Westcliffe, Preston, aged 46, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Gorst, esq.

LEICESTER.—*Nov.* 15. At Thorpe Arnold, aged 74, George Marriott, esq.

Nov. 24. At Osbaston Lodge, aged 36, Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Edw. Whitby, esq.

Dec. 1. Marianna, second dau. of the late Thomas Cope, esq. of Osbaston Hall, and sister to Thomas Cope, esq. Mayor of Coventry.

LINCOLN.—*Nov.* 6. In consequence of a fall from his pony, aged 11, Edmund-Lawson, only child of the Rev. Edmund Wm. Hughes, Rector of Welton-le-Wold, near Louth.

Nov. 9. At Long Bennington, near Grantham, aged 50, Richard Window, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov.* 12. Robert Charsley, esq. of Sunbury, formerly of Mark-lane.

Nov. 29. At Enfield Highway, aged 79, William Walker, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* John Smith, esq. of Wain Wern.

NORFOLK.—*Nov.* 12. At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Creasy, Downham, suddenly, of diseased heart, aged 67, Edward Layton, esq.

Nov. 27. At the house of her sister, Mrs. Kemp, Thetford, aged 82, Miss Rachel Stonard.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov.* 27. At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 31, from a fall from his horse, brevet Major Hew Graham Ross, Second Capt. Royal Horse Art.

eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, Deputy Adjutant-general of Artillery.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Nov.* 27. At his rooms in Christ Church, Oxford, aged 21, Philip Ughtred Shuttleworth, only son of the late Bishop of Chichester. He was much beloved and admired for his superior abilities and attainments in classical learning and various branches of knowledge.

Nov. 30. Aged 21, William Dukinfield Astley, of Jesus' College, Oxford. He was deeply beloved and lamented.

At Oxford, aged 75, Richard Dry, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

Dec. 10. At Middleton rectory, aged 52, Sarah Alicia, wife of the Rev. Richard Pretyman.

Dec. 11. At Oxford, Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. John Gutch, Registrar of the University.

SALOP.—*Oct.* 13. At Shrewsbury, aged 82, Robert Waring Darwin, esq. M.D.

Oct. 30. At Daneford Cottage, near Bridgnorth, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. R. Crotch, of Taunton.

Nov. 13. At Westbury, near Shrewsbury, in his 2d year, William B. N. B. Cureton, eldest son of the Rev. William Cureton, Queen Ann-st. London.

SOMERSET.—*Nov.* 15. At Bath, in his 54th year, William Elton, esq. late of the 15th Hussars. He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, the 5th Bart. by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Durbin, alderman of Bristol.

Nov. 16. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 44, Marianne, wife of R. Wynne Williams, esq. of Bedford-place. She was one of the lineal descendants of the ancient family of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles I.

Nov. 19. At Axbridge, aged 76, Thos. Tarrant, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 20. At Bathwick, aged 53, Henry, second son of the late George Bengough, esq. of Bristol, and nephew to the late Henry Bengough, esq. of that city.

Nov. 25. At Kingsdon, near Somerton, aged 71, Thomas Cridland, esq.

At Bath, aged 76, the Hon. Miss Frances Harley, of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. and of Cowley, Middlesex, the only surviving sister of the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

Nov. 27. Aged 71, John Langley, esq. solicitor, of Bath, an eminent practitioner.

Nov. 28. At Barton Grange, near Taunton, aged 85, Dame Josepha Sophia, relict of Sir Frederick Grey Cooper, Bart. of Worlington Hall, Suffolk. She was his second wife, and left his widow in 1840 (see vol. XIII. p. 647.)

At Enmore Park, Bridgewater, Harriet-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Trevelyan, Archdeacon of Taunton.

At Portishead, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hilles, of Clifton, a lady of great benevolence.

Lately. At East Compton, aged 69, John Gough, esq.

At Weston-super-Mare, aged 104, Mrs. Mary Ann Adams: she enjoyed good health up to the last three days.

At Bath, aged 84, Lieut.-Gen. John Luther Richardson, of the Bengal army, the oldest officer, excepting one, in the Hon. Company's service. He was a cadet of the year 1780, attained the command of the 52d N. Inf. in 1823, the rank of Major-Gen. in 1837, and that of Lieut.-General in 184–.

Harriott-Ann, only dau. of P. Coates, esq. of Stanton Court.

Dec. 4. At Bath, aged 66, Miss Burge, of Castle Cary.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov.* 13. At Beccles, aged 68, William Henshman Crowfoot, esq. surgeon.

Nov. 18. At Lowestoft, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Garwood.

Nov. 23. At Eye, aged 62, Reuben Wallis, esq. one of the borough magistrates.

SURREY.—*Nov.* 8. At Norwood, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Savage, esq. and second dau. of the late Mr. Alderman Norman, of Coventry.

Nov. 16. At Werndee Hall, Norwood, aged 91, John Francis Miller, esq.

Nov. 20. At Dulwich Lodge, aged 21, Eleanor-Frances, eldest dau. of Octavius Wigram, esq.

Nov. 23. At Hampton Lodge, Farnham, Emily, second dau. of the late Rev. Edward Linzee, Rector of West Tilbury, Essex.

Nov. 27. At Weston House, Albury, Capt. Robert Russell, R.N. brother to the Duchess dowager of Cleveland. He obtained his first commission 1827, served as Lieut. of the Dartmouth, at the battle of Navarino; and was promoted to the command of the Wolf on the Mediterranean station, Dec. 2, 1829. He was dismissed the service for getting that vessel ashore, at the back of the Isle of Wight, in March following; but restored to his former rank in Oct. 1830, and appointed to the Victor sloop destined to the West Indies, in Dec. 1831. He subsequently captured a Spanish vessel having on board 526 slaves, and returned home, Sept. 1834.

Nov. 28. At Chertsey, aged 41, James Rigby Lancaster, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service.

Nov. 29. At Bentley, near Farnham, aged 80, Robert Bury, esq.

Dec. 1. At the residence of Mr. George

Penfold, solicitor, Croydon, Anne-Alicia, dau. of the late Rev. James Wykes, of Haselbeech, Northamptonshire.

Dec. 4. At Long Ditton, in her 36th year, Georgina-Isabella, wife of Charles Corkran, esq. and eldest dau. of Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour. She was married in 1844.

Dec. 9. At Roehampton, aged 58, Thomas, only son of Thomas Cockburn, esq.

Dec. 11. At Farnham, Rose-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Fletcher, M.A. of Beckenham.

SUSSEX.—*Nov.* 6. At Brighton, Anna-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Athelstan Stephens, of Faversham, M.A. Rector of Goodnestone, and Vicar of Graveney.

Nov. 11. At Brighton, aged 18, Viola, dau. of Philip M. French, esq. of Doctors' Commons, and Egremont-pl. New-road.

Nov. 13. At Littlehampton, aged 85, Mrs. Lucy Greatly.

At Brighton, aged 68, Miss Quintilia Kennedy.

Nov. 15. At Horsham, aged 79, Mary, relict of R. H. Crew, esq. late Secretary to the Board of Ordnance.

Nov. 16. At Eastbourne, aged 80, Amy, widow of the Rev. John Washington, of Winchester.

Nov. 17. At Brighton, aged 16, Arthur Lewis, son of the late Capt. Claude A. Roberts.

Nov. 20. Catharine, wife of Samuel Havard, esq. London-road, Brighton.

Nov. 21. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Henry Sweeting, esq. of Huntingdon.

Nov. 23. At Brighton, aged 69, John Jackson Cuff, esq. of the Old Ship hotel.

Nov. 25. At Chichester, aged 85, Ann, relict of Mr. Charles Wilson, and mother of Thomas Wilson, esq. comptroller of customs of the port of Chichester.

Nov. 26. At Brighton, aged 19, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late George Wigney, esq.

Nov. 29. At Brighton, aged 54, John Greatrex, esq. of Ramsgate, formerly of Titchfield House, Regent's-park.

Nov. 30. At Sompting, aged 31, Charles-Rich, eldest son of C. R. Nelson, esq. of Twickenham.

At Hastings, Thomas Cox, esq. formerly of Blackheath.

Dec. 1. At Petworth, aged 82, Richard Gould, esq. He had been a resident of Petworth upwards of twenty years.

Dec. 2. At Hastings, aged 21, Ella, third dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Knox, of Tonbridge.

Dec. 5. Emma, second dau. of George Basevi, esq. of Brunswick-sq. Brighton.

Dec. 10. At Brighton, aged 68, John Black, esq. late of the Admiralty.

WARWICK.—*Oct.* 29. At the residence of the Miss Gardoms Leamington, aged 13, Anne-Jane, youngest dau. of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, Rector of Holcot, Northamptonshire.

Oct. 30. At Nuneaton, aged 9, George-Lysaght, second and youngest son of George William Craddock, esq.

Nov. 11. Aged 61, Mr. W. Salisbury, of Dordon. He was a tenant of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. of Grendon Hall, and well known to the agriculturists as a courser and great sheep breeder, as well as for his hospitality.

Nov. 14. Aged 79, Joseph Jennens, esq. of the Green Lanes, near Birmingham.

Nov. 28. At Leamington, aged 78, John Carter, esq. of Coventry, solicitor. He was the son of John Carter, esq. who was mayor of Coventry, in 1786, and appointed chamberlain in 1795. On the resignation of his partner Edward Inge, esq. of the offices of coroner and town clerk, in the year 1813, he was appointed in his room, which important situations he held until 1835, when he was superseded by the new corporation, and had a retiring pension of 280*l.* per annum. His great practical knowledge of the affairs of the corporation, and the general local affairs of the city, was well known and evinced by repeated examinations before Parliamentary Committees. When the new corporation imprudently engaged in a law-suit, by which they sought to make the neighbouring parishes contribute to the local expenses of Coventry, he was employed by the latter in resisting their demands. The result was a verdict in favour of the parishes, by which an expense of many thousands of pounds was entailed on the corporation. Mr. Carter married for his first wife the dau. of Ald. John Clark, of Coventry; and, secondly, Miss Singleton, dau. of a riband manufacturer of that place, by whom he has left a family.

Dec. 3. At Hatton Rock, aged 20, Thomas Smith Ledbrook, only son of the late Joseph Ledbrook, esq.

WESTMERLAND.—*Dec.* 1. At Brough, aged 66, William Fawcett, esq. of Finsbury-sq. London, and Sandford, Westmerland.

WILTS.—*Nov.* 7. George, eldest son of Samuel Canning, esq. of Ogbourne St. George, Wilts.

Nov. 9. At the Trinity Alms Houses, Salisbury, aged 73, Richard Bright. The deceased was a person well known to almost every inhabitant, from the circumstance of his being a "blind fiddler," whose services for nearly half a century have been constantly in request at merry makings and children's parties. Poor Bright lost the use of his eyes at sixteen years of age. He was for upwards of fifty

years a constant and almost daily worshipper at the Cathedral. His punctuality, humility, and other Christian virtues, attracted, some years ago, the attention of the venerable Canon Bowles, who wrote one of his simple and touching effusions in reference to the poor blind man whose simple history we are noticing. In losing him Salisbury has lost one of its "characters," and he will doubtless be remembered for many a year by his familiar cognomen of "Fiddler Bright."

Nov. 13. At Crowood, aged 66, John Richmond Seymour, esq. of Crowood, Ramsbury, and Inholmes, Berks.

Nov. 16. Suddenly, at Blunsdon, near Swindon, aged 60, John James Calley, esq. He was the third son of Thomas Browne Calley, esq. of Burdarop, by Elizabeth, dau. of John Rolls, esq. of Kingston-upon-Thames; and uncle to the present John James Calley, esq. He married in 1816 Elizabeth-Tunstall, dau. and co-heir of the Rev. James Wyld, Vicar of Blunsden, and had issue three sons.

Nov. 23. At Little Durnford, Delitia, wife of Edward Hinxman, esq. She was the youngest dau. of the Very Rev. John Ekins, D.D. Dean of Salisbury, and has left a numerous family.

Lately. At Salisbury, aged 82, Lewen Tugwell, esq. of Bower-hill, Melksham, and of Clayfield-house, Shipton Moyne, Gloucestershire.

Dec. 3. Aged 41, Thomas Field Browne, esq.

Dec. 4. At Upper Shockerwick, aged 49, John E. Deans, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Nov.* 25. At Kemsey, Melicent, wife of Rowland H. Lenthal, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Charles Morris, esq. of Southampton.

Lately. Aged 77, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Allen Wheeler, Rector of St. Martin's, Worcester.

Dec. 3. At Worcester, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Arndell Sparkes, esq. late of St. John's, Bridgnorth.

YORK.—*Nov.* 5. Aged 55, Isaac Hill, esq. of the Lock, Thorne.

Nov. 11. At Pocklington, aged 75, James Powell, esq. attorney-at-law.

Nov. 18. At Goole, aged 81, Ann, relict of G. R. Earnshaw, esq. of Goole.

Nov. 19. At the house of the Rev. Mr. Dowty, Bankfield, Vale of Todmorden, aged 56, Richard, youngest son of the Rev. Jeremiah Gilpin, A.M. Vicar of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, formerly a surgeon in the service of the East India Company, and late of Earl-street, Blackfriars.

Nov. 24. Aged 45, Henry Bentley, esq. of Eshald House, Oulton.

Dec. 4. Aged 73, Ann, wife of John Kilby, esq. of Humber-bank, late alderman of the city of York.

Dec. 5. At Hayholme Hall, Ann, relict of William Harrison, esq. of Thornton Marshes.

WALES.—*Nov.* 14. At Glan Helen, Carnarvon, Caroline, wife of William Jones, esq. M.D. late of 1st Drag. Guards.

Nov. 17. At the Palace, Bangor, aged 67, Miss Philippa Bethell, sister of the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

Lately. At Laugharne Castle, Carmarthenshire, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. Starke, formerly of the 2nd Life Guards. She was the only dau. and heir of Col. Ravenscroft, of Burwood, co. Chester, by Sarah, daughter of Pennoyre Watkins, of Laugharne, esq. and inherited that celebrated ruin and demesne from her maternal grandfather. She was married in 1798 to Colonel Starke (son of Richard Starke, esq. formerly Governor of Fort St. David, Madras), and had issue three sons and one daughter.

At Tythegstone Court, near Bridgend, Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles R. Knight, Vicar of St. Bride's-Major.

At Leason, Llanrhidian, the wife of J. Dunn, esq.

At Llwyncelyn, Carmarthenshire, aged 75, D. Jones Lewis, esq. of Gilvach.

Dec. 6. At Cardiff, aged 73, Mary-Ann, relict of William Minchin, Commander R.N.

SCOTLAND.—*Nov.* 14. At Glenloin, Dumbartonshire, the residence of his brother-in-law, James Low, esq. R.N. surgeon of her Majesty's ship San Josef, the flag-ship at Plymouth.

Nov. 22. At Edinburgh, aged 77, Duncan Cowan, esq.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr. William M'Nab, for many years Curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and one of the oldest and best gardeners of whom this country has to boast.

Dec. 3. At Langside House, near Glasgow, Margarette-Tennant, eldest dau. of E. W. Fernie, esq.

IRELAND.—*Oct.* 26. At Oak Park, Tralee, aged 78, Arabella-Jane, dau. of the late Sir Barry Denny, of Tralee Castle, Baronet, and relict of Rowland Bateman, esq. of Oak Park (Killeen), Adravale and Brosna Manor, who (in right of maternal descent) as head of her own family, claimed to be representative of the last Earl of Norwich and Baron Denny, of Waltham Abbey, ob. 1642; and co-heir to the last Viscount Baltinglass, of the Roper family, ob. 1725; also, to the last Earl and Viscount Coningsby, ob. 1729.

Nov. 5. At Newry, from the effects of a collision on the railway at Crewe, while proceeding with his regiment to Manches-

ter, aged 46, Major John Barry Thomas, late of 9th Regt. of Foot, and formerly Captain in the 61st.

Nov. 9. At Dublin, Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Rev. William Lindsey, Rector of Arboe, co. Down.

In Dublin, aged 23, Frederick Fellowes, Lieut. 74th Highlanders, second son of Henry Fellowes, esq. of Hurstborne, Hants.

Nov. 11. At Cumber House, Londonderry, aged 85, John H. Browne, esq.

At Dublin, aged 91, George Renny, M.D. late Director General and Chief of the Army Medical Department in Ireland. He received that appointment so long since as the 1st June 1795.

Nov. 13. At Dublin, Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Arthur Bentley, H.E.I.C.S.

Nov. 20. At Tralee, aged 60, William Lawlor, esq. late of H.M. Customs.

Nov. 27. At Sandymount, near Dublin, aged 40, Frances-Flood, widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Gustavus Handcock, of Annaduff, Leitrim, brother of the present Lord Castlemaine. She was the eldest dau. of John Harwood Jessop, esq. of Doory hall, co. Longford; was married in 1827, and left a widow in 1838, with three sons and two daughters.

Lately. At Glasnevin, near Dublin, Uliana-Fowell, relict of Capt. Archdall Crawford, late of the 59th Regt. and dau. of the late George Watts, esq. of Bath.

Dec. 4. Aged 27, Mr. Harry Newnham Garrett, Indian Navy, son of the late Lieut. Edward Garrett, R.N. washed overboard from the Chester and Holyhead Company's steamer Scotia, during a violent hurricane in the Irish Channel.

JERSEY.—*Nov.* 27. Paymaster and Purser John M'Arthur (1805), one of the senior officers of that grade on the "active list," and late of the Cambridge, 78.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Nov. 25 .	595	384	227	1	1207	585	622	1366
Dec. 2 .	556	403	208	—	1167	597	570	1371
,, 9 .	610	338	198	—	1146	572	574	1380
,, 16 .	590	351	188	1	1130	579	551	1397

Weekly Autumn average of the 5 years 1843—47, 1154 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, DEC. 19,

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
48 9	32 1	19 10	26 6	31 1	39 6

PRICE OF HOPS, DEC. 22.

Sussex Pockets, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, DEC. 22.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 13*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 8*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 14*s.*

SMITHFIELD, DEC. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, DEC. 18.	
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	3763 Calves 174
Veal	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	18,890 Pigs 204
Pork	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*		

COAL MARKET, DEC. 22.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 19*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1848, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	50	55	50	29, 86	fair, cly. rain	11	50	56	50	30, 16	fine, cloudy
27	46	49	46	, 85	cloudy, fair	12	52	55	51	, 18	do. do.
28	48	50	52	, 94	do. rain	13	52	55	49	, 02	do. do.
29	52	55	52	, 86	do. do.	14	46	50	50	29, 76	do. do. rain
30	44	46	43	, 89	fair, cloudy	15	50	52	51	, 66	do. do. do.
D. 1	43	46	40	, 64	rn.fr.cl.hy.sh.	16	44	45	39	, 78	constant rain
2	40	44	36	, 38	cloudy, fair	17	43	44	44	, 89	cldy. fair, rain
3	38	44	49	, 81	do. rain	18	45	49	49	, 81	do. do. do.
4	48	51	44	, 16	windy, rain	19	45	49	47	, 84	cloudy, rain
5	44	49	46	, 11	cldy. fair, rain	20	40	41	31	30, 21	do. sleet
6	46	49	44	, 17	do. do. do.	21	31	33	32	, 29	fair
7	50	56	52	, 52	rain	22	30	40	31	, 30	do. cloudy
8	56	56	56	, 86	cloudy, rain	23	30	35	30	, 24	cloudy, fair
9	53	56	56	30, 05	fair	24	30	36	30	29, 89	do. do.
10	53	56	47	, 25	do.	25	40	47	42	30, 01	do. do. rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	——	86⅜	87¾	86¾	8	——	——	237	39 pm.	42 39 pm.
29	——	86⅛	87⅛	86⅛	8	——	——	237	36 39 pm.	42 39 pm.
30	——	86¼	87⅛	86⅛	8	84¼	95⅞	——	——	39 42 pm.
1	190	86⅜	87⅜	86⅜	8	——	——	——	39 36 pm.	40 pm.
2	190	86¼	87	86	8	——	——	237	37 35 pm.	42 pm.
4	——	86¼	87	86	——	——	——	239	38 pm.	38 pm.
5	190	86⅜	88	86⅞	8	——	96⅜	241	38 pm.	40 41 pm.
6	190	86⅜	88¼	87⅛	8	84⅜	——	——	——	41 38 pm.
7	——	86½	87¾	86⅞	8	——	96¾	——	38 pm.	38 41 pm.
8	190½	86½	87½	86⅜	8	84¼	——	——	38 35 pm.	38 41 pm.
9	190½	86¼	87⅝	86	——	——	——	——	38 pm.	41 37 pm.
11	191	86⅞	88½	87⅛	——	——	——	——	38 35 pm.	38 39 pm.
12	189½	86¾	88⅛	87⅛	8	——	——	——	35 pm.	39 pm.
13	——	86¾	88¼	87⅛	8	——	——	——	38 36 pm.	——
14	190	87⅜	——	87⅜	8	83⅞	——	——	38 pm.	40 37 pm.
15	191	87¼	——	87⅜	8	85	——	——	——	37 40 pm.
16	——	87⅝	——	88⅛	8	——	——	——	36 39 pm.	37 41 pm.
18	192	88½	——	89	8	——	——	——	36 38 pm	38 41 pm.
19	190	88⅜	——	88¾	8	——	——	——	35 38 pm.	38 41 pm.
20	190	87⅞	——	88½	8	——	——	——	——	41 39 pm.
21	——	88½	——	88⅝	8	——	——	——	39 36 pm.	39 42 pm.
22	191	88½	——	88⅞	8	——	——	——	——	38 37 pm.
23	——	88⅜	——	88⅞	8	——	——	——	39 36 pm.	40 37 pm.
26	——	88¼	——	89⅜	——	——	——	——	39 pm.	37 40 pm.
27	191	89	——	89⅜	——	——	——	——	37 40 pm.	38 41 pm.

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THE

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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Embellished with a View and Plan of High Peak Hill, near Sidmouth; and with several Seals and Armorial Atchievements from the Visitation of Huntingdonshire.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

B. remarks that it has escaped the notice of the reviewers of Pepys's Diary, and has not been pointed out by the editor, that Mr. Charles Dickens appears to have derived the name of one of his most successful and popular impersonations from that work. At p. 190 of vol. i. of the new edition, we read, under the date of 8th February, 1660-1, "CAPTAIN CUTTLE, and Curtis, and Mootham, and I, went to the Fleece tavern to drink; and there we spent till four o'clock, telling stories of Algiers, and the manner of life of slaves there."

MR. URBAN,—Mr. Macaulay, in his History of England, vol. ii. p. 118, in allusion to the then (1685-6) Duke of Hamilton, calls him "the HEAD of the princely house of Douglas." This is altogether a mistake. William eleventh Earl of Angus, created (1633) Marquess of Douglas, was twice married. By his first marriage he had (besides other issue) a son, Archibald Earl of Angus, of whom hereafter; and by his second marriage he had (besides other issue) a son William, created Earl of Selkirk, who married Anne, (in her own right) Duchess of Hamilton, and who, upon the petition of the Duchess, was created (1660) Duke of Hamilton for life. Of this marriage all the subsequent Dukes of Hamilton are descended. Duke William died 1694, and is the Duke referred to by Mr. Macaulay. Archibald Earl of Angus, above mentioned, died in his father's lifetime, having been twice married. He left (besides other issue) a son JAMES, who, upon the death of his grandfather in 1660, became second Marquess of Douglas, which title he enjoyed till his death in 1700. He was twice married, and had (besides other issue that predeceased him) 1. Archibald third Marquess and only Duke of Douglas; and 2. Lady Jane Douglas, married to Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. On the death of Marquess James, he was succeeded by his only surviving son Archibald, who was created (1703) Duke of Douglas. He married Margaret daughter of James Douglas of Mains, and died (1761) without issue. Upon his Grace's death the dukedom became extinct, but the titles of Marquess of Douglas, &c. &c. which were limited to the heirs male of Marquess William, devolved upon James George, seventh Duke of Hamilton, as representing William Earl of Selkirk and Duke of Hamilton above mentioned. At the same time the whole ESTATES of the Douglas family devolved upon Archibald, only surviving son of Lady Jane Douglas, sister of the Duke, on her marriage with Sir John Stewart, who was created (1790) Baron Douglas of Douglas. By his son that title and the whole estates are now enjoyed. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, until the lapse of seventy-seven years after the time referred to by Mr. Macaulay, the Dukes of Hamilton did not in any way represent the family of Douglas. Even now they do so in the *male* line only, Lord Douglas being the lineal representative, and in possession of the whole of the Douglas estates. Yours, &c. D.

We are requested by the Rev. RICHARD WALKER, B.D. Fellow of Magd. College, Oxford, to announce that he is preparing for publication an English translation of Theophilus's Greek Paraphrase of Justinian's Institutes, with Notes. This work possesses the following *testimonia veterum*: "Theophilus, antiquus satis jurisconsultus, Justin. Institutiones Græce vertit, addiditque *cetq.* quo libro nullus extat ad eos Justin. libros intelligendos aptior. *Anton. Augustinus.* — Hæc Institutiones (Theophili) sunt utilissimæ tironibus ob doctrinæ sobrietatem mira perspicuitate conjunctam. *Gregor. Majansii jurisconsulti Hispani Epistolæ*, p. 246.

It would be very obliging to Mr. JAMES LOGAN if any information could be given respecting the late Rev. William Townley, M.A. Vicar of Orpington, Kent, to which he was presented in 1816. His father is presumed to have been John Townley of Norton, near Daventry, whose father was Daniel Townley, of Hanging Houghton. The above William died Sept. 1847.

T. W. P. asks whether any of our readers, conversant with French heraldry, can favour him with the arms of the Deroubaix family. A Seigneur de Roubaix was present (as an attendant on the Duke of Burgundy) at the marriage of our Henry V., and a family of the name bearing arms was residing in the neighbourhood of Lille and Roubaix at the outbreak of the great Revolution of 1789.

ERRATUM.—P. 80, col. 2, *for* Nov. 24 *read* Nov. 23.

Page 89. Bishop Mant's second curacy in Hampshire was Crawley, not Sparsholt. *Brownlow* was the Christian name of the *son* of his rector, Mr. Poulter, of Buriton. The son, it is believed, succeeded the father in the rectory.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell. Edited by William Beattie, *M.D.* 3 *vols.* 8*vo.*

IN these days, when biography has become so favourite a species of composition that few private gentlemen are lost to society without being shortly recovered in the form of a goodly octavo, it would certainly have been an omission to be deplored had not the memory of Thomas Campbell been transmitted to posterity; and whether it should be consigned to the *luggage train*, or to a lighter conveyance, seemed to be the only matter for consideration. Certainly a family coach, like that of Lady Brute's, may be overloaded by too great an anxiety to provide against contingencies; and it may be that Dr. Beattie, in his honourable zeal to do justice to his friend, may have somewhat fallen into this amiable error, which he will discover when by-and-by an order issues from Paternoster Row or Fleet Street to some one of the *best hands* in the employ, to reduce his goodly volumes into the more convenient and popular size of a couple of crown octavos. It is true that the young poet may be said to "have lisped in numbers," and the bees of Helicon seem to have settled on his infant lips;* but whether it was necessary or admissible to introduce these *rudimenta pueritiæ* of *Master* Campbell to the public, we have some doubts; and the same may be said of some of the early correspondence. Such things are unprofitable in themselves, and act with prejudicial effect on the other and better parts of the work. A bulky book is always a serious affair: we pause before we have courage to begin—as if it was a painful operation to undergo; and besides, though the lives of people of the present day, by the late marvellous conquests over time and space, far exceed those of our ancestors, yet we seem to have less leisure than they, in the tranquillity of their slower progressions, possessed; for the vacant spaces are more than filled up by redoubled activity of mind, by the urgency of additional wants, and the rivalry of contending interests. We think that we are approaching a time when literature will demand a distinct class of labourers to clear its superabundant fields, called *abridgers;* and the old folio, like the extinct Saurian family, will be recognised only on the public walls of the Museum. That it is well to be a *luminous* writer, and not at all necessary to be a *vo-*

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* One of the *earliest* notices of Campbell's poetical talent has not been mentioned by Dr. Beattie; it occurs in his namesake Alexander Campbell's Introduction to the History of the Poetry of Scotland, i. p. 343. (1798.) "The Edinburgh Magazine has been occasionally supplied with the productions of our rising Scottish poets for several years back. Mr. *Leyden* (to whom I have in a former part of this work acknowledged my obligations) stands forward as a principal contributor to this miscellany, which he has from time to time enriched with the happy effusions of his fancy. *I am informed the initials prefixed to a pretty set of verses in said Magazine for May last*, T. C., *is a young gentleman of my name*, a native of Glasgow. I have seen in MS. several of this poet's fugitive performances, that impress me with a high opinion of his poetic talents."—Rev.

*luminous** one, is a truth that authors and publishers would do wisely in remembering: but we must say, in justice to Dr. Beattie, and in allusion to the volumes before us, that, with some stubborn objections to the extent of his work, we are still glad that it has come from his hands; and we believe that no one could have executed it so well as himself. It was a task that to be executed with propriety required some delicacy and discrimination. Where there was much to praise, there was something also to excuse; where there were virtues to be boldly brought forward, there were failings to be lightly passed over: and he who was most intimately acquainted with the poet was the one most likely to perform his voluntary duty with the best assurance of success. So far as we were acquainted with Campbell, we have nothing to object to the fidelity of the portrait; and by those of his more intimate friends, both male and female, we have always heard his name coupled with terms of affection and respect. Of his domestic life we know very little, as our acquaintance did not begin till after the death of his wife, and he was living as a "gentleman about town," as whimsical in his manners and eccentric in habits as that class of persons often are. In conversation he could be animated, lively, and eloquent, especially when he got on his favourite topic—abuse of all *publishers*, living or dead,—whom he looked on as a tribe of monsters,—vampires feeding on the flesh and blood and brains of authors; and then the chorus of indignation would close with the diapason,—

And Campbell starves that Constable may dine.

But all this, though he would never believe it, was an absolute dream, a delusion of a discontented pocket or a distempered brain: for the London publishers are, in fact, a most useful, intelligent, and respectable body of gentlemen, living at their ease, having their country houses at Wimbledon or Hampstead, or elsewhere, keeping their carriages, giving their Sunday dinners to those who would otherwise have none, sending their families duly to the parish church, buying in a few thousands a year in the Three Per Cents, and whose lives would be most enviable, were it not that they are perpetually harassed by the vexatious demands, the exaggerated claims, and the absurd proposals of the whole excitable brood of clamorous and impertinent authors, who in perpetually successive streams, male and female, keep issuing forth from

The caves of poverty and poetry,†

and form always the terror, and sometimes, alas! the ruin, of these good unsuspecting men—the Tonsons, the Lintots, and the Dodsleys of the age.

A brief and bare outline of the poet's life, for those who are quite unacquainted with his history, might soon be drawn. His ancestors had long been settled in Argyleshire. His father was a merchant at Glasgow, who suffered from those vicissitudes to which trade is always liable. Thomas Campbell was born in 1777, being the youngest of a large family of brothers and sisters. His school and college days were passed in his native city, where he was early distinguished for genius and learning.

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* When in one of his speeches at Hastings's trial, Sheridan, seeing *Gibbon* present, turned round, and, looking towards him, spoke of the presence of the great historian, &c. a friend said to him, "How could you think of praising such a person as Gibbon?" "Why," said Sheridan, "what did I say?" "Why, you called him a *luminous* historian." "No, no," said he, "I called him a *voluminous* historian."—Rev.

† Vide Pope's Dunciad, b. i. v. 33.—Rev.

He wrote better verses and acquired more Greek than young Scotchmen generally do. After this he resided for some time as tutor with a family in the island of Mull. At the age of twenty-one he surprised and delighted all lovers of poetry with his "Pleasures of Hope," a poem very unequal, very unfinished, but full of genius, and such as few have produced at so early an age. After he had crowned his brow with laurels he went to Germany, remained there about two years, increased his fame by his "Hohenlinden" and other lyrical pieces, and, after his return, married his cousin, Matilda Sinclair, and soon after fixed his residence in what was then the pleasant rural village of Sydenham, in Kent, working hard for his bread and wine, for his patrons in the *Row*, and occasionally assisted by the munificence of some noble-minded friend. In 1805, when he was twenty-eight years old, he received a pension of 200*l.* a year, given, we presume, through Lord Minto's interest, and which seem to have opportunely saved him from great pecuniary embarrassment. In 1809 he added another wreath to his fame by the publication of "Gertrude of Wyoming," in which the exceeding poverty of the story is concealed by the elegance of the descriptive passages, and the sweetness and delicacy of the poetical language, which charms us with its grace and melody, though not always correct in structure.* In 1820 he revisited Germany; a few years after he took the lead in founding the London University, whose unfinished wings still call out for some new benefactor. In 1826 he received the honour of being elected Lord Rector of Glasgow, where he was so popular that this election was thrice repeated. In 1828 he lost his amiable and excellent wife; he had previously left Sydenham and settled in the metropolis. The year 1834 found him in another quarter of the globe, disputing by day with the French officers, and by night listening to the roar of the lions—

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* Except in his happier moods Campbell in none of his poems seems to possess a truly poetic power and command over the difficulties of language. For instance in Gertrude of Wyoming, what are we to say to such expressions as—

That fled *composure's* intellectual ray.—I. viii.

Or,

When transport and security entwine.—III. i.

Or,

Tells how his deep strong indignation smarts
Of them that wrapt his house in flames, &c.—III. xxii.

Or,

Of us does oft remembrance intervene.—II. vi.

The lines in Part I. viii.—

How reverend was the lock, serenely aged,
He bore, this gentle Pennsylvanian *sire*.

We remember a facetious Oxford tutor used always to read—

He bore, this gentle Pennsylvanian *squire*,

to his *own* great amusement. It would be an ungrateful return for so much pleasure as we have received from Campbell's poems to persist in *snarling* at his expressions, or we might pursue our ill-timed criticism to other poems; as in the lines on Poland,—

If not a doubt hung o'er the *grounds of fray*;

and,

And *interdict* his flag from ocean's flood.

In *Gertrude of Wyoming* we think the contrast unpleasing between the naked simplicity of some parts and the florid and decorated beauty of others; and the defect of the story is in the catastrophe being brought about by *accident*, and not by a natural progression and coherent dependence of incidents.—Rev.

at Algiers. On his return he edited Shakspere, wrote a Life of Petrarch, published "Theodoric," and some other smaller poems, and, after many changes of residence, left London for Boulogne, where, with his niece as his companion, he resided till his death in 1844, when he was 66-7 years old. He had two sons, one of whom died at an early age, and one survives him.

It is not our intention and would scarcely be in our power to go *seriatim* through the history of our poet's life, but, passing over the minuter details, we think it might be divided into three portions or eras; the first ending with the period of his marriage, the second extending through his residence at Sydenham and terminating at his wife's death, and the latter including the last closing years of his own life. With him the "poeta nascitur" was verified, as in Pope and others of the tuneful tribe. He began to compose verses at nine or ten years of age; and, like the Minstrel of Beattie, he drew his inspiration from the beauties of nature, and on the banks of the rivers Cart and Leven he first met the propitious muse. Specimens of his earliest productions may be seen in Dr. Beattie's volume. It is not easy in reading *precocious* poetry to say whether it is the production of genius or of industry—whether it is inspired or copied; at any rate, Campbell's shows at the early age of twelve a familiarity with poetical language, which was hereafter to ripen into the true elements of the great art, into, what an old writer calls, "an unfearfull boldness of lying, a venemous eloquence of words, and a pestiferous pleasantness of verse."

Soon after this Campbell went to college, read Milton with youthful enthusiasm and even critical exactness, and was honoured with the title by the learned Professor Robertson of "Puer maximæ spei et sapientiæ et prudentiæ." He paid great attention to Greek, of his proficiency in which language he was always, but with what justice we do not know, very proud. At sixteen he wrote a poem, "The Origin of Evil," for which he received the prize, and which gave him a "local celebrity throughout all Glasgow, from the High Church down to the bottom of the Salt Market," and it was talked of by the students over their oysters at Lucky Mac Alpine's in the Trongate. It is a close imitation in style and expression of Pope's Essay on Man; but the selection of the language and the ease and flow of the versification are very remarkable, nor, except in such inspired * children of genius as Chatterton and a very few others, would it be easy to produce a poem written by a boy of fifteen superior in *execution* to this. We give a few lines as an example:—

> While yet warm youth the breast with passion fires,
> Hope whispers joy and promised bliss inspires,
> In dazzling colours future life arrays,
> And many a fond ideal scene displays.
> The sanguine zealot promised good pursues,
> Nor finds that wish, but still the chase renews;
> Still lured by hope he wheels the giddy round,
> And grasps a phantom never to be found,
> For soon the partial bliss of youth is flown,
> Nor future bliss, nor hope itself is known;

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* "*Inspired.*"—Yes! for Cornelius Agrippa tells us, that "He that is well in his wittes knocketh in vain at the door of poetry;" and *Augustine* calls poetry "the wine of error ministered by drunken doctors."—Rev.

No more ideal prospects charm the breast,
Life stands in dread reality confess'd,
A mingled scene of aggravated woes,
Where pride and passion every scene disclose." &c.

This poem, however, though it exhibited a remarkable faculty of imitation, and skill in the selection of poetical language, could not be adduced with confidence as a proof of native genius; but, in the next which occurs, he seems to have formed a style for himself that may be traced through the later products of his muse. The "Ode to Music" begins—

All-powerful charmer of the soul,
Each mood of fancy formed to please,
To bid the wave of Passion roll,
Or tune the languid breast to ease.

Come, in thy native garb arrayed,
And pour the sweetly simple song, &c.

* * * *

Or, oft at evening's closing hour,
When deeper purple dyes the cloud;
When Fancy haunts the silent bower,
And pensive thoughts the bosom crowd.

What time the softening zephyr flies,
Thy notes shall aid the gentle theme
That lonely Meditation tries,
And, grateful, soothe her placid dream, &c.

In the meantime success did not relax his diligence, and he produced a version of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, declared "to be the best that ever had been given in by any student at the university." A second prize was awarded to him for a translation of Claudian's "Epithalamium," and a third and fourth for translations from the "Choephoræ of Æschylus" * and the Medea of Euripides, the latter of which is included in his printed poems.† At this time he had not completed his seventeenth year.

In another poem that follows,—the "Monody on Miss Broderick,"—the style and expression of "The Pleasures of Hope," which was soon to come, is clearly anticipated.

Yes—let the clay-cold heart, that never knew
One tender pang, to generous nature true—
Half mingling pity with the gall of scorn—
Condemn this heart, that bled in love forlorn!
And ye, proud fair, whose souls no rapture warms, &c.

And

Demons of Vengeance! ye at whose command
I grasped the gleaming steel with nervous hand—
Say ye, did Pity's trembling voice control,
Or Horror damp the purpose of my soul?
No! my wild heart sat smiling o'er the *plan*,‡
Till Hate fulfill'd what baffled Love began.

The poet was now introduced to "good old Dr. Anderson," the vene-

* Some account of Campbell at this period by one of his fellow-students, Lord Cuninghame, may be found at vol. i. p. 152—4 of the Memoirs.—Rev.

† The Choephoræ of *Aristophanes*, the biographer says, p. 155; but Aristophanes did not delight in such tragical subjects—ἀπο φοβοῦ τὴν ἡδονην παρασκευάζειν.—Rev.

‡ I watch the wheels of Nature's mazy *plan*.—*Pl. of Hope*, p. 1.

rablefoster-father of poets, who saw his genius, and threw his protecting mantle over it. Campbell, thus inspirited, wrote his "Wounded Hussar," "The Dirge of Wallace," and an "Epistle to Three Ladies," which is superior to the two others, and plainly showed that there were better things soon to come.

> Yes—I have found thy power pervade my mind
> When every other charm was left behind;
> When doom'd a listless, friendless, guest to roam,
> Far from the sports and nameless joys of home!
> Yet, when the evening linnet sang to rest,
> The day-star wand'ring to the rosy west—
> I lov'd to trace the wave-worn shore, and view
> Romantic Nature in her wildest hue.
> There, as I linger'd on the vaulted steep,
> Iona's towers toll'd mournful o'er the deep, &c.

And now let the poet speak for himself. "I lived," he writes, "in the Scottish metropolis by instructing pupils in the Greek and Latin. In the vacation I made a comfortable livelihood, as long as I was industrious. But 'The Pleasures of Hope' came over me. I took long walks about Arthur's Seat, conning over my own (as I thought then) magnificent lines, and as my 'Pleasures of Hope' got on, my pupils fell off," &c. This poem, such were then his necessities, he sold out and out for sixty pounds; but for two or three years after he received fifty pounds for every new edition. At this time there were other youthful poets in Scotland equally emulous of fame, as Leyden and Grahame;* but Campbell was far above them in poetical power and genius: nor can the "Scenes of Infancy" of the one or the "Sabbath" of the other be compared with "The Pleasures of Hope." Dr. Anderson had pledged his word to the public for the high character of this poem, and indefatigable were the endeavours to render it correct. The original Introduction, which was very inferior, or rather very bad, was wisely discarded,† and a better substituted. The French Revolution—the partition of Poland—the abolition of Negro Slavery—these were the passages that awakened the deepest interest and were the most quoted. Campbell was then not quite *twenty-two:* and the success of his poem introduced him to the acquaintance of many men of genius in Edinburgh.‡ It may be interesting to recollect that this was

* We can remember Grahame when he took a curacy in Gloucestershire; and in writing, we believe, his Georgics, we can recollect that before he sat down to poetical composition, as if to warn his Pegasus of what he expected, *he always put on a pair of spurs.*—Rev.

† See this given in vol. i. p. 254.

‡ "The Pleasures of Hope."—In this poem the faults of diction, from weakness of expression or unhappy arrangement of words, are very frequent, and have been, strange to say, suffered to pass uncorrected through numerous editions; as *ex. gr.*—

> *War* yoked the red dragons of *her* iron car.
> Andes *giant* of the western star?
> Or wilt thou Orpheän hymns, &c.
> Trace every wave, and *culture* every shore.
> And silent *watch* the village curfew.
> And as the slave *departs* the man returns. (for *disappears.*)
> Say ye fond zealots to the worth of *yore.*
> The blood, the tears, the anguish, and the toil.

The order of the words in the last line should be exactly reversed, or the successive images grow weaker as they advance.—Rev.

only three years after the star of Burns had disappeared, that a new poetical light was arising in the mountains of the North.

We here just return a step to give some recollections of Campbell when at College by one of his contemporaries.

"Campbell and I," says Dr. Muir, "entered the University at the same time, and prosecuted our studies together for several years. During the whole course he was a favourite with all the students who knew him, and in the department of philosophy he was allowed to be one whom Homer would have described as desirous—

ἀεὶ ἀριστεύειν καὶ ἔξοχος ἔμμεναι ἄλλων.

Campbell's attainments in classical learning, even in those early days, were often marked with approbation in public, by the elegant-minded Professor Richardson. When his poetical translations from the 'Medea of Euripides' came to be read in the Greek class, by that profound grammarian and master of manly elocution, Mr. Young, both professor and students, with one consent, voted to Mr. Campbell the praise of being, in the department of poetry, *facile princeps*. This praise, however, seems to have impaired the lustre of his remaining career; for in the severer studies of mathematics and philosophy, although distinguished, he did not excel. This, however, resulted much less from want of talent than from want of that industry and perseverance which alone insure success; so that it seemed as if the praise he merited and received in the Language Classes had led him to form the idea that perseverance and industry were requisite only in meaner minds. Like a poet indeed, *qui nascitur non fit*, he possessed discernment of character in no ordinary degree; and although the poignancy of his wit was felt by some, when he chose to give expression to his contempt of what was weak or worthless in human character, yet the suavity of his manners, the ease and even grace with which he spoke in common conversation, and the entire absence of pedantry in his words and demeanour, much endeared him to us all. The indolence incident to our fallen nature was felt indeed and shown even by our youthful poet. He seldom exercised his gift, except when roused into action either by the prospect of gaining a prize, or by some stirring incident among the students. But, once roused, he would produce couplets of verses, impromptu, in the midst of his fellows, which were allowed by all to be in excellent point," &c.

To this account one of his distinguished contemporaries, Dr. Wardlaw, of Glasgow, gives an additional touch:—

"Though comparatively small in stature, his youthful countenance was handsome and prepossessing, being characterised by intelligent animation and cheerful openness, yet capable of assuming, when not pleased, a gravity approaching to sternness. His manners were affable, his conversation was sprightly, facetious, and mirthful, with a spice of racy humour and wit. His scholarship was superior, and his taste in English composition, especially in his poetical translations, which were given in by him to the professor, either as ordinary or as prize exercises, gave all the promise of the exquisite chasteness and elegance which his published works discover, and more than at that early age could have been expected.

Again,

Hurled his awful presence.
'T is yours unmoved to *sever* and to meet. (for *part.*)
Pause with honest brow to *rate* what millions died. (for *count.*)
Imperial pride looked sullen on his *plight.*

Such are a few of the verbal defects on the surface of a poem written in a true poetical spirit, and containing many very spirited and beautiful passages—indeed it is the most vigorous and thoughtful production of his genius; forming a striking contrast to his latest, "Theodoric," feeble in design and imperfect in execution: in which a doctor's *bulletin* is thus described—

And last of all, prognosticating cure,
Enclosed the leech's vouching signature!!

And the dying heroine is thus mentioned—

Sweet Julia, though her fate was *finished half.*—Rev.

Seldom was our good professor sublimed to an enthusiasm more ecstatic than in reading to the class these compositions. Surviving fellow students will see him before them, as if he had got on the very tripod of Delphic inspiration. They will remember how

> The big round tears hung trembling in his eye,

and thence coursed down his cheek; and the difficulty he had to get words to utter the fullness of his delight, at particular portions that struck him as specially felicitous, in catching and bringing out elegantly and loftily the spirit of the original. That original, of course, in the mind of a Grecian such as *John Young*, was not to be surpassed. And yet such was his ecstacy on these occasions, that one might have fancied young Campbell had almost got above it. Some of these translations have appeared in his works, and, especially when the youth of the translator is taken into account, they fully justify the professor's enthusiasm. With that professor, I need not add, he was a mighty favourite; but the favour was justly bestowed, and it therefore stirred no grudge in the bosoms of his fellow-students. He was equally a favourite with them; and thus, in my experience, I have always found it. . . . He was caressed and cheered on, even by his competitors, and most generously and heartily of all, perhaps, by those who were next to him in the race," &c.

Soon after Campbell's return from Germany he made his home in London, at the house of Lord Minto; and after that period his residence in Scotland was confined to occasional visits only, though he always retained a strong and becoming partiality for the land of his birth.

We think Mr. Campbell's memoranda of the society to which he was introduced, though too loosely and carelessly sketched, is among the most entertaining portions of the work, and accordingly we shall make some extracts from it:—

"Among the best of my London friends, I must acknowledge a few whose favour might flatter a prouder man than myself. In the family of the *Siddons's* I find myself treated as no stranger. *Perry's* attention I shall not easily forget. Miss Siddons is a fine woman of the first order. She sings with incomparable sweetness melodies of her own composition. Except our own Scotch airs, and some of Haydn's, I have heard none more affecting or simple. From a man so proverbially proud and reserved as John Kemble, I certainly looked for little notice. But his kindness at our first meeting undeceived me. Dining with him last Sunday at Perry's, he spoke with me in another room, and, with a grace more enchanting than the favour itself, presented me with the freedom of Drury Lane Theatre. His manner was so expressive of dignified benevolence, that I thought myself transported to the identity of Horatio, with my friend Hamlet giving me a welcome. Among the literaries, I have met with Mrs. Inchbald and Mrs. Barbauld. Dr. Moore's son (*Sir John Moore*) took me to Rogers. I assure you this last author is one of the most refined characters, whose manners and writing may be said to correspond. * * *, the man of Greek, is remarkably witty, full of anecdote, quotation, and whim, but so completely closeted in his own conceit, that the conversation or praise of others can find no admission to his audience. He is a pedant of rare originality. Imagine (if you never saw him) a fleshless, pale figure, with a small, black-bearded, quizzical chin, a mouth eternally contracting and expanding with some facetious squib from Joe Miller or Aristophanes; a nose, arch in meaning as well as shape; dark eyebrows, knitting and closing in harmony with his mouth; a full, large brow, expressive of genius; and long, black, greasy hair; with a halter of a neckcloth, tied over his red under-waistcoat, in place of his neck. All this, with threadbare cassimere raiment over his spare limbs, and a *fine* dusty blue coat, composes the full-length portrait of Scaliger. * * *" &c.

Some time after this he was introduced by Lord Holland to the "King of Clubs," a sketch of which he gives in one of his letters.

"Mackintosh, the 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' was particularly attentive to me, and took me with him to his convivial parties at the King of Clubs—a place dedicated to the meetings of the reigning wits of London, and, in fact, a lineal descendant of the Johnson, Burke, and Goldsmith Society. It is constituted for literary conversational rivalship, maintained, to be sure, with perfect good nature, but in which the gladiators contended as hardly as ever the French and Austrians did in the scenes

which I had just witnessed. Much, however, as the wit and erudition of these men pleases an auditor at the first or second visit, the trial of minds becomes at last fatiguing, because it is unnatural and unsatisfactory. Every one of these brilliants goes there to shine; for conversational powers are so much the rage in London, that no reputation is higher than his who exhibits them to advantage. Where every one tries to instruct, there is, in fact, but little instruction. Wit, paradox, eccentricity—even absurdity, if delivered rapidly and facetiously,—take priority, in these societies, of sound reason and delicate taste. I have watched, sometimes, the devious tide of conversation, guided by accidental associations, turning from topic to topic, and satisfactory upon none. 'What has one learnt?' has been my general question. The mind, it is true, is electrified and quickened, and the spirits are finely exhilarated; but one grand fault pervades the whole institution: their inquiries are desultory, and all improvement to be reaped must be accidental."

It is said that for some weeks after his arrival Campbell felt all the fascination of these intellectual gladiators, with their cuts and thrusts into each other's logic and philosophy, of which more may be read by those desirous of such things, in the Life of Francis Horner, who delighted in them, and therefore profited more by them than the young poet of Scotland did; in fact it was the *squadron* of Holland House in their *drill uniform;* but Campbell seemed happier and more at home in the Kemble family, where he was admitted as a favoured guest. Speaking of Mrs. Siddons he observes:

"The character of that great woman is but little understood, and more misrepresented than any living character I know, by those who envy her reputation; or by others, whom her irresistible dignity obliges to pay their homage at a respectful distance. The reserve of her demeanour is banished towards those who show neither meanness in flattering, nor fondness in approaching her too familiarly. The friends of her fireside are only such as she talks to, and talks of, with affection and respect," &c.*

In 1802 he wrote his two spirited poems "Lochiel's Warning" and "Hohenlinden," and began his "Historical Annals," which cost him, he says, ten hours' labour a-day.

"The time stolen from business for calls, visits, &c. is to be made up by a sort of funding system, out of my hours allotted to sleep. This is a pleasant world in which we must labour to-day, for the pleasure of labouring to-morrow." . . . . "In the spring of this year," says Dr. Irving, "I met Campbell in London. We dined at Mr. Longman the publisher's. Among other individuals not so easily remembered, the company included Walter Scott, Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, and George Ellis; and I may add, without any hazard of contradiction, that such guests as these could not now be assembled at any table in the kingdom. *Scott* had not then attained the meridian height of his reputation; but he was at all times conspicuous for his social powers, and for his strong practical sense. Upon that occasion, he was full of good humour, and had many stories to tell. *Ellis*, possessing an ample fund of elegant literature, was a model of all that was easy and pleasant in private society. *Young*, one of the most remarkable men of the age, was alike distinguished in science and erudition. *Davy*, who was so great in his own department, seemed willing to talk, in an easy and unpretending strain, on

* In a further part of this memoir Campbell again thus mentions Mrs. Siddons: "Mrs. Siddons was a great simple being, who was not studied in the knowledge of the world, and was not herself well understood in some particulars by the majority of the world. The universal feeling towards her was respectful, but she was thought austere: but, with all her apparent haughtiness, there was no person more humble when humility became her. From intense devotion to her profession she derived a peculiarity of manner—the habit of attaching dramatic tones and emphasis to common-place colloquial subjects, but of which she was not in the least conscious, unless reminded of it. I know not what others felt, but I own I loved her all the better for this unconscious solemnity of manner. She was more than a woman of genius; for the additional benevolence of her heart made her an honour to her sex and to human nature," &c.—Rev.

any topic that was discussed. Among these men Campbell did not appear to much advantage: he was too ambitious to shine, nor was he successful in any of his attempts. He was much inclined to dilate on the subject of *Homer*, and the poems which bear his name, but on various points was opposed with equal decision and coolness by Dr. Young; who, in all probability, was familiarly acquainted with Wolfe's 'Prolegomena ad Homerum,' which had been published eight years before, and which had introduced a new era in classical criticism. *Davy* was ready to interpose any remark that occurred to him, though it may be presumed that his *chemical* was superior to his *classical* analysis. On the subject of Greek poetry, Scott was silent. Campbell began to wax somewhat too earnest; but, finding that he did not attract all the attention to which he evidently thought himself entitled, he started from his seat at an early hour, and quitted the room with a very hasty step," &c.

In 1803, when he was twenty-six years of age, fortunately * for him, his marriage took place. He soon after retired, as we have said, to the village of Sydenham, and thought and talked, as married men should do, of the price of furniture, of butcher's bills, of insolent and lazy cook maids, of the danger of ladies catching cold when in a delicate situation, and other such pieces of dear and domestic interest. Poets are born to trouble like the people of prose; and Bensley the printer and all his devils somewhat interrupted the "hymenean joys" for a season; and he was also in trouble with a publisher at Edinburgh; but these crosses were soon got over, though he says he was in debt for his furniture and even his child's cradle, and had borrowed four hundred pounds, paying forty pounds a-year interest!—Such is the poetical way of beginning life and setting up an establishment. However, much of this embarrassment was relieved by a pension of 200*l.* a-year granted in 1806. He had a refined and friendly society at Sydenham, and an acquaintance with those best worth knowing in London, and he has recorded in a letter about that time an account of one of the pleasant days he used to spend at Holland House.

"Lord Holland asked me to dine at Holland House, in company with his illustrious uncle—and now I am come to a passage of my life that ought to give inspiring recollections. What a proud day for me to shake hands with the Demosthenes of his time! to converse familiarly with the great man, whose sagacity I revered as unequalled; whose benevolence was no less apparent in his simple manners—and to walk arm-in-arm round the room with him. But I must own that, when the great man treated me with this condescension, I hardly knew—you will excuse the phrase—whether I was standing on my head or my feet. Luckily for me, however, Fox drew me into a subject on which I was competent to converse. It was the Æneid of Virgil. It is disgustingly common for shallow critics to talk about the *monotony* of Virgil's heroic characters—unfairly quoting the single line—Fortemque Gyam, fortemque Cleanthum; for Virgil's characters are really varied and richly picturesque. In this critical belief I found that the great man with whom I was conversing agreed with me; and I delivered myself so well on the subject, that he said at parting, 'Mr. Campbell, you must come and see me at St. Anne's Hill, and there we shall talk more about these matters.' Lord Holland also told me afterwards that Fox said to him aside, 'I like Campbell, he is so right about Virgil.' What particularly struck me about Charles Fox was, the electric quickness and wideness of his attention in conversation. At a table of eighteen persons nothing that was said escaped him; and the pattest animadversion on everything that was said came down smack upon us; so that his conversation was anything but passively indolent or unformidable.... My hope of seeing Charles Fox at St. Anne's Hill was frustrated, alas! by the national misfortune of his death," &c.

To this his friendly biographer adds:—

"It was generally remarked, I believe, by those who could best appreciate his acquirements, that in company with men of refined taste and education Campbell

* "Fortunately,"—for he confesses, "The early part of my life *was a devil of a one.*"—*Vide* vol. ii. p. 57.

was often singularly happy in rich classical allusions, which gave unexpected point and brilliancy to the conversation. 'What a vast field,' said Sydney Smith, one day, after listening to some of these sparkling sallies,—'what a vast field of literature that young man's mind has rolled over!' His mind was stored with the strength and quintessence of ancient poetry; and to hear him dilate on the dramatic history of Greece was to perceive its beauties under a new and stronger light, and return to the originals with increased relish. His short interview with Fox,* and the happy coincidence of opinion which united him to that great scholar and statesman, seemed to heighten his partiality for the Æneid, and formed in his mind a pleasing association between the prince of Latin poets and the Liberal Whig Premier."

Again he mentions the same hospitable mansion, whose doors were always open to welcome him.

"I went to town on business, and to see the Holland family—to pay a proper and respectful attention to the duties of gratitude to every party. I went likewise to adjust some worldly interests which had teased my peace of mind for a week or two. I was one half-day at Holland House; the meeting was formidable to me. They are kind, and most *voluntarily* benefactors to me; but that makes the meeting somewhat awful! Lady Holland is a formidable woman. She is cleverer, by several degrees, than Buonaparte. The fear of appearing *not* at my ease is always my most uneasy sensation at that house. Pride and shyness are always sparring in my inside. But on this occasion I was peculiarly fortunate. I walked for about an hour, almost alone, with Lady H. I do assure you I was quite spruce! Most fortunate was the mood upon me at the time—none of your Scottish *mauvaise honte;* no, no—I felt such self-possession, such a rattle of tongue and spring-tide of conversation, so perfectly joyous, that I acquitted myself like a man, and went away as well convinced that my dignity had been unimpaired as if I had been dining with Cullen Brown. Off I marched with Sydney Smith; Sydney is an excellent subject—but he too has done me some *kind offices*, and that is enough to produce a most green-eyed jealousy in my noble and heroic disposition! I was determined I should make as many good jokes and speak as much as himself; and so I did, for, though I was dressed at the dinner-table much like a barber's clerk, I arrogated greatly, talked quizzically, metaphorically; Sydney said a few *good* things, I said many!!! Saul slew his thousands, David his tens of thousands," &c.

It was about the end of 1806 that Campbell made the first faint sketch of Gertrude of Wyoming.† He began also a severe and various course of studies, and his visits to London became less frequent. Dr. Beattie mentions that a friend of his pointed out a novel by a well-known and popular German author,—Barneck and Saldorf, by August Lafontaine, 1804, —as the work which probably gave Campbell the idea of Gertrude; and he adds that the coincidence between the English poet and the German novelist is sufficiently striking to warrant the conjecture. He also began his Selection from the Poets, and printed his exquisitely beautiful little poem of "O'Connor's Child," sufficient of itself to confer immortality on

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* Virgil was a great favourite with Fox. See his Correspondence with Mr. Trotter. A respected friend of ours has mentioned to us that there is at Holland House a Virgil used by Fox when a boy, full of his notes and marks of admiration. We should say that the admiration of Virgil was the touchstone of poetical taste; but the *profound learning* of the poet still wants a commentator.—Rev.

† As monumental *bronze* unchanged his look.
Gertrude of Wyoming, i. xxiii.

Compare Humboldt's Narrative, vol. ii. p. 41, describing the Guayquina Indians—"Seen at a distance, motionless in their attitudes, and projected on the horizon, they might have been taken for *statues of bronze*." But St. Pierre, in his Etudes de Nature, vol. iii. p. 54, was perhaps the writer who lent the poetical image to his successors,—"A natural son of the earth, like a *statue of bronze*."—Rev.

the poet, and superior, we think, to any composition of his contemporaries in the same department of poetry.

When he was at Brighton in 1813 he has recorded the impression left on his mind by an interview with the venerable and illustrious Herschel—the father of a no less illustrious son.

"I wish you had been with me the day before yesterday, when you would have joined me, I am sure, deeply in admiring a great, simple, good old man—*Dr. Herschel.* Do not think me vain, or at least put up with my vanity, in saying, that I almost flatter myself I have made him my friend. I have got an invitation, and a pressing one, to go to his house; and the lady who introduced me to him says, he spoke of me as if he would be really happy to see me. . . I spent all Sunday with him and his family. His son is a prodigy in science, and fond of poetry, but very unassuming. . . Now for the old astronomer himself—his simplicity, his kindness, his anecdotes, his readiness to explain, and make perfectly perspicuous too, his own sublime conceptions of the universe, are indescribably charming. He is seventy-six, but fresh and stout; and there he sat, nearest the door, at his friend's house, alternately smiling at a joke, or contentedly sitting without share or notice in the conversation. Any train of conversation he follows implicitly; anything you ask he labours with a sort of boyish earnestness to explain. I was anxious to get from him as many particulars as I could about his interview with Buonaparte. The latter, it is reported, had astonished him by his astronomical knowledge. 'No,' he said, 'the First Consul did surprise me by his quickness and versatility on all subjects; but in science he seemed to know little more than any well-educated gentleman; and of astronomy, much less, for instance, than our own King. His general air,' he said, 'was something like affecting to know more than he did know.' He was high, and tried to be great with Herschel, I suppose, without success; and 'I remarked,' said the astronomer, 'his hypocrisy in concluding the conversation on omy by observing how all these us views gave proofs of an Almighty wisdom.' I asked him if he thought the system of Laplace to be quite certain, with regard to the total security of the planetary system, from the effects of gravitation losing its present balance? He said, No; he thought by no means that the universe was secured from the chance of sudden losses of parts. He was convinced that there had existed a planet between Mars and Jupiter, in our own system, of which the little asteroids, or planetkins, lately discovered, are indubitably fragments; and 'Remember,' said he, 'that though they have discovered only four of those parts, there will be thousands—perhaps thirty thousand—more yet discovered.' *This* planet he believed to have been lost by explosion.* With great kindness and patience he referred me, in the course of my attempts to talk with him, to a theorem in Newton's 'Principles of Natural Philosophy,' in which the time that the light takes to travel from the sun is proved with a simplicity which requires but a few steps in reasoning. In talking of some inconceivably distant bodies, he introduced the mention of this plain theorem, to remind me that the progress of light could be measured in the one case as well as the other. Then, speaking of himself, he said, with a modesty of manner which quite overcame me, when taken together with the greatness of the assertion, '*I have looked further into space than ever human being did before me.* I have observed stars, of which the light, it can be proved, must take *two millions of years* to reach this earth.' I really and unfeignedly felt at the moment as if I had been conversing with a supernatural intelligence. 'Nay, more,' said he, 'if those distant bodies had ceased to exist two millions of years ago, we should still see them, as the light would travel after the body was gone.' These were Herschel's words; and if you had heard him speak them, you would not think he was apt to tell more than truth."

n 1813 Campbell met Madame *Moreau* at dinner in London, whom he

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'n a note the biographer writes,—"The impression left upon Campbell's mind conversation appears to have been a little too strong: Herschel's opinion never ed to more than *hypothesis*, having some degree of probability. Sir John el remembers his father saying—'If that hypothesis were true, and *if* the planet ved were as large as the earth, there must have been at least 30,000 such frag-' but always as an *hypothesis*—he was never heard to declare any degree of ion that it was so. (Nov. 1847.) W. B."

had known abroad, and he was a frequent and favourite visitor at Madame de Staël's.

"At Holland House also, as well as at St. James's Place—in the society of Lord Holland and Mr. Rogers—he came into familiar contact with the great talents of the day. 'I have spent,' he writes to a friend, 'a pleasant day at Lord Holland's. We had the Marquess of Buckingham, Serjeant Best, Major Stanhope, Sir James Mackintosh, and a *swan* at dinner. Lord Byron came in the evening. It was one of the best parties I ever saw.' The first interview (we are told) between Lord Byron and Campbell was in November 1811, when they met at the table of Mr. Rogers. On another occasion—after a dinner-party at Holland House — Lord Byron writes, 'Campbell looks well, seems pleased, and dresses to sprucery. A blue coat becomes him—so does a new wig. He really looked as if Apollo had sent him a birthday suit, or a wedding garment. He was lively and witty . . . We were standing in the ante-saloon, when Lord Holland brought out of the other room a vessel of some composition, similar to that used in Catholic churches; and seeing us, he exclaimed, 'Here is some incense for you!' Campbell answered 'Carry it to Lord Byron, he is used to it!'"

In the spring of this year he paid a visit to Madame de Staël, and it would be unpardonable in us not to give the invitation of this fascinating lady which preceded it.

"Mon fils part le 1er Mars, pour quinze jours. Voulez vous venir occuper son appartement chez moi, pendent ce temps? Cet appartement est très simple, et la vie que je mène aussi: mais je serai ravie de vous récevoir à la ville, comme à la campagne; et peut-être vous conviendra-t-il d'être parfaitement libre, et jouir en même temps du plaisir que vous me ferez de toutes manières. Je me crois toute isolée par le départ de mon fils; et quand je ne serais pas isolée, ne sentirais-je pas toujours le prix de votre présence? Si ma maison avait été plus grande, j'aurais prié Madame Campbell d'être de la partie; j'espère qu'elle m'en dédommagera cet automne à la campagne. Mille compliméns, &c. B. De Staël." *

At Paris he met with Madame de Staël's friend, the great critic, Dr. Schlegel.

"He is," writes Campbell to a friend, "a very uncommon man. I have had long conversations with him. He is exceedingly learned and ingenious, but a visionary in German philosophy, and by far too mystical. I never fought so hard with any man, or came away in better humour. The exercise of mind with such a one is like an inspiring battle—and to battle we set at the moment we meet. I lent him Dugald Stewart's works. He blames the Scotch and English philosophers for not aiming at the essence of things, and beginning with general principles. I in vain endeavoured to vindicate, that, since the time of Lord Bacon, the method in philosophy pointed out by that great man had been very properly pursued in England, which was to collect particular truths, and then combine them into general principles or conclusions. In fine Mons. Schlegel is a visionary and a Platonist, who really believes that the external universe is only a shadow or reflexion of the inward principle of mind. Denon, the traveller, has been very civil to me. He is an old, entertaining man, as you may imagine. He told me he had drawn plans of almost all the great battles that the French had fought. It was an odd circumstance, he added, that he never could obtain the most exact information from the *generals* who had headed divisions, but collected his knowledge principally from the *peasants* who had been spectators."

At Paris also Campbell was introduced to the Duke of Wellington, "when he was polite enough; but the man who took me was so stupid as not to

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* Madame de Staël was very partial to the episode of Ellenore, in the "Pleasures of Hope,"

Daughter of Conrad! when he heard his knell,
And bade his country and his child farewell, &c.

and used often to repeat it.—Rev.

have told him the only little circumstance about me that could have entitled me to his notice. Madame de Staël asked him if he had seen me? He said a Mr. &c. had been introduced to him; but he thought it was one of the *thousands of that name from the same country.** He did not know it was *the* Thomas; but, after which, his Grace took my address in his memorandum-book, adding he was sorry he had not known me sooner."

Some few months after his return from Paris he went to Edinburgh, and perhaps the following memoranda of its greatest philosophers of modern days will be read with a pleasing interest.

"I have spent three days with my beloved friends, Dugald Stewart and his family. His wife is most amiable,†—his daughter full of sense and spirit; and I am as happy as it is possible to be from home. My time is spent in walking about with these good angels, in reading my lectures to the philosopher, or in most delightful conversations. Stewart's residence is an old chateau of the Dukes of Hamilton, agreeably situate near the sea, opposite the classic Benledi, and surrounded by fine groves, that resound with the songs of birds, the cawing of rooks, and the sweeter cooing of wood-pigeons. The whole scene, with the society and conversation of my friends, sinks deep into my heart. You will be glad to hear that the good Dugald approves of—even applauds—my lectures, and says they abound in good poetry, as well as in sound philosophy. I am making the character of my worthy host a special study. He is very fond of anecdotes; nothing pleases him so much as listening for hours together to the most minute details of human character.‡ I have been telling him all I could recollect of the prominent characters

* Some one having observed that the English Government had sent *camels* to Abyssynia, and, the fact being doubted, reference was made to the Foreign Secretary, whose answer was—"That he did not recollect anything of the sort connected with Abyssynia, but that innumerable animals of that name were sent to Virginia, Carolina, and other parts of the United States, all which came from Scotland, only *they spelt their name differently.*" In Scotland "*Campbell*" is pronounced *Cammell.*—Rev.

† In the year 1836, Mrs. Dugald Stewart died. Her maiden name was Cranstoun. A beautiful song of her composing, beginning—

The tears I shed must ever fall, &c.

may be seen in Cromeck's Select Scottish Songs, vol. ii. p. 184. Campbell's remembrance of her may be read in the last volume of these Memoirs (p. 252):—"Mrs. Dugald Stewart is released! It is foolish in me to weep—but I cannot help it. . . . Her friendships were numerous; her acquaintance was extensive; her heart was largely benevolent. She did much good in her time—probably as much as can be related of any one who lived the same number of years. The wife of Dugald Stewart—a philosopher in the highest rank of literary reputation—she was looked up to with a respect inferior to none that was paid to intellect, rank, or power. In spite of political differences, she sustained her influence in the northern metropolis, when it was really a metropolis of intellectual power. Then flourished in friendship with Mrs. Stewart, Walter Scott, Henry Mackenzie, and the Gregories, who have had a hereditary reputation for intellect. With the latter and with the Rev. Mr. Alison, Mrs. Stewart was knit in the closest friendship. To the last she was remarkable for a winning gentleness of manner—a meekness more expressive than austerity—by which, during her whole life, she had exercised greater influence on those around her than others could do by an assumption of dignity. In her youth Mrs. Stewart was stately and handsome; in her later life a certain benignant expression in her eyes continued to retain her peculiar image in the memory of her friends. Her last hours—nay, her last days and months—were serene and tranquil." Among these friends, as mentioned by Mr. Campbell, we may include the late Lord Dudley, who cultivated and enjoyed her friendship, and who maintained a confidential correspondence with her. The last time we had the pleasure to see her was when she was residing at Bath, not long before her decease.—Rev.

‡ Yet it is the very absence of these familiar traits of character and anecdotes of common life which we so much miss in Mr. Stewart's otherwise delightful biographies. It is said, also, that he possessed numerous curious and characteristic anecdotes of *Adam Smith*, which, instead of incorporating into the Life of that eminent and interesting person, he destroyed. One friend of ours is still alive who lived and conversed with him, and who can relate, with correctness of memory and pleasure of mind, the recollection of an acquaintance made more than half a century since.—Rev.

of the day; and there he sits, with his intelligent eyes fixed upon me, listening in mute attention. Yet, be it remembered, Dugald is no gossip; but, as the bee collects its honey from every flower, he extracts matter for reflection and edification from every variety of human knowledge. His dear wife is still as charming as ever. She addresses me by the endearing name of *son*. . . . I found this seat of the philosopher more splendid, perhaps, than seemed to accord with philosophy; but he is easy and prosperous, and lives in a style that somewhat, though very agreeably, surprised me. Here I have spent four days—tranquil and delightful days!" &c.

In the summer of 1817 there was a gathering of the poets at Sydenham. He of Kent entertained him of Suffolk. Campbell received Mr. Crabbe under his roof, and Mr. Rogers and Mr. Moore completed the circle, which has been duly celebrated by the last-mentioned of the fraternity in an ode where this inspired quaternion is likened to a certain well-known chariot of ancient days, of which three of the coursers that drew it were of immortal race, and one, alas! of mortal breed. This is the poetical history of the feast. The historical one is from Campbell himself.

"One day—and how can it fail to be memorable to me, when Moore has commemorated it?—Crabbe, Rogers, and Moore, came down to Sydenham, pretty early in the forenoon, and stopped to dine with me. We talked of founding a Poets' Club, and set about electing the members, not by ballot, but *viva voce*. The scheme failed—I scarcely know how; but this I know, that a week or two afterwards I met with Mr. Perry, of the 'Morning Chronicle,' who asked me how our Poets' Club was going on. I said 'I don't know. We have some difficulty in giving it a name; we thought of calling ourselves *The Bees*.' 'Ah,' said Perry, 'that's a little different from the common report; for they say you are to be called *The Wasps*!' I was so stung with this waspish report, that I thought no more of the Poets' Club."

He returns to this subject:—

"How I wish you had been with me on Wednesday last! Crabbe, the venerable old bard, Moore, and Rogers, dined with me! We had a most pleasant day. The sky had lowered, and rained till they came, and *then* the sun shone out. 'You see,' I said to my guests, 'that Apollo is aware of our meeting!' . . . . *Crabbe* is absolutely delightful—simple as a child, but shrewd, and often good-naturedly reminding you of the best parts of his poetry. He took his wine cheerfully—far from excess; but his heart really seemed to expand; and he was full of anecdote and social feelings. . . . . We have formed a Poets' Club, in which I hope Scott, Byron, and Miss Baillie will join us, as invited. Crabbe is to be president, and myself secretary. We are to have a meeting at Mr. Rogers's, on Monday, to settle the further election of members. Crabbe, at this time, is about sixty-five, with a very expressive countenance and benignant manner," &c.

We must pass over Campbell's second tour in Germany; his editorship of the Monthly Magazine; his departure from Sydenham; and his publication of "Theodoric," over which, his feeble but favourite child, the admiring father doated to the last. In December, 1824, he made some memoranda of a visit to Lord Spencer at Althorp; a noble mansion, where Christmas was always kept with a liberal and refined hospitality; of which, if we want now to be reminded, we must travel towards those western hills whose beauties were unfolded by the genius of a Hamilton, and the Naiad of whose waters still dwells in a grot designed by the hand of Poussin, amid scenery suggested by the pencil of Claude.

"Here I am in Althorp—a most beautiful Castle of Indolence—lounging and learned indolence. I am breathing refreshment from the fatigues of the last month. I find it setting me on my legs again. Unhappily, however, I have seen nothing but the house and its domain; for it has rained wretchedly all but one day, and on that arrived Colburn's close pages for revision! . . . On the 23rd, before

leaving home, I sat down to the composition of the pages heading the Number at eight a. m. and finished at two next morning. It is twenty close-written pages. At five I rose, and got to the Northampton stage, which started at seven. . . . I got to Althorp just as the family and a large party were sitting down to dinner. One gentleman, about my own age, took upon himself the payment of hospitable attention to me. . . . Imagine my surprise when I heard him addressed as Mr. L.* at the sound of which all associations of satire and Dr. Parr's wig thronged my imagination, but the trick of taking Dr. Parr's wig and wearing it at dinner with the Doctor, he persists in denying. . . . The time goes on very pleasantly in the family: all are so unexceptionable, that it would be almost invidious to speak of one more than another. Their hospitality is like a genial atmosphere; you breathe it refreshingly without feeling its weight. You are left so much at leisure, and yet can always find society in one or other of the libraries. We have Lord Duncannon and his brother, Col. Ponsonby, whose military anecdotes are very amusing. We had yesterday the re-inforcement of a Keeper of the Records, named *Patric*,† a man of great information in the *Lyssons* style, and Dr. C——tone, who shews to more advantage here than at Oxford. I did him injustice in forming a rash opinion of him. I have been talking with him the greater part of the morning; and it verifies a remark I have often made, that, if you get hold of a well informed and well bred man, it is your own fault if an hour or two cannot be pleasantly got over with him. He is just gone to examine some books on a commission which Courtenay gave him," &c.

Campbell projected a Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence, which, perhaps, he was not altogether qualified to execute, for he had not any intimate knowledge of the art in which that eminent person excelled; and the work fell into other hands: but a life of his friend Mrs. Siddons was at once congenial to his feelings, and suited to his habits and power of composition, admitting as it did descriptions of ideal beauty, and of the power of poetry, when assisted by the kindred arts, and the force of dramatic representation.

About this time Mr. St. John, who was Consul at Algeria, has related the impressions Campbell left on him, during a visit of some months, when the poet resided at his house.

"What struck me most in Campbell was his extreme modesty respecting his works, and a certain degree of vanity regarding points where it was ill placed. But his weaknesses were all caused by goodness of heart. His extreme violence about Poland was carried to such an extent, that when I once asked him how he could have published certain odes calling Nicholas 'a scoundrel,'‡ &c. he replied, 'Oh, we are not always polite!' He seemed more anxious to be considered a good Greek scholar than a poet; and you will see that he alludes to it in the little *jeu d' esprit* which I enclose. This was a proof of his good nature:—one of my children at dinner told him a favourite cat had just kittened, and that he ought to write a copy of verses about it. He laughed at the suggestion; and after dinner scrawled the laughable lines, which, although they have no poetical pretension, are full of good

* Mr. L. stands for Mr. Lyttleton, who married Lord Spencer's eldest daughter. The story of the wig we do not know; but Lyttleton, when at Christ Church, among the manifold freaks attributed to him, was said to have been seen skating on the basin in the quadrangle in the Dean's wig (Cyril Jackson), and whether this is a confusion of stories, or a separate one, we cannot tell.—Rev.

† *Mr. Patric* should be *Mr. Petrie*, the Keeper of the Records in the Tower. *Lyssons* should be *Lysons*, and *C——tone* stands for *Dr. Copleston*, now Bishop of Llandaff.—Rev.

‡ See his verses to Sir Francis Burdett for the poet's compliments to Nicholas:—

> But Nicholas, whom neither God, nor law,
> Nor Poland's shrieking mothers overawe.

And "The Cossacks":—

> Besmear'd with massacres from head to heel, &c.
>
> Their Emperor; and is he a thief?
> Aye, and a cut-throat, too;—in brief,
> The greatest *scoundrel* living.—Rev.

nonsense; and the winding up is really good. When he was at Oran he sent me, in a letter which I now have, the original verses written there on an Eagle's Feather,* afterwards published, requesting my opinion—to my great surprise; and when he came back he, at my suggestion, made some trifling alterations. In reply to a question I put to him, as to which of his works he thought the best, and when I expected to hear—if not his larger poems—either 'Ye Mariners,' 'Lochiel,' or the 'Scene in Argyllshire,' I was surprized to hear him name his 'Lines on the View from St. Leonard's.'† He was much respected here even by the French, with whom he disputed in the most downright manner. He was careless of his money to such a degree that his servant might have cheated him to any extent. During his visit the Chevalier Neukomm came here for a few days, and asked Campbell to turn part of the Book of Job into verse for an oratorio. The consequence was, that these two and myself got an English bible, and Campbell turned a part of it into verse—and that without altering the simplicity of the original. Neukomm *did* compose music; but whether it was published or not, you will know better than myself. The poet,' concludes Mr. St. John, 'lived with us for some months, and left us with the most pleasing remembrance of him,'" &c.

When he returned he mixed again with his former society. He stayed three days at Brougham Hall, disputing with the illustrious owner on his pronunciation of words, and telling him that he pronounced no better than *John Moody* in the play. We also find him describing another party at a house which for fifty years has been the temple of Apollo and the muses.

"I spent yesterday a very agreeable dinner-evening at Rogers's. We had Whishaw,—my old friend, now a far-gone valetudinarian,—who took both my hands in his, in his gladness to see me. One of the young Romillys, who lives with and tends him like a son, dined with us; as also Mr. Rush, the American minister, who wrote a most liberal account of his residence in England. There was another American, still superior in mind, mien, and conversation. We all agreed, when he was gone, that you could not turn out, in the best European Society, a more presentable man. He told us, that Mrs. Trollope's book had wrought a surprising change for the better among his countrymen . . . . . How many interesting anecdotes float on the surface of conversation, which are never remembered! I have written to you many little circumstances that struck me in the company of Grattan. I gave some of these to our little society, and endeavoured to communicate to our Transatlantics some idea of the brilliant and unparalleled conversation of Grattan. But Grattan's eloquence, though founded in a false artificial taste, had become natural to him. His very pronunciation was like that of a foreigner; but still it was natural, and the artificial Grattan was—strange to say—the most *natural* being you could meet. I told (what I had heard myself) his answer to a Tory, who was praising an Irish Orange Bishop, whose name I forget. It was said of him that he strangled a man with his own hands during the Rebellion. 'What is your objection to that Bishop?' quoth the Tory. 'Is he not learned, pious, and so forth?' 'Oh, yes,' said Grattan, 'very learned, and very pious; but he is fond of blood, and prone to intoxication,'" &c.

During Campbell's visit to Edinburgh, which took place in 1838, the biographer gives us some reminiscences of him by one of the family circle, from which we extract a small portion.

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* In our edition of Campbell's works, 1837, in this poem, p. 328, the second line of the following couplet is defective:—

The village planted near the Marabouts'
Round roof, has aye its feathery palm-trees.—Rev.

† The preference for these lines can only be accounted for by the old saying, the last child is the favourite. The *first* line is in our acceptation very unpleasing,—"Hail to thy face and odours, glorious sea!" and the *last* as bad: "Shall sing thy glory, *beatific* sea!" While calling ships "Men's *volant* homes," and "*Scathes* not earth sometimes her children with Tartaric fires," are not such expressions as we should expect from one boasting of his familiarity with the classical poetry of Greece; nor, "The isles lit *boundless* by the fire-fly." But it has also its tones which occasionally remind us of the power of the lyre in days gone by.—Rev.

"Mr. Campbell spoke warmly of the talents of Joseph Gerald, one of the patriots, whose trial he had witnessed when a boy. Gerald, he said, was a man of great natural ability, and one of Dr. Parr's most promising scholars. . . . We then asked him what first suggested the idea of 'The Pleasures of Hope,' and if he had thought long about it? He said it had been in his mind for a year, and that it was first suggested by Rogers's 'Pleasures of Memory.' He spoke with great admiration of Rogers—both as a man and a poet: 'He is a man of very fine genius, and 'The Pleasures of Memory' is a beautiful poem: it is a much more perfect poem than mine.' He described vividly the nervous anxiety he felt as to the reception of 'The Pleasures of Hope,' but this was mixed with a sort of proud feeling that it *deserved* to make its way. . . . . There was nothing for it but to wait; so he tried to be patient, and waited almost breathlessly for some sign of interest or approbation. One day his friend Leyden came to him in great joy: 'Your poem is safe—all is secure now. I have just come from Creech's shop, where I overheard Dr. Gregory say to another, 'I have been reading a new poem by a young and unknown author—'The Pleasures of Hope.' Nothing has appeared like it for a very long time: it is all beautiful, and there are some passages that are absolutely sublime!' Mr. Campbell said, 'No man can ever know how my heart beat with joy then!' . . . . When we asked it, he read some of his poems to us, and spoke of the agitation and excitement he had been in when writing 'Lochiel's Warning.' One could easily believe it, for he grew deadly pale on reading it. When we led him to speak of his poems he made no affectation of trying to shun the subject, though he never brought it forward; he spoke simply and modestly of them. He said he used to submit many of them to the criticism of a friend, in whose judgment and taste he had great confidence; but that he had once been so bold as to say to her, that if he had shewn her 'Ye Mariners of England' he doubted if she could have improved it. He seemed surprised as well as amused at his self-confidence. He was much gratified by a critique on his works which appeared in the *Spectator;* he said it was the highest praise his works had ever received; and that it was the more valuable because the whole article was discriminating and critical. He added earnestly, 'I wish I could truly feel that I deserved one-half of it, for it is great praise indeed.' But he did not dwell on it; he turned away the conversation, only saying, 'Well, the world has been very indulgent to me all along.' The admiration of the writer in the Spectator for the 'Valedictory Stanzas to John Kemble' pleased him much, because he thought the world had undervalued them. He spoke with delight of Mr. Kemble's having thought highly of them. . . . . He spoke much of Lockhart's 'Life of Scott,' especially of the way in which Mr. Lockhart had done his duty as a biographer: 'Omitting nothing—glossing over nothing—he has done his duty nobly and fearlessly, and deserves praise for it. I do not say that everything in that Life elevates your opinion of Sir Walter Scott; but the object was, not to make him a demigod, or a faultless man, but to tell the truth, and this Lockhart has done.' Speaking of Southey and Wordsworth, he ranked Wordsworth 'as much above Southey as a true poet, as he considered *some other poets* [?] to be above Wordsworth.' His admiration of Burns's poetry and genius was enthusiastic; he called him the Scottish Shakspere: 'for, though the bulk of the gem was not as great, the diamond was as pure.' '*Tam o' Shanter*' he thought 'perfect—a masterpiece;' and dwelt on the effect which Burns's poems had in 'endearing to the people of Scotland the places immortalized in them, and in elevating the ideas of the peasantry throughout the land.' He alluded with genuine simplicity to his own feelings on receiving praise and honour as a poet. 'You did not do all this to Burns; you neglected him—a real genius—a wonder! and you bestow all this on me, who am nothing compared to him.' He said 'he believed many things that ought to have been gems in poetry had been lost, or, one might perhaps say, never created, because poets in general were not sufficiently alive to the many beautiful opportunities around them.' That 'those who were fitted to describe such scenes, had generally early in their career determined on some one poem which was to be the *great effort*, and their minds were so absorbed by this *one* idea, that, in the course of every-day life, numbers of beautiful images—images, too, which might have been made subservient to the perfection of the great design—passed by them unheeded, and were lost for ever.' . . . Speaking of Moore, he said, 'Yes, Moore is a man of very fine genius—of great brilliancy and great wit.' The conversation then turning on his early Edinburgh friends, he said, 'Mr. Alison's gentle kindness overawed me more than all the authority or severity I ever met with. To many I have been irritable, petulant, and overbearing, but to him never. No thought or word ever escaped me but those of re-

verential love and deference to him. If there is anything good in me, I owe it to him. His words and advice have never passed from my mind. I sat 'at the feet of Gamaliel,' and endeavoured to learn wisdom.' Speaking of Sir Walter Scott's leniency of criticism, he said, 'I never heard Sir Walter Scott utter a harsh word of criticism on any poetry but his own. This might be construed into an anxiety in his elevated situation not to say anything which might injure the fame of any writer, however humble; but I am convinced that it proceeded from the goodness and kindness of his own heart, which led him to see merit which others passed over,'" &c.

When Campbell removed to Victoria Square (about the last place we should select in London for a residence), he gave a breakfast to the poets as usual.

"Mr. Rogers and Mr. Moore came in rather late. 'You ought to have no breakfast,' said Campbell; 'you did not keep the hour.' 'Why, you remember that when I mentioned half past ten, you looked rather alarmed, so I determined that my friend and I would allow you another half-hour.' 'Ha! there is the advantage of having written the Pleasures of Memory.

A world with Memory's ceaseless sunshine blest,
The home of happiness—an honest breast.

'I wonder that *Prior* is not more read. One hears little of him among the other men of his day. Yet there are passages in his poems which are very beautiful; for example'—and here Mr. Rogers repeated one or two striking quotations. 'You remember the epigram—'Sure John and I are more than quits?' It is only a clever translation from the French. . . . 'The Castle of Indolence,' said Campbell, 'is unrivalled.' . . . 'But, among the earlier poets, I know of none who gives me so vivid a picture of rural life as the old Scots poet, Alexander Hume.* His description of a sultry summer's day, with the shadows of the trees and shrubs hanging breathless over the pool, and like paintings on the wall, is exquisite.

All trees and simples, great and small,
That balmy leaf do bear,
Than they were painted on a wall,
No more they move or steir, &c.

* * * *

It reminds me of Coleridge's 'Mariner,' where he describes the ships breathlessly shadowed in the water. You remember Coleridge? * * * went with me one

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* The reader may find the poems of this old Scotch bard in Sibbald's Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, vol. iii. pp. 367—397. His poems were printed in 1599. He was the Parson of Logie, second son of Patrick fifth Baron of Polwarth, the lineal ancestor of the family of Marchmont. His poems are dedicated to "Ladie Elizabeth Mal-vill, Ladie Cumrie." One of his younger brothers was Provost of Edinburgh. The time of his death is uncertain. The poem from which Campbell quoted is called "Thanks for a Summer's Day," and is well worthy of being better known.

Calm is the deep and purple sea,
Yea, smoother than the sand;
The waves, that welting wont to be,
Are stable like the land.

So silent is the *cessile* air,
That every cry and call,
The hills, and dales, and forest fair,
Again repeate them all.

* * * *

The herds, beneath some leafy trees,
Amidst the flowers they lie;
The stable ships upon the seas
Tend up their sails to dry, &c.

There is also a poem on the Defeat of the Armada by him worth notice."—Rev.

morning to breakfast with him. We sat for a long time, during which there was no conversation,—Coleridge engrossed the whole; but I was pleased to observe that Mr. * * *'s attention was completely rivetted, and that the time was not irksome. When we came away,—'Well,' I said, 'you were evidently entertained.' 'Yes, but I did not comprehend a sentence of all he said;' and, in fact, such was the case with nine-tenths of all who heard him, and had * * *'s (*we believe Wordsworth's name should be put here*) candour to acknowledge it. . . . . 'You remember the anecdote.' One morning he asked * * * (*C. Lamb*) 'Did you ever hear me *preach?*' 'Why,' answered Lamb,' 'I never heard you do anything else.'—In fact, it was all preaching—no interchange—nothing like conversation.* . . . . Alluding to poetry as a modern drug, Mr. Moore said—'The world wants no *more* poetry.' 'Yes—from Moore,' said a gentleman opposite; at which Mr. M. jocularly observed, that this good thing had been got up by his friend and himself expressly for the occasion. Mr. Sydney Smith was next mentioned. 'Have you heard his last?' 'No—pray let us hear it.' 'A few days ago a vestry meeting was held, at which the question was argued whether they ought to lay down the new *wooden pavement* in front of the Church. . . . . What objection could there be? 'Why, there was the difficulty of getting rid of the old blocks—the expense of the new—in short,' said a leading vestryman, 'I do not see how it is to be accomplished. Mr. Smith must see the difficulty.' 'Not at all, Mr. ——, if yourself and two or three more of the vestry will but *lay your heads together*, the thing 's done.'"†

* * * *

"Speaking one evening of his visit to Paris in 1814, he dwelt with much satisfaction on his having had the honour of escorting Mrs. Siddons through the Louvre, and of meeting John Kemble and her at the house of Madame de Staël. But one night on their way home, after dining there, Kemble and the poet got into a warm dispute about the respective merits of actors and authors. Kemble very kindly offered to introduce him to Talma, whom he praised as the greatest of living men. 'I was piqued,' said Campbell, 'for the honour of my own craft, and told him frankly that I had no great ambition for M. Talma's personal notice; but, if he had any distinguished *author* among his French acquaintances, I should be proud of his introduction.' 'Talma, sir, is my friend,' said Coriolanus, with marked emphasis. 'Yes; but that does not alter the question'—for we were both in a humour to contest the point—'he is not an *author!*' In this way the conversation went on till it came to 'Well, then, you decline my introduction on the ground that—' 'Yes,' I interrupted, 'on the ground that he is an *actor*, not a constructor of dramas.' 'Pardon me, sir, this is personal: the carriage, I fear, is becoming inconvenient for two.' 'Not at

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* At one of these meetings, when Coleridge was holding forth in his transcendent metaphysical monologues, he observed one who sat opposite to him, a stranger, particularly attentive, and whenever Coleridge said anything striking he nodded his head in approbation. Coleridge talked of Plato and his philosophy; the stranger did not speak, but smiled and nodded. "Oh!" said Coleridge to himself, "I have found at last a true philosopher—one who understands the mysteries of my doctrines." Still the stranger kept silence till the meat was removed, and some apple dumplings were put on the table, when he at once broke silence and said, "Ah! them be the jockeys for me!"—Rev.

† Wit is very traditional, and jokes can often exhibit marks of considerable longevity. The one of Sydney Smith, mentioned with applause by Dr. Beattie, of the Vestry and Chapter of St. Paul's putting *their heads* together to produce the *wooden block pavement*, seems to have proceeded from a hint in an older book.—"King Charles the Second coming from Newmarket, through Shoreditch, to London, observing a wall or bank lately made there with *stones*, as is common on that road, bade Rochester, who was in the coach with him, take note of it. 'Aye, sire,' said he, '*the citizens seem to have been laying their heads together* to mend the way against your Majesty came past.'" Another of his celebrated jokes, when he went to Brussels for a *fortnight*, desiring a friend to write to him occasionally, to tell him what was the change of ministry, and *who was on the throne*, &c., may be found in its original in the *Nain Jaune*,—"M. de * * *, las de suivre a Paris toutes les vicissitudes de pouvoirs ephemères, et de gouverneurs d'un jour, s'est retiré depuis quelques mois à sa campagne, où il ne veut même pour lui les journaux, et il s'est contenté de desir a son valet-de-chambre, *Tous les matins, avant d'entrer chez moi, vous irez a la ville, et vous voudriez me dire, qui est ce qui règne.*'"—Rev.

all; but, if you find it so, *you* can alight.' 'Tis my carriage, sir.' 'Oh, very well—I 'll alight; *arrêtez!*' and in alighting the indignant poet turned round, saying, 'This comes of being over-intimate with players!' "

No doubt that both actor and poet were "pleni veteris Bacchi," that poetic source which begets "irasque inimicitiasque" in these irritable races; but it ended well. The next day Campbell, with a *faint recollection of what had happened*, went immediately to Roscius, who was just out of bed; and hearing his name, "Ah! my dear friend, I am very glad to see you. I was just sitting down to ask you to dine with me.' 'To meet Talma, of course.' 'Come and see.' So I went, and a most delightful evening we spent. Not a syllable did he remember of having dropped me like a loose parcel in the mud!"

The latest mention of the Poet we can find room to record is from the account of "Mornings spent with Campbell" about 1820.

"It was on a fine morning in May, that I first called on Campbell. He had offered to act as cicerone, and show me the lions of London; and it was with no small pride and pleasure that I repaired to the spot in Lincoln's Inn Fields. I found on the outer door of his chambers, below the brass knocker, a slip of paper, on which was written this curious announcement:—'Mr. Campbell is particularly engaged, and cannot be seen till past two o'clock.' But, as he had expressly mentioned that I should call between nine and ten o'clock, I resolved to hazard an application. He received me very kindly, and explained that the announcement on his door was intended to scare away a *bore*, who had been annoying him with some manuscripts. The Poet was breakfasting in his sitting-room, which was filled with books, and had rather a showy appearance. The carpet and tables were *littered* with stray volumes, letters, and papers. At this time he was, like Charles Lamb, a worshipper of the great plant; and tobacco-pipes were mingled with the miscellaneous literary wares. A large print of the Queen hung over the fire-place—he drew my attention to it, and said it had been presented to him by her Majesty—he valued it very highly; 'Money could not buy it from me,' he remarked. In another part of the room was the painting of a little girl, with a coarse shawl of network pulled over her head and shoulders—something like Sir Joshua Reynolds's 'Puck.' He seemed to dote upon this picture—praised the arch look of 'the sly little minx,' and showed me the lines he had written upon her. . . . Campbell's library was not very extensive. There were some good editions of the Classics—a set of the *Biographie Universelle*—some of the French, Italian, and German authors; the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and several standard English works—none very modern. . . . . The Poet soon returned from his dressing-room. He was generally careful as to dress, and had none of Dr. Johnson's indifference to fine linen. His wigs were always nicely adjusted, and scarcely distinguishable from natural hair. His appearance was interesting and handsome. Though rather below the middle size, he did not seem little; and his large dark eye and countenance bespoke great sensibility and acuteness. His thin quivering lip and delicate nostril were highly expressive. When he spoke, as Leigh Hunt has remarked, dimples played about his mouth, which, nevertheless, had something restrained and close in it—as if some gentle Puritan had crossed the breed, and left a stamp on his face—such as we see in the female Scotch face rather than the male. . . . . In personal neatness and fastidiousness—no less than in genius and taste—Campbell in his best days resembled Gray. * * * * Campbell said Burns was 'the Shakspere of Scotland'—a lesser diamond, but still a genuine one. Burns, he maintained, had none of the *pawkiness*, characteristic of his countrymen—he was the most un-Scotsmanlike Scotsman that had ever existed. . . . . Some observations were made on the English style of Scotch authors; it was acknowledged by both the poets, that *Beattie** wrote the purest and most idiomatic English of any Scotch author, not even excepting those who had been long resident in England. The exquisite style of *Hume* was warmly praised. 'He was substantially honest too,' said Campbell. . . . Moore, according to Campbell, had the most sparkling and brilliant fancy of any modern poet. . . . . Crabbe was a pear of a different tree. . . . Crabbe was an

* And yet Beattie was not free from Scotticisms; *ex. gr.* in his Discourse on Poetry and Music, part I. c. vii. he has this expression, "We sympathize in some degree even

amazing shrewd man, yet mild and quiet in his manners. One day at Holland House they were all lauding his simplicity —when I was tempted to exclaim—'Yes, simplicity that would buy and sell the whole of you.'"

Upon the whole we must think that Dr. Beattie has executed his voluntary task with success, notwithstanding the unnecessary length to which the biography has extended. He has written as a friend should write,—with a becoming zeal for the character of one whom he knew was worthy of his admiration; dwelling with delight on the finer qualities of his mind and genius; and at the same time, with a delicate and skilful hand, drawing a shade over those failings of which "poor humanity," when clothed in the flesh and blood of a poet, seems forcibly susceptible. Much of all Campbell wrote, and which had cost him so many years of toil, has passed away with the occasion which begat it. His Annals of George the Third, and his Life of Petrarch, and his Biography of Frederick, he can well afford to spare; but a great proportion of his poetical works, and his Specimens of English Poetry, will be permanent and valuable accessions to our literature: * and he will rank high among those sons of genius who, in the commencement of the nineteenth century, have made more splendid additions to the poetry of the country than it has received at any one period since the days of Spenser and Shakspere; and which has shed the same lustre on the throne of Victoria, as it did around that of the "virgin majesty" of her illustrious predecessor.

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with things inanimate. To lose a staff we have long *worn* may affect us!" *Worn* for *used* is a sad blot on the scutcheon of fame for purity of language. Lord Hailes, though a professed philologist, has many of these flowers of the north scattered through his pages; but no one offends more than Dr. Campbell, the author of "The Philosophy of Rhetoric; as—"Rhetoric *holds of* logic by sense."—"We may *warrantly* observe."—"There hath been access to discover."—"Language may contain a pleonism."—"Conjunctions are but the *taches* which unite, &c."—"The method of *individuating* the object."—"I have *digressed* my subject."—"Expedients for preventing the *connexives*." These things are rather unfortunate in a treatise, the design of which is to recommend purity of style and elegance of composition; but perhaps, like "high cheek-bone and red hair," they may be accounted beauties on the *wrong* side of the Tweed. There is a curious instance in Adam Smith (who generally writes both with elegance and force) of a word used in a sense which no English writer would venture on. "It is unnecessary to say how much this prolixness must *elevate* the elegance of all modern language." He means by "elevate," not "heighten," but its opposite, "lower—lessen—take from," from the Latin *elevare*. He also uses the word *dupery*, which is new to East-Anglian ears.—Rev.

* Mr. Murray has very judiciously reprinted Campbell's Specimens, with the Essays (omitting the extracts), in his Family Library, and enriched it with many useful notes by the editor. When we noticed this work lately in our Review we forgot to mention that in a future edition it would be as well to correct the following errata, which we should not mention, but that we read the book carefully, value it highly, and wish to see it in due typographical perfection. Print therefore—

P. 29, original *for* orignal.
P. 125. proclaimed *for* proclained.
P. 135. Melton *for* Multon.
P. 178. Alderton *for* Alderston.
P. 192. T. Pecke *for* Picke.
P. 353. rarius *for* varias.
P. 358. glides *for* glide.
P. 374. Sigonius *for* Vigonius.
P. 387. Sybilline *for* Sybelline.
P. 426. Gorse *for* Goss.

Trifling as these errors are, they are better put right, especially as "the fastidious delicacy of Campbell's taste is proverbial; the fear of a *misprint* would have caused him a sleepless night, and sent him early to the printers in the morning, were it only to alter a letter, or substitute 'these' for 'those.'"—*vide* Life, vol. ii. p. 325.—Rev.

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VIEW OF HIGH-PEAK HILL FROM PEAK HILL, NEAR SIDMOUTH, DEVON.

A DISSERTATION ON THE SITE OF MORIDUNUM, ON THE SOUTH COAST OF DEVONSHIRE. BY PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON.

(With Two illustrative Plates.)

A CONTROVERSY of many years' duration has been pending, amongst those antiquaries who have written on the subject of the disputed site of Moridunum. It ought to be found on the south coast of Devonshire, at a spot situated at the distance of thirty-six Roman miles from Dorchester, and fifteen from Exeter. The classic reader and the historian are aware that at the time of the Romans, Britain was traversed in various directions by four great roads, named respectively, Erming Street, Watling Street, Ikenild Street, and The Foss-way; and that from these principal lines of communication numerous vicinal or lesser ways branched off. In order that we may not swell our subject with irrelevant matter, we will endeavour to confine our remarks to that portion of south-east Devon which lies between Dorchester on the east and Exeter on the west. When Cæsar first landed on our shores he found the native tribes in the practice of certain modes of intrenching and fortifying their positions, resembling, in a great degree, the modes in use two hundred years ago among the Indians of North America,* and in the present day by the savage inhabitants of New Zealand. This species of fortification consisted of earthworks thrown up around their camps, and still further strengthened in some places by stockades or fences. "The Britons call a town," says Cæsar in his Commentaries,† "a wood inclosed about with a ditch and a rampier, made for a place of retreat, when they stood in fear of incursions from the borderers." These strongholds, or towns, or stations, or "camps," as they are termed in popular phraseology, were generally situated for greater security in inaccessible places, such as the summits of conical hills. The remains of numerous such stations are found in almost every county in England in the present day. Some of these are circular in form, some oval, some irregular, and some few quadrangular. It is agreed that those of a quadrangular form were made by the Romans; but that the others owe their origin in most cases to the ancient Britons, but in some instances to the Saxons or the Danes. Roman remains have been found in those that are not quadrangular; but this is accounted for from the fact that those conquerors often found it convenient to occupy the stations out of which they had driven the Keltic tribes.

It has been remarked that, besides the four principal roads, the country was traversed by many lesser ones. These were mostly of very early date. They frequently ran over the ridges of the hills, in order to obtain a command of country; and as they visited the numerous hill-fortresses, their course was often circuitous. Many of our modern by-lanes, and bleak roads over our moors and commons, occupy the lines of these ancient British track-ways. The earliest available notice which we possess on the subject of these old channels of communication is in the Itinerary of Antoninus. This Antoninus was one of the Roman emperors, either Antoninus Pius, or Antoninus Caracalla. It is now generally allowed to have been the latter, who was one of the sons of Severus. The Itinerary is supposed to have been composed either by himself personally, at the time when he was in Britain, or else that it was written under his direction. At all events its authority is unquestioned. In this early topographical work we have a series of journeys laid down in moderately straight lines, crossing the country in different directions, with the ancient names of the various stations along the line, and the number of Roman miles, or mille passuum, between each station.

Besides the Itinerary of Antoninus,

* See Trumbull's History of Connecticut, and Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay, vol. i.

† The Commentaries of Julius Cæsar, of his Warres in Gallia, &c. Translated into English by Clement Edmonds, esquire, Remembrancer of the city of London. 1655. Lib. v. p. 108.

another compilation of a similar nature has come down to us. This is known as the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester. Little is recorded of this personage Richard, except that he was born at Cirencester, lived in the time of Edward the Third, and that he was a monk of Westminster. Only one original copy of his work has been found, and that came to light in Denmark. It has been attempted to throw discredit on the Itinerary of Richard, by intimating that it is merely a transcript of the former; but this injury to the monk must not be too readily allowed. The MS. of Richard is reputed to have been drawn up from the memoirs of a distinguished Roman General; and Dr. Stukeley supposes this illustrious Roman to have been Agricola. "Agricola," says the learned Doctor, "was a young officer, and served under Suetonius in Britain, in Nero's time, A D. 59." And a little further:—"Hence it appears, he had [Agricola had] time sufficient to become fully acquainted with the geography of Britain. A specimen of his knowledge therein, was the map which our Richard of Cirencester copied from."* And again:—"And our Richard of Cirencester in his admirable map of Britannia Romana, which I take to be as old as Agricola's time," &c.† The Itinerary contains eighteen iters, more copious and more exact than what we find in Antoninus; and hence we are encouraged to think that, even allowing he should have copied from Antoninus as much as Antoninus could supply, still he must have drawn the remainder from some other respectable sources. Of the 500 places which he mentions, 150 of them are either new, or else more correctly geographically assigned. This does not look like servile copying. "As he has many places, and one whole province, not in Antoninus," says Dr. Mason, "he does not seem to have been copied from him."‡

In the Fifteenth Iter of Antoninus, that portion of fifty-one miles stretching between Durnovaria (Dorchester) and Isca (Exeter) comprises the field of our investigations. It here says, from Durnovaria to Moridunum thirty-six millia passuum, or miles: from Moridunum to Isca fifteen millia passuum. The difficulty has always been to fix the site of Moridunum. At one period the writers on these topics disputed about assigning the true position of Isca, though it is now hard to conceive how a difficulty on this point should have arisen. This has long been satisfactorily settled; but the more difficult question of assigning a place to Moridunum has been found to present evidence so conflicting as to have baffled the researches of the most industrious inquirers. This station, as quoted above, in the Fifteenth Iter, was thirty-six miles from Dorchester, and fifteen from Exeter. In the Twelfth Iter of Antoninus, one portion of the route traverses the same line; and it is here also laid down—from Durnovaria to Moridunum thirty-six miles; from Moridunum to Isca fifteen. This agreement of figures is valuable in a dispute, as we have before us the testimony of two witnesses. But this is not all. If we refer to the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, we see that one of his Iters likewise traverses the same track. Moreover, the distances are here the same, namely, from Durnovaria to Moridunum thirty-six miles; from Moridunum to Isca fifteen. Thus we have the evidence of three witnesses, all speaking to the same point, and all agreeing with each other. I have a reason for laying stress upon this. Modern antiquaries, in failing to discover a satisfactory place for Moridunum, have declared that both Antoninus and Richard must be wrong in their numbers. But to declare that others are wrong because they cannot make themselves right is a new way of settling a vexed question, and scarcely a fair one. Doubtless the early transcribers committed many and grave errors in some parts of these Itineraries, but I maintain that no error has been committed in the route between Durnovaria or Dorchester and Isca or Exeter. It has been asserted that there must be a "lost station," because none of the known hill fortresses agreed

* The Medallic History of Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, Emperor in Britain. By William Stukeley, M.D., Rector of St. George, Queen Square, &c. Book i. 1757. p. 169.

† Ditto, Book i. p. 176.

‡ Dr. Mason, in Gough's edition of Camden, vol. i. p. cccxxxii.

with the distances laid down.* As I have a hill fortress in reserve, I will shew presently that there was more truth in this idea than might have been suspected. The town of Seaton, on the river Axe, has generally been conjectured to occupy the site of the disputed station, not for any convincing reason whatever, but because, first, no other place on the coast could be at all pointed out; and, secondly, because *Mor-y-dun* in British, Latinised to Moridunum, and Seaton, or Seatown in Saxon, mean the same thing. Thus in the old Keltic, *Mór* signifies *Sea*; *y* pronounced *e*, the article *the* placed after its noun, as it is among the Welsh in the present day; and *dun*, in Welsh, *din* and *dinas*, a hill-fortress or stronghold, together make the Sea Hill town, or town upon a hill by the sea coast. The name of the town at the mouth of the Axe, Seaton, is certainly a very literal Saxonization of *Mor-y-dun*; but this argues nothing, inasmuch as any town on the coast might with equal propriety bear the same name. "Dr. Gale," says Mr. Davidson, in his History of Axminster, "attributes the distinction to Seaton from one circumstance alone, in which, though misinformed, he has been implicitly copied by many subsequent writers. His words are these:—'Mor, Britannis, est Mare; et super Collem (Dunum) juxta mare eminet hoc oppidum; unde et nomen ei tam antiquum, quam hodiernum, Seaton.'"† Davidson, page 52, adds in a note, "This reasoning would apply quite as forcibly to a hamlet called Seatown, on the coast of Dorset, which is within a mile of the Roman military way." *Dun*, *Din*, *Dinas*, in the Keltic dialects is, I believe, universally acknowledged to signify a *hill* fortress; and in commenting on the derivation of Moridunum, as applied to Seaton, the same author remarks:—"This village [Seaton], on the contrary, is seated entirely in a valley, and its distance, both from Dorchester and Exeter, disagrees widely with the Itineraries." In speaking of the modern names of the stations laid down in the Iters of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, at page 51, Davidson writes:—"The modern names are here affixed on the authority of Dr. Gale, supported by Dr. Stukeley, and most of the subsequent writers; but doubts have been more recently entertained of the propriety of the positions given to two of these stations, viz. *Vindogladia* [Wimborn] and Moridunum. The successful researches of the eminent individual [Sir R. C. Hoare] whose work has been so often referred to, and who has done more for the illustration of British and Roman antiquities in this island than any other writer, have induced him to fix the site of the former at Gussage instead of Wimborn. Moridunum has been appropriated to Seaton; but there is abundant reason to agree with some later writers in placing this station at or near Hembury Fort. If Seaton be Moridunum, and the Ikenild Way passed through Axminster, as all the writers agree, a road must have struck off to that place at right angles with its course, which has never been discovered, and is quite opposed to the general direction of Roman military roads. A Roman road, which was in its origin a branch of the British Ikenild, leads, as we shall find, along the coast about a mile from Seaton; but it is devious and narrow, on part of its line, and carries with it no pretensions to a military way." Again, he says:—"According to Horsley on Ptolemy's Geography of Britain, the river 'Alaenus' seems to be the Axe, and 'Alaeni Ostia' Axmouth.‡ Much has been said on the claims of Seaton to the distinction of a Roman station; but no remains are recorded to have been found there, neither does any military way lead to it. As a place of trade it, as well as Axmouth, was probably known to the Romans. Tradition still retains in memory the flourishing state of both these now inconsiderable places; and there can be no doubt that at a former period the harbour at the mouth of the Axe was of much greater importance than at present. This is evidenced by the remains of shipping which have been discovered far above the present

* Sylva Antiqua Iscana.

† The British and Roman Remains in the Vicinity of Axminster, in the County of Devon. By James Davidson. 8vo. 1833. p. 51.

‡ Britannia Romana, by Horsley, p. 264.

high-water mark.* Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry the Eighth, represents Axe Bridge as impassable at high tides. He describes Seaton 'but a mere thing, inhabited by fischar men;' but adds, 'it hath been far larger when the haven was good.'† And this is proved by the fact that, in the reign of Edward the Third, A. D. 1347, when Poole and Lyme furnished four ships to the royal Navy, Seaton was able to provide two vessels with twenty-five men.‡ Some attempts were made to form a harbour here in the reign of Henry the Sixth; for Bishop Lacy, as appears by his Register in the archives at Exeter, on the twenty-first of September, 1450, granted forty days' indulgence to true penitents who should contribute to the works 'in novo portu in littore maris apud Seaton.' Camden mentions that anchors have been found as high up the river as Axminster; but that fact does not prove, as Dr. Stukeley seems to infer, that the sea once flowed to so great a distance up the valley; for it is ascertained that, in earlier ages, the forges were in the forests, and that iron ore was brought by the manufacturers to the woods, which they had bought for the purpose of working it up, as well into anchors as other utensils."§

Speaking of "Morwood's Causeway," a piece of Roman road about a quarter of a mile in length, running nearly north and south over Little Down, near Up-Ottery, he says, page 72,— "The title given to this Causeway is supposed to have indicated its direction to Moridunum, and, as it formed part of a road which led from Taunton to Seaton, it has been used to establish the claims of the latter place to that distinction: but the fact is, that this road subsequently branched off both towards Seaton and to Hembury Fort, and its principal line was undoubtedly to the latter place." Certainly, I must add, the mere fact that Mor-wood and Mor-idunum both begin with *Mor*, does not establish much. The Bishop of Cloyne,‖ in his observations on this piece of road, says:— "The idea of Dr. Mason, that a road bearing to Seaton from Somersetshire is called Morwood's Causeway *(quasi via ad Moridunum)*, is too hypothetical for us to adopt." The evidence thus afforded by etymology cannot be looked upon as conclusive; but let us see what argument in favour of Seaton can be collected from geographical evidence.

The Bishop of Cloyne, in his Dissertation on The British and Roman Roads and Stations, before alluded to, observes,¶ "Soon after the Ikenild Street enters the east borders of Devonshire, it is crossed or joined by a very distinguished Roman road, the Fosse, in its way from Ischalis to Moridunum. Which of these is most proper to be used, is indeed a matter of doubt; for the latter road is so obscure in this part of its course, and the site of Moridunum so difficult to determine, that our best antiquaries have doubts upon the subject; and according as they are led to fix this station at Hembury or Seaton, suppose the Fosse to fall into the Ikenild near the first, or to cross it in its way to the second."

And again,** "It seems," continues the Bishop, "indeed to be allowed, that the distances west of Old Sarum, both in Antonine and Richard, (the latter having probably copied from the former,) are very inaccurate. This, however, by no means affects the situation of Exeter [about which there was once a doubt] which answers to the distance of Isca from Durnovaria, viz. fifty-one miles in Antonine and fifty-three measured; and wherever in this interval we choose to fix Moridunum, (respecting which the numbers are certainly erroneous [?]) it has nothing to do with the present inquiry [the true site of Isca.] Exeter, therefore, from its antiquities, and roads conducting to it, must be allowed to

* Gough's Camden, and Stukeley, Iter vi.

† Leland's Itinerary, v. iii. p. 71, apud Davidson, p. 62, note.

‡ Ditto, and Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, Int. p. lviii.

§ Davidson, p. 63, and Encyc. Antiq. p. 277.

‖ See the article on the British and Roman Roads through Devonshire, contributed by the Bishop of Cloyne to Lysons's Magna Britannia, vol. vi. p. 320. London, Cadell, 1822.

¶ Lysons, ubi supra, p. cccxii.

** Ibid. p. cccxviii.

be a Roman town, and from its near agreement with the Itinerary distance, must certainly have been Isca Damnoniorum." Further on in the same page he writes: "But whatever obstacles may have impeded our antiquaries in determining till lately the situation of Isca, they are trifles compared to the difficulties which still attend our researches on that of Moridunum. This place has been fixed by different respectable authorities at Eggardon, Hembury, and Seaton. Horsley contends for the first of these, in opposition to the numbers in the Itineraries, which, in the western parts, are supposed to be corrupted; besides, however, his disagreement with Antonine (who, in two different Iters, asserts Moridunum to be thirty-six miles from Dorchester and fifteen from Exeter, when Eggardon is only *nine* [!] from the first of these towns, and forty-one from the second) it is to be observed, that the camp at Eggardon is irregular, with no antiquities of any kind found in or near it, looking more like a British than a Roman fortress, and more likely to be the Dunium of Ptolemy (which that geographer places among the Durotriges) than the Moridunum of the Itineraries, if Maiden Castle, near Dorchester, had not still better pretensions to the name of Dunium than either. Hembury has a fairer claim to be considered as Moridunum." And the Bishop then remarks that it agrees with the Iters, and some remains have been found there. In page cccix. he sums up by saying "Seaton is supposed to have been Moridunum by Camden, Musgrave, and Stukeley." And after a further consideration he adds: "I am, therefore, on the whole, inclined, though not without some hesitation, to adopt the opinion of Camden on the subject."

In all this vague speculation (for it is nothing else) the reader will not fail to perceive the maze of incertitude into which these grave writers have waded. Some heedlessly charge others with error because they cannot make themselves right; some are too confident and dogmatical, whilst others express themselves with a diffidence which must at all events claim our respect.

Dr. Musgrave infers that Antoninus and Richard are wrong, and fixes the disputed station at Seaton. Camden says,* "I should suppose, both from distance and etymology, that Seaton was the Moridunum of Antoninus, which he [Antoninus] places between Durnovaria and Isca, if there be no error in the copies, which is called by contraction Ridunum in Peutinger's tables: Moridunum signifying in Britain as Seaton in England, a town on a hill by the sea." But Seaton, as before remarked, is in a valley, and not on a hill, and is ten miles too far east. Hembury Fort is a strong camp at the distance of about fifteen miles from Exeter, and hence it has been pointed at as likely to have been Moridunum; unfortunately for its advocates, Hembury Fort, instead of being on the sea coast, as required, is ten miles inland. Dumpdon is another hill-fortress at about the same distance from the sea, and also near Honiton as well as Hembury Fort; and Sidbury Castle is a large camp at the distance of two miles and a half from the coast at Sidmouth. Each of these has been subject to much speculation. That the remains of an ancient fortress were to be found on the summit of High Peak Hill, two miles south-west from Sidmouth, and actually on the coast, appears never to have been suspected. I am anxious to draw particular attention to this spot, as I think that the discovery of a station here will serve to clear up many perplexities that have impeded the investigations of the curious, and also go far to prove the correctness of the Itineraries of Antoninus and of Richard of Cirencester, despite the charges of error which have been brought against them. I shall come to this immediately.

But some of those who advocate the claims of Hembury Fort have tried to contort the etymology to suit their purpose. Thus, we are told that "the Gaelic Mor, Dun, equally answers to the hill of the moor, as to that of the sea, or Seaton."* This rendering, how-

* Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 37.

† Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dunmonia, p. 96. Note. By W. T. P. Shortt. I could refer to the two works of this author with much more confidence had they been drawn up with the gravity which becomes the subject. They have been com-

ever, appears so constrained as to need no effort at its refutation. Gough, in his edition of Camden,* remarks, "Stukeley, Salmon, and Borlase, agree with Camden in placing Moridunum here [at Seaton.] Baxter puts it at Topsham [!] on account of distance. [Topsham is only *four* miles from Exeter!] Horsley at Eggerton Hill, Dorset, [*nine* miles from Dorchester, instead of thirty-six!] Aggerdun and Moridunum meaning the castle or raised work on the hill." This quotation indeed shews us to what extraordinary lengths these respectable and abstruse authors have gone, and the strange hazards they have made in trying to find a resting place for this itinerant station; but the latest handler of this subject meets the difficulty in a new way. "I think," says he, "there were *two* Môr-y-duns or Moriduna."† I am not aware whether this idea will set the question at rest.

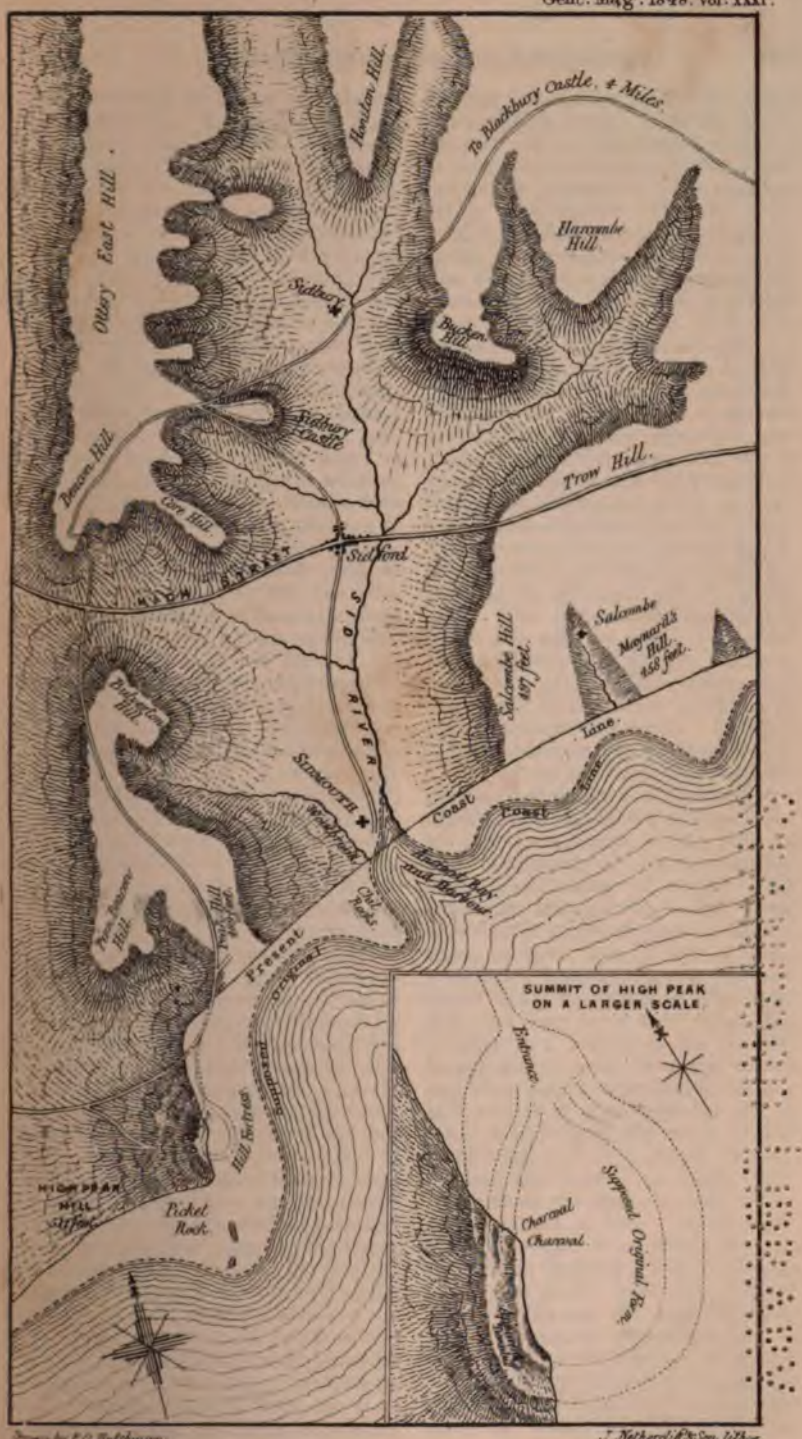
Perhaps I need not pursue the evidence further. I could, without difficulty, refer to many more learned writers, and quote largely from them; but as their evidence would be but circumstantial, and would not elicit anything more conclusive than what I have already adduced, and as I am desirous of not being too prolix where I feel myself limited for space, I shall rather turn to the next division of my task.

And first of all let me call particular attention to the fact that none of these writers, nor any other writers that I am acquainted with, in their endeavours to investigate the site of Moridunum, anywhere allude, even in the most distant way, to the existence of an ancient fortress on HIGH PEAK HILL, NEAR SIDMOUTH. I claim to be the discoverer of this hill-fortress. It is about seven years ago that I made the discovery one day when rambling over the hill, though I had rambled over it times without number before, without having remarked that the ridges of earth maintained any regular forms. Not long after this I communicated the fact to "Woolmer's Exeter and Plymouth Gazette," and the article appeared in that paper on Saturday the 20th of November, 1841. I am not aware that the remains of this fortress had been alluded to by any person before, either in print or otherwise. On referring to the map, it will be seen that the locality is at the required distance both from Dorchester on the one hand, and from Exeter on the other. It also meets the requirements of the etymology,—it is a mor-y-dun, a fortress on a hill by the sea. The waves wash its base, and it rises perpendicularly from the water. The mean of several observations taken on the sands at low water by the Rev. N. S. Heineken and Dr. Radford, M.D. of Sidmouth, give us 511 feet as the perpendicular height of the hill. It approaches to the conical form, inaccessible on the sea side, and difficult of ascent from the side towards the land owing to its steepness; and hence its elevation, its conformation, and its promontorial position, all warrant us in concluding that it was a place of considerable strength and importance. Perhaps it may seem strange that this hill should so entirely have escaped the researches of the many assiduous authors who have given their attention to local antiquities. The hill itself cannot escape notice; it is the works on its summit that have lain unthought of. The fact is sufficiently explained when I observe that it is altogether out of the way of any thoroughfare. Its position is isolated, and there is not a public road of any size or traffic that passes within miles of it. But the chief reason that has caused it to have been so entirely disregarded is, that the greater part of the earthworks and entrenchments that crown its apex have fallen into the sea; segments only on the land side remain. Had the works been more perfect they would probably have been discerned at a distance. But I am told that they are sufficiently clear now that I have pointed them out. The geological structure of this part of Devonshire will easily account for the loss by abrasion which the hill and the whole coast has sustained. The upper members of the new red sand-stone formation run through this district. The

piled in such a careless, rambling, and ill-arranged manner, and are so full of haphazard assertions, that I lament extremely that I cannot quote them as authorities.

* Gough in Camden, vol. i. p. 59.

† Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dunmonia, p. 95.



MAP OF SIDMOUTH, DEVON, AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

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Sidmouth hills are all, on an average, about 500 feet in height, and the lower two-thirds or three-fifths of this is composed of the red marl. The upper two-fifths is a stratum of green sand. This is capped by a bed of flints and yellow plastic clay, being the imperfect traces of the chalk and earlier formations abounding further eastward. The whole substance of these hills is extremely loose and friable, so that the action of rain or frost, succeeded by a change of weather, causes the sea-faces of the cliffs continually to fall away, sometimes hundreds of tons coming down at a time. I have myself seen immense quantities thunder down to the beach after a change of weather. There are traditions in Sidmouth to the effect that, within the memory of man, or of the fathers of persons now living, a field or fields used to exist over that part of the coast immediately westward of the town, where the reef of rocks, known as the Chit rocks, now runs out into the sea. It is declared that a piece of waste ground there was used to beat carpets on, and that vegetables were cultivated on other parts of that promontory where the waves now roll. It is generally understood that so long a point of land projected into the sea over the Chit rocks as to form a deep and sheltered bay opposite the town. Two miles west along the coast, and lying off the extremity of High Peak Hill in the sea, are two detached rocks; the largest, which is nearest to the hill, may be about 100 feet high. It is known by the name of Picket rock, *quasi* Peak-ed rock, as it should seem. There is no question but that within the historical period the hill itself extended outwards to this distance, so as to embody these now isolated rocks within itself. At that time the summit of the hill was sufficiently capacious to allow of the perfect formation of the entrenchments. Nothing now remains except a curved portion of one of the principal aggers on the land side, and the traces of some others towards the eastern verge of the cone. The length of the principal work is above 250 feet. It is thrown up with great boldness, and at its most perfect part it measures fifty feet on the slope. The fosse on the outside is nearly filled up, so as to have the look of a level terrace encircling that portion of the hill which has not fallen away. Near the south-western end of this terrace there is a sunken accumulation of stones presenting the appearance of a tumulus. At the north-eastern extremity of the earthworks there are, as just observed, traces of other aggers outside the large one, thrown up as if to strengthen that particular part. It is here that High Peak Hill approaches to Peak Hill, and it is here that the grand entrance to the fortress seems to have existed. This is not said without reflection. Owing to the falling away of the cliff these hills are more separated now than they were formerly. The dip or chasm between them is wider now than during the British and Saxon periods. I am disposed to think that the hollow between them did not descend lower, or much lower, than the line of junction between the red marl and the green sand. The dip is now considerably below this, and the edge of the cliff has much receded from the sea as it has fallen away. This infers that High Peak Hill is more insulated at present than it used to be. I am led to this opinion, first, from the geological nature of the soil; secondly, from the geographical features of the country; thirdly, from the known action of the sea and the elements on the cliffs in this neighbourhood; and, fourthly, from the pointing of an old road traversing this district. This road, which bears marks of great antiquity, seems to have been a line of communication from the camp on Sidbury Castle Hill to the station on High Peak Hill, and may have been either the Ikenild, or a branch of the Ikenild. It appears to come from the inland end, in the neighbourhood of Bulverton Hill, and as it approaches the cliff it takes a turn from the south to the south-west, and then points directly towards the fortress on High Peak. But it abuts out upon the edge of the precipice, and is lost. About 1,400 feet of its length have fallen into the sea; but on the other side of the chasm, at the foot of the upper cone of High Peak, we discover the other end of it where it comes in. From this point it continues in a westerly course to the village of Otterton, and there crossing the river Otter it probably visited the camp on Woodbury Hill, and then

passed on to Exeter. There are the remains of a branch on the south-western side of the upper portion of High Peak Hill, uniting with it, leading us to the conclusion that there was an entrance to the fortress on that side also. As the acclivities of this hill are not so abrupt on the eastern or Peak Hill side, or, at all events, that they were not originally so abrupt as on the others, it is likely that the position was not considered so impregnable in that locality. It is seemingly for this reason that the outer aggers already mentioned were added. But the fact that one of the entrances existed there may still further account for the repeated earthworks. Besides the commencement of two aggers outside, and concentric with the principal one, there is another ridge beyond them, but which, instead of being parallel, starts away from them and from the centre of the fortress, after the manner of a radius, whilst the intrenchments run as circumferents. This additional work appears to have flanked the entrance, or encircled an outer inclosure.

During the past summer of 1848 I have made frequent and repeated visits to the hill for the purpose of thoroughly examining it, and I have made a survey of the district lying around it. Thus I spent the greater part of the day upon it on September the 13th, 16th, and 28th; October the 6th, 10th, 12th, &c. On the 13th of September I made a discovery that gave me great pleasure. It was the discovery of two strata of charcoal, the remains of what probably had been signal fires, kindled for the purpose of giving intelligence to some of the neighbouring camps. That they were signal fires, and not fires solely used for culinary purposes, I infer from the fact, that they were made on the ridge of the great agger, in an exposed situation. Both strata are near the north-eastern end of the intrenchments. The most easterly stratum is easily got at and examined. The pieces of charcoal which I dug out had a straight grain like fir: they reddened easily when held in the flame of a candle. On the 28th of September I managed to reach the other stratum, which I had before been unable to do. Its edge is laid bare, and it shews a black horizontal line in the sea perpendicular face of the cliff, about two feet and a half from the summit. By lying flat on the grass, and stretching my arm out over, I contrived to pull out a piece of charcoal as large as an egg with my fingers' ends. The grain of this is tortuous, and resembles knotted oak. It should seem that these fires had been lighted on the ridge of the agger, and that, at a subsequent period, the fortifications had been strengthened and heightened by heaping more earth upon them, and thus burying the ashes and charcoal. They have been now exposed to view by the falling away of the cliff. It is worthy of remark, too, that one of these strata (that nearest Sidmouth) is only about a foot below the surface, whereas the other, a few yards from it, is about two feet and a half beneath the turf. This tells us that the fires were not buried at the same time, but that the deepest was buried first; that an interval of time had elapsed; that the fortress was still inhabited; that the fortifications were again repaired; and that then the remains of the other fire were buried. When I first broached my conviction that an ancient station had existed on this hill, I was met by some scepticism; but I think that the recent discovery of these beds of charcoal go far to prove the correctness of my assertions.

Sidbury Castle Hill, two miles and a half north of Sidmouth, is crowned by an ancient camp. This station never seems to have received the consideration which is due to it. I surveyed the top of it on the 21st of last September, and found it of larger size than I had been led to expect. Mr. Shortt* devotes only two lines to it, and those contain two errors. "The camp of Sidbury Hill," says he, "is a small work, consisting of a single embankment and ditch, on the summit of a conical eminence, one flank of which is covered with wood." The first error is, to say that it is a small work, for, by the test of comparison, it is a large one. The second error is, to say that it has but a single embankment, for it has two, with a ditch between them. It is larger than either of the camps at Stoke Hill, Cotleigh Hill, Preston Berry, Cadbury, Blackberry Castle, or

* Sylva Antiqua Iscana, Prelim. Diss. p. 22.

Hembury Fort, the measurements of which he gives. He speaks of "the magnificent Hembury Ford," that "great and mighty circumvallation," the length and breadth of which in feet are 1110 × 300.* The length and breadth of the interior area of the camp on Sidbury Castle Hill are 1440 × 430. But there is one fact that warrants us in thinking that this station was one of permanent occupation. It is this—that, in spite of its being partly detached and isolated, and about the height of the hills on each side of Sidmouth, there are two perennial springs of clear water that rise on its summit. These supply two ponds that are rarely known to fail, even in seasons of the longest drought. It may be remarked, too, that when a well was dug in 1844 at a farm called Whitehouse, lying in the valley nearly 400 feet below, they had to descend seventy feet before they could find water. The principal entrance to this camp seems to have been at its western end. From this point three ancient British trackways branched off; one to Sidbury, and over the hills in an easterly direction towards Blackbury Castle, a distance of four miles; one in a southerly course, two miles and a half to the old harbour of Sidmouth; and the third, taking a south-westerly line on the high land, appears to have visited Beacon Hill—then swept across the valley to Bulverton Hill,—and, after that, gone along the whole length of Peak Hill to the cliff. At this point it has been before mentioned as going to High Peak, Otterton, &c. This road, I am disposed to think, was either the Ikenild Street or a branch of it. Dr. Musgrave speaks of the Ikenild as running "per Sidmouth et Woodbury ad Clist St. George." But there is another road which must not be forgotten whilst we are on the subject of roads. It descends Trow Hill, passes through Sidford, and then goes to Stowford Gate and Exeter. I am not sure whether this line has not a better claim to be laid down as the true Ikenild than any other road I know. That portion of it between Sidford and Stowford Gate is called "High Street." "Street, being a Saxon word," says Mr. S. R. Clerke, "evidently derived from the Latin *Stratum*, we are warranted to conclude that towns designated by such names as Stratford, Stratten, Stratfield, occurring so very frequently in the topography of England, lay in the direction of these military roads."† There is little hazard in concluding that this road is of ancient date, and that it was used by the Romans.

Tradition and our earlier historians both agree in stating that a capacious harbour at one time existed at the mouth of the river Sid, although no vestiges of it remain at present. "From the mouth of the ottery, [otter] the broken shore," says Camden,‡ "runs out to the east by Budley [Budleigh Salterton], Sidmouth, and Seaton, anciently noble harbours, now so choked up by the sea as to have in a manner lost all use." "Sidmouth, a fischar town," observes Leland,§ "with a broke of that name, and a bay six miles west of Seaton." For this "noble harbour" and this "bay" at the mouth of the Sid we now look in vain.

By a reference to the accompanying map, it will be seen that, in addition to the present coast line, I have outside it drawn the probable ancient coast line, as it existed during the British and Saxon period. It has not been drawn without consideration. Where it projects furthest into the sea there are still found sunken reefs of rocks which indicate the former place of the land now lost. The Picket Rocks warrant us in assigning the course of the line to sweep so far out as to include them. With regard to Sidmouth itself, I am disposed to think that the whole of the eastern part of the town is built upon what was formerly the navigable port, or else swampy land extending along the side of the water. It still retains the name of "The Marsh." By an examination of the level of the ground on which the town stands, we may assume that the

* Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Dunmonia, p. 94.

† Vestigia Anglicana, or Illustrations of the more interesting and debateable points in the History and Antiquities of England, &c. by Stephen Reynolds Clerke, 2 vols. 1826. Vol. i. p. 49.

‡ Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 37.

§ Leland, Lib. iii. 41, apud Camden, i. p. 59.

line of houses running from the market place up Old Fore Street and High Street, and out to the Mill, was the line of houses that flanked the shores of the harbour. All east of this line is low and flat, occupying the district of the Marsh; but it will be seen that the level immediately rises from the market place up Church Street, and also behind all the houses on the western side of those two first-named streets. If, then, we assign this district of the Marsh to the ancient harbour, before it was so filled up, as Camden and Leland remark, and if we extend a promontory of land out over the Chit Rocks into the sea on the west of the town, we shall have the sheltered "bay" noticed by Leland, the greater part of a mile in depth. This bay, where shipping could lie in security, was entirely commanded and looked down upon from the camp on High Peak Hill in one direction, and from that on Sidbury Castle Hill on the other. It was within this harbour, near the present mouth of the Sid, that the bronze Centaur was found in 1841.* It was probably lost there out of one of the ships belonging to Carausius, or else it was washed down from the hills into the water.

Whatever may have been the true position of Moridunum, there is one fact that appears to me certain, and that is, that on High Peak Hill there existed a station of strength and importance which, to the best of my information, has been wholly unknown to antiquaries. I am anxious to call their attention to this spot; and now that I have pointed it out I hope they will not fail to give it a thorough examination, and carefully review the arguments that have been brought forward on this vexed question, as well by others as by myself. In the accompanying map I have drawn in dotted lines the size and shape the fortress seems originally to have occupied, guided in so doing by the remains that are still to be found there. If I do not state positively and dogmatically my certain belief that this is the true and long-lost Moridunum, at all events I may say I see no reason why it should not be Moridunum. I should be glad to think that I have vindicated the correctness of the Itineraries, and cleared both Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, or their transcribers, from the accusations of error which have been cast against them. Having said this much, I leave the matter for the consideration of those who may take interest in it, earnestly requesting them to investigate the evidence that has been placed before them.

PETER ORLANDO HUTCHINSON.

THE VISITATION OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 1613. *Edited by Sir* HENRY ELLIS, *K.H., and printed for the Camden Society.*

THERE are few facts in literary history more notorious than that William Camden was Clarenceux king of arms, and that his professional character as a herald was assailed by a self-sufficient and ill-natured member of his fraternity, named Ralph Brooke or Brookesmouth. These circumstances are indeed, in all probability, better known than those of the more vigorous part of his life, when he was engaged as the plodding pedagogue at Westminster school, and the author of a compendious Greek grammar.

It was in the year 1597 that Camden was released from his wearisome labours at Westminster, and at once made Clarenceux, to the natural displeasure of those members of the College of Arms who may have been looking forward to promotion by seniority. This was an act of prerogative which has perhaps been too often repeated at subsequent periods. His friends, we may suppose, considered it justified, as well by his general erudition, as by the services he had already performed to the history of Britain and its noble families.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY adopted its name from respect to the memory of Camden as an Historical author and collector; its objects being akin to

* Engraved in the Gentleman's Maga for June 1843, p. 505.

those with which Camden edited his folio volume of old English historians. But it has been suggested, from time to time, that the Camden Society have done nothing in support of the character of Camden as a herald. To supply this deficiency Sir Henry Ellis has now offered the present volume to the members of the Society; at the same time that he admits that "Camden, in reality, did but little in that capacity for himself."

His Visitations of the Counties in his province were made by deputy: and though he had received a royal commission for that purpose in the first year of James I. there is no visitation made under that authority which bears an earlier date than 1612. But between that year and the death of Camden in 1623, twenty counties were visited by the heralds his deputies: and one of the earliest of them was the county of Huntingdon, to which Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, was sent in the year 1613.

The heralds' visitations do not commence before the reign of Henry VIII. The earliest commission known is that given to Benolte Clarenceux, in 1528-9, empowering him to visit the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, Wilts, Berks, and Stafford. The latest is dated in 1686, but under it some pedigrees were registered so late as 1700, 1703, and 1704. A catalogue of all the Visitations is given in Noble's History of the College of Arms, and another in Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica; but the most useful guide to them is Sir Harris Nicolas's Index of the Heralds' Visitations in the British Museum, where copies of the greater part of them are accessible to the public.

Their primary object was not to record pedigrees, but to regulate the bearing of coat-armour. The pedigrees were placed on record as evidence of the descent of this privilege. According to the words of Camden's commission, the King of Arms and his deputies were empowered to visit his province as often as he judged necessary and convenient, and "to enter in all churches, castles, howses, and other places at his discretion, to peruse and take knowledge, survey, and views of all manner of armes, cognizances, crests, and other devyses of armes of all and singular our subjects, as well bodyes politique as others, within the sayd province, of what dignity or degree, estate, or misterie soever they be, with the notes of their discents, pedigrees, and marriages; and the same to enter of record in a Register Book of Armes." To this conservative function was added the destructive one which authorised the officers in commission "to reverse, pull downe, or otherwise deface, at discretion, as well in cote-armes, helmes, standards, pennons, and hatchments of tents and pavilions, as also in plate, jewells, paper, parchment, windowes, gravestones, and monuments," whatever was found to be "contrary to the antiquity and antient lawes, customes, rules, priviledges, and orders of armes."

Of the exercise of these penal functions various instances are on record, and at the close of the present volume is a copy of the proclamation whereby Nicholas Charles "disclaymed" such as had "presumptuously, and without any good ground or authority, usurped the name and title of Gentlemen,"—they did not venture, like more modern upstarts, to fancy themselves Esquires.

In all respects, the Visitation before us, though like the county itself a small one, affords a good example of the various materials which entered into such a composition. Nicholas Charles was not a mere formal official, but entered with zeal into every source of information connected with his art. His name is worthy to be placed in conjunction with those of Glover and Vincent, the most laborious and intelligent of the fraternity.

It commences with a tricking of the corporate seal of the town of Huntingdon, one of the very few "bodies politique" which the county could boast. Yet this seal scarcely fell within the proper limits of the heralds' commission: for the good townsmen boasted no coat-armour; they contented themselves with a canting, or punning, device, suggested by the name of the place. This was not quite so far-fetched as that of their neighbours of Daventry, who typified themselves by a *Dane* and a *tree;* but a hunter is blowing his horn, and his faithful hounds are as-

sailing the stag. The place, in conformity with this idea, is called the Hunterisdune. *(See the Plate.)*

Nicholas Charles obtained admission to the muniments of some of the families of the county, particularly those of sir Robert Bevill, K.B. of Chesterton, sir Robert Cotton, knt. and bart. of Conington, and sir Thomas Brudenell, knt. and bart. of Dean, and made abstracts of their most important contents, which he placed on record in his visitation register. These are accompanied by many trickings of seals, a few specimens of which we are enabled to give.

When Edmund duke of York was left Regent of the kingdom on Richard the Second's last fatal expedition to Ireland, Sir John Bussy was one of the knights of the king's house who formed his council or ministry, and who became a victim of popular fury at Bristol. It is apparently of this Sir John Bussy that we have a seal (*see the Plate*) from a charter dated in the 15 Ric. II. To another charter of the 10 Hen. IV. is attached the seal of a Sir John Bussy, with this difference, that whilst in the former there are lions sejant as supporters to the helm, in the second these lions are omitted. Now, so little is really ascertained of the earlier laws of heraldry, that it is difficult to say what restrictions were actually in force: but it may be worthy of observation whether Sir John Bussy in king Richard's reign enjoyed any heraldic privileges to which (his son?) in the following reign was not entitled.

Among the charters of Sir Robert Bevill, Nicholas Charles found several of the Waldescheffs, the early lords of Chesterton. This family seems scarcely to have adopted arms; but John Waldescheff, in the 32 Edw. III. used a seal with *three sheaves*, not placed on a shield,

and Beatrix Waldeschef, perhaps his mother, in her free widowhood, had a seal punning twice, in English and in French, on the second syllable of her name.

With respect to the early variations of coat-armour, the seals of three brothers in the 25 Edw. III. are also interesting. John Deneys bore a chevron between three mullets; his brother Thomas differenced the coat by a plain bordure; and Philip the third brother by a bordure engrailed.

ARMED SERVICES

CROPLEY.

PAYNE.

IN DODINGTON CHURCH.

TAYLARD.

ANSTYE.

STREETE.

CHAPELL.

RAYNES.

ESCUDEMORE.

FROM "THE VISITATION OF HUNTINGDONSHIRE,"

Printed for the Camden Society.

Nicholas Charles pursued the objects of his mission in many of the churches of the county, and this species of armorial evidence is alternated with his pedigrees and his abstracts of charters. Church windows, in many places, then really answered the description of

"Storied windows richly dight,"

and the church-notes of our old antiquaries generally relate more to the windows than the monuments.

Indeed, in many instances, such windows were as completely commemorative monuments as those of stone or brass, for they represented persons, and frequently several generations of a family. We are not aware, however, that they were actually substituted for sepulchral memorials; though such a practice has recently been adopted, and that with much propriety, for it will contribute materially to ornament our churches, without at the same time encumbering them, as monumental erections have too often done. In the memorial windows of olden times the inscription Orate pro bono statu, &c. often imports that the parties represented were still living. They were usually represented kneeling, in their cote-armures, what modern writers have generally chosen to term tabards, much in the way that William Taylard and his wife are figured in the opposite engraving. This sketch, however, from the accompanying inscription, we rather imagine to represent the brass plates set into the back of an altar-tomb. The gentleman, who died in 1505, quarters the arms of Chapell, of Gamlingay, co. Cambridge; the lady, who was a daughter and coheir of John Anstye, quarters with her paternal arms those of Streete, Raynes, and Scudamore. The pedigree of Taylarde, at p. 87 of the volume, describes the manner in which those several quarterings were inherited. From the heiress of Taylard they were derived to the Brudenells, and they now form part of the quarterings of the Earl of Cardigan. The inscription to which we have alluded is as follows:—

Will'm' Taylard pariter cum conjuge grata
Elizabeth sibi nupta diu hac latitat vrna.
Mors viuos seperat, seperare cadauera nescit;
Cum Christo viuant, hæc viuit et ille quiescit,
Anno millesimo quintengesimo quoq' quinto
Vita privatur perpetua luce fruatur.

If the herald met with arms in a private mansion he also took notes of them. "In Laurence Farron's house at Sawtrey, in the hall wyndowes," Nicholas Charles found several armorial achievements. Among them were those of two Knights of the Garter, which are shewn in the accompanying Plate. One of these is the coat of Vere quartering Howard, and probably commemorated John Earl of Oxford, K.G. who died in 1513, whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Howard. The other, Or, two lions passant azure, is really the coat of Somerie, but it here stands for Edward Sutton, fifth Lord Dudley, who was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1509 and died in 1532, that family having adopted the arms of Somerie, from whom they inherited the barony of Dudley.

In the south windows of the same hall were six escocheons, each having these arms, Sable, a wolf rampant and in dexter chief point a crescent argent; the third of them impales Dudley. The name of the family to which these achievements belong is not given, nor are we able to supply it.

In the church at Sawtrey was the crest printed in the middle of the Plate, viz. a monk holding a whip formed of many thongs, and thickly studded with knots. This is the present crest of the Stourtons, and appears particularly appropriate to them as constant adherents to the Roman Catholic faith; but it was originally a mere canting device, as they derive it by descent from the family of Le Moigne or Moyne, *i. e.* Monk. A record quoted at p. 78 shews that the Moynes held the manor of Sawtrey of the abbat of Ramsey.

The two large shields at the head of the same plate we have extracted chiefly as examples of the very true and spirited style in which the engravings to this volume have been engraved by Mr. John Cleghorn. Let us draw the reader's attention to the vigour of the cat, the owls, and the otter. Let him admire the good taste of the fess ragulée in the arms of Payne; does it not admirably figure forth the ragged staff, or newly trimmed walking-stick, from which it was evidently derived?

Both these coats were granted by Camden himself, and they denote a

healthy taste in heraldic design during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. as different from the crowded coats of Henry the Eighth's time as from those of George the Third. To appreciate the difference, reference may be made to the arms of Paget Marquess of Anglesey, and Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, on the one hand, and to those of Earl Nelson and Earl Minto on the other.

Of the pedigrees in this Visitation we need only say that they include the families of Cotton, Luke, St. John, Throckmorton, and about sixty more of minor historical fame; and that they conclude with several tables of the highly distinguished house of Wingfield, exhibiting its several branches in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, and Lincolnshire, as well as that of Kimbolton, in the county of Huntingdon.

THE STOWE CATALOGUE.

BY HENRY R. FORSTER.

MR. FORSTER has done a service to art, and deserves the thanks of all who cultivate it in its various and interesting branches, by this very careful, copious, and well-digested Catalogue, and by the manner in which he has enriched it with his curious and learned annotations. We extract the following passage from the preface:—

"The collection of objects of art and *vertu* at *Stowe* is considered to have been one of the most magnificent and extensive ever formed in this country. In *Majolica* or *Raffaelle* ware, and in Dresden and Oriental china, it was peculiarly rich; while of wrought silver, including many exquisite specimens of the *cinque-cento* age (from the designs of Cellini, Fiamingo, and others), it contained a larger proportion than is to be found in any private, or perhaps royal, residence in the kingdom. Some notion of the estimation in which many of the antique articles in wrought silver were held may be inferred from the competition which was excited for the possession of them, and the apparently enormous prices which many of the specimens realised. Large, however, as these prices appear to have been, such is the extraordinary artistical beauty of many of the articles, both in design and execution, that, if they had been disposed of by Messrs. Christie and Manson in London, in the height of the season, they would in all probability have produced still more exorbitant sums. True specimens from the designs of Cellini and Fiamingo are, indeed, so extremely rare, as to warrant much higher prices than they have ever yet brought in this country.

"The collection of Pictures was, on the whole, of a less important character than might have been expected. It included some *chefs d'œuvres* of the old masters; but most of these realised comparatively inadequate prices. Among the portraits were some fine specimens of Holbein, Vandyck, Zucchero, Lely, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.; but those of high quality as works of art formed a small minority of the whole.

"The Marbles and Bronzes, although several of them were antique, and some from well-known chisels, brought, on the average, nothing approaching to their value."

After the preface follows an historical account of the family of Buckingham and Chandos, and another relating to Stowe. The whole work is admirably illustrative of some of the most important and interesting details.

We shall now proceed to make a selection of those which fetched the largest prices, and consequently were of the highest and most important class of art. In reading over the list of the purchasers (exclusive of dealers), we find them pretty equally divided between the nobility and those who have rapidly realised large fortunes in successful speculations, or in great undertakings in trade. Sometimes it is the Marquess of Hertford and Duke of Sutherland, sometimes Mr. Peto and Mr. Grissell. A very little portion seems to have fallen to the possession of the Law or the Church. We see the names of four or five clergymen at the most, and only one single bishop appears as a subscriber to the Catalogue,—so that we may presume there is not much taste or feeling for art among those who sit on the bench, considering the magnitude of their revenues and the nature of their education.

The first day's sale consisted of a portion of ornamental China and the Majolica (or what is improperly called Raffaelle) ware. Of the former portion the two articles which fetched the highest price were Nos. 29 and 43. The first consisted of five Chinese jars, which brought 59*l.* and was bought by Mr. Darby, of Colebrook Dale. The second was a pair of vases of the old Chelsea manufacture, bought by Mr. Morgan, of Hanway Street, for 23*l.* 10*s.* This manufacture was an imitation of, and in some degree an improvement on, the Dresden. The painting was bolder and more picturesque, but the porcelain was inferior. It lasted about a century.

The value of Majolica or Raffaelle ware depends much on its date as well as condition. No. 77, which is described as being in the earliest style, sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* There is a learned dissertation on the history of this ware in Italian, which ought to have been translated into English long ago.

No.		£	s.	d.
101	Three Dresden vases, fetched . . . . . These had subjects from Watteau, and were very handsome.	38	0	0
227	An ebony cabinet, with ormoulu ornaments, &c. fetched . .	93	9	0
240	A tazza, of Limoges enamel, &c.	31	10	0
256	A small table of marqueterie sold for	59	0	0
274	A jewel, designed for a benitoire, of the period of Cellini, formed of a single almandine, with diamonds and turquoise, &c. .	106	1	0
288	The Fonthill Cabinet, with latenar crosses. Mr. Beckford's symbol on it	89	5	0
293	A pair of solid ivory chairs, presented by Warren Hastings to Queen Charlotte	44	2	0
294-5	A toilet table of silver and a toilet glass of the same, presented by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham to the Countess of Shrewsbury, at Avington; bought for Lady Jersey . . .	64 88	1 1	0 0
344	Two pair of Genoa velvet curtains, from the Doge's palace .	84	0	0
367-8	Two cabinets of pietre dure and ormoulu, sold for . .	89 80	5 17	0 0
483	An oviform vase, painted with a battle; a very fine and perfect piece of the Raffaelle ware. See the description in Catalogue .	52	10	0
561	A pier table of various marbles, inlaid with landscapes, from the Doge's palace	157	10	0
567	A malachite table, with mosaics of cupids. The mosaics composed a necklace worn by Madam Murat	73	10	0
570	A pearl nautilus, on a pedestal of ivory, carved by Fiamingo .	67	0	0

The Sevres china was very fine, and sold very high, *ex.:*

630	A coffee cup, in Bleu du Roi	35	10	0
636	A chocolate cup, ditto	47	5	0
639	A salver, painted after Watteau	85	1	0
640	An oval salver, ditto	105	0	0
641	A cistern of Majolica, &c. (very fine)	67	4	0
682	A grand ormoulu lantern, which cost the Duke of Buckingham 400*l.* went to the proprietor of Calverley Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, for	32	12	0
697	The Marine Venus (antique statue), found in excavating the Baths of Agrippa at Rome, bought for the Queen . . .	163	16	0
702	A copy by Trentanova of Canova's statue of the Princess Pauline Borghese	74	11	0
732	A copy of the Mercury of G. di Bologna, the size of the original .	112	0	0
733	The Laocoon, a bronze by Carbonneaux, the size of the antique marble, bought by the Duke of Hamilton . . .	567	0	0
751	A bust of Prior by Roubiliac, bought by Sir Robert Peel for . (This bust had been previously offered to Sir Robert Peel for 30*l.* by a dealer, and refused by him.)	136	10	0
771	Bust of Lord Chatham, bought by Sir R. Peel . . .	28	7	0
772	Bust of Lord Chesterfield, bought by Sir R. Peel . . .	27	6	0
809	A fine table of pietra dura, one of the best specimens in England .	47	5	0
817	A table of malachite; in the centre is a boar hunt, with a face and borders of thyrsi, masks, &c.	136	10	0
861	A table of marqueterie, ormoulu, mother-of-pearl, &c. This and the preceding bought for the Marquess of Hertford . .	188	0	0

No.		£	s.	d.
982	A pair of candelabra, Sevres, Bleu du Roi	246	15	0
1021	An armoire of tortoiseshell, buhl, and ormoulu	210	0	0
1059	A Sevres ewer and basin, &c.	80	17	0
1061	Ditto ditto	52	10	0
1083	A pair of Oriental jars, 52 inches high	122	17	0
1111	State bedstead, made for the Prince and Princess of Wales when they visited Stowe in 1737, &c.	90	6	0
1130	A Persian carpet, the largest ever imported. This is the carpet which the Queen is reported, when she first saw it at Stowe, to have said, "It was offered to me, but I could not afford to buy it." The Duke gave 200*l.*	57	15	0
1146	A cabinet of marqueterie, German, in different coloured woods. (The most superb in this house)	246	15	0
1147	A marqueterie table	183	15	0
1152	A pair of candelabra, Sevres, Bleu du Roi	152	5	0
1240	A white marble vase, with figures	47	5	0
1283	An Etruscan vase, said to have cost 100 guineas at Athens, 24 inches high, brought from Greece by Lord Nugent	24	3	0
1403-4	Two armoires, 10 feet by 5 feet 4 inches	21 19	0 8	0 6
	(These two armoires, on the authority of the Right Hon. T. Greville, *once contained the whole of the Stowe library*. Mr. Greville used to describe, among the reminiscences of his boyhood, the pleasure with which he ransacked their contents.)			
1496	A pier table of porphyry, 5 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 9 inches (This solid slab of porphyry is one of the largest known.)	42	0	0
1503	Two candelabra, formed of branches of lilies, with a group of boys, &c. fetched	199	10	0
283	Equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington (Designed by Cotterell, executed by Garrard.)	104	0	0
323	Napoleon's supper tray, and eight plates	461	5	0
420	An oval cistern of silver, of the time of Queen Anne	330	12	0
442	A superb candelabrum, of silver gilt, with figures	238	13	0
445, 446, 447	Three sets of ice-pails, modelled from the antique vase at Stowe, etched by Piranesi, &c.	320 332 304	12 7 18	0 8 1
456 and 457	Two sideboard vases, &c. cover surmounted by a figure of a cavalier, &c.	622	10	0
596	An ewer and dish, embossed with figures (The sale of this article was remarkable, as it went at the *unprecedented* price of 57*s.* per ounce. It is of Italian manufacture, and of Viani's style.)	232	19	0
634	The magnificent testimonial piece given to the Duke of Buckingham by the agriculturists and tenants of the county was withdrawn. It weighed 2,206 oz. 5 dwts. and was purchased for 772*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* on behalf of the subscribers.			
644	A tankard, carved in ivory, with the triumph of Neptune, &c.	184	16	0
766	"Balfour and Bothwell," a beautiful centre piece executed by Mr. Garrard	327	8	6
	The companion group sold for	248	3	8
768	The death of Sir Bevil Grenville, &c. (This was one of the finest pieces of plate in the collection. It was repurchased by Sir Edward Kerrison, of Oakley Park, Suffolk, for 978*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*)	828	18	1
779 and 780	Two beautiful stands for flowers, one antique (Sir I. L. Goldsmid bid for these, it is said, intending to present them to the Queen; but they were bought by the Marquess of Hertford.)	342	8	6

The twenty-first day's sale commenced the Pictures. "The Collection," says the Catalogue, "contained few or no pictures of what is called *high art*, that is, of the Italian school. The Rembrandts, the Cuyps, the Teniers, and some other works of the Dutch and Flemish schools, were among the best in the collection. There was

also a Salvator Rosa and a Domenichino, which realised under the hammer, the former a thousand, and the latter seven hundred guineas. The Portraits were generally of considerable interest, and some of them were capital specimens of the several masters," &c.

No.		£	s.	d.
51	Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Holbein, bought by the Duke of Sutherland for	50	8	0
55	Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley (Zucchero), bought by Lord Spencer (These pictures are said to have originally represented a Dutch lady and gentleman. They were repainted and christened about ten years since.)	63	0	0
110	Charles I. on horseback, by Thornhill, after Vandyck	53	11	0
280	The celebrated miniature portrait of Charles II. by Cooper, sent by the king in 1651 to Henry Lord Beauchamp, withdrawn from sale and privately valued to Mr. Gore Langton at	105	0	0
289	Henry the Eighth in a rich dress, with hat and feather, by Holbein	94	10	0
290	Queen Mary, by Holbein	70	7	0
291	Queen Elizabeth, by Zucchero	60	18	0
296	Pope, by Richardson	73	10	0
318	Sir Richard Leveson, by Vandyck	65	2	0
338	Countess of Shrewsbury as Minerva, by Lely (Sir Robert Peel)	68	5	0
341	Richard Grenville, Earl Temple, by Sir J. Reynolds	168	0	0
342	Marchioness of Buckingham, with her son the late duke, by Sir Joshua Reynolds	186	10	0
344	The Right Hon. G. Grenville, by Sir J. Reynolds	168	0	0
347	Earl Nugent, by Gainsborough	106	1	0
352	Marquess of Buckingham, his son Richard Earl Temple, and Marchioness, by Sir J. Reynolds	210	0	0
370	Nell Gwynne, by Lely	105	0	0
371	Marquess of Granby, by Sir J. Reynolds	210	0	0
372	Marquis de Vieuville, by Vandyck	220	10	0
380	Minchenden House, Southgate, by Wilson	204	14	0
382*	Wreckers off Calais, by Stanfield	430	10	0
403	Head of Christ, by Carlo Dolce	168	0	0
404	Head of the Virgin, by Carlo Dolce	183	15	0
405	Diane de Poictiers (probably by Primatticcio) (Described as one of the most remarkable in the Collection.)	111	6	0
410	A Negro with bow and arrows, by Rembrandt	263	11	0
432	Sybilla Persica, by Domenichino	724	10	0
435	Burgomaster, by Rembrandt	850	10	0
436	Finding of Moses, by S. Rosa, bought by Lord Ward	1050	0	0
437	Philip baptizing the Eunuch, by Cuyp	1543	10	0
438	The unmerciful Servant, by Rembrandt, bought by the Marquess of Hertford	2300	0	0

We must now conclude our account with a mention of the famous Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, which was bought by the Earl of Ellesmere for £375 15*s*. The account of it, as given in the Catalogue, is as follows:—

"This renowned portrait is presumed to be the work of Burbage, the first actor of Richard the Third, who is known to have handled the pencil. It then became the property of Joseph Taylor, the poet's Hamlet, who, dying about the year 1653, left it by will to Sir William Davenant. At the death of Sir William, in 1663, it was bought by Betterton, the actor, and when he died Mr. Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, gave Mrs. Barry, the actress, 40 guineas for it. From Mr. Keck it passed to Mr. Nicoll, of Minchenden House, Southgate, whose only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married James Marquess of Carnarvon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, from whom it descended in right of his wife, Anna-Eliza, the late Duchess, to the present Duke of Buckingham and Chandos."

The Editor has judiciously appended the opinions of different critics as to the genuineness of this celebrated portrait. Mr. Peter Cunningham thinks it valuable, but doubts its authenticity, and considers it to be a picture painted in the time of the Restoration. Mr. Payne Collier considers that its resemblance to

the Droeshout engraving is apparent, and that it was painted by Burbage, who died in 1618-19. Both these gentlemen agree in saying, "That the picture belonged to Sir William Davenant, to Betterton, and to Mrs. Barry, the actress. This is beyond a doubt." It is also said that the head of Shakspere, prefixed to Rowe's edition of Shakspere, was made from this very portrait. Last comes Mr. Horace Rodd, a gentleman well versed in portraits. He says, "That neither the print of Droeshout, or the Chandos portrait, bear any striking resemblance to the bust on Shakspere's monument at Stratford;" and in this opinion we agree. Secondly, he gets rid of the authority of the verses signed B. J. in the first Folio by saying, they may not be by Ben Jonson; or, if they were, he may not have been a judge of art. Or, lastly, that the lines may be considered as a joke, a palpable joke. Mr. Horace Rodd then enters into a critical analysis of Mr. Boaden's arguments *against* this picture; and he sums up the argument in these words:—

"I have no hesitation in saying, that the Chandos portrait is by the hand of '*Old Cornelius Jasper*,' as Oldys has it. From the time I first saw it, I expressed my opinion that it was by the hand of that master. I see no reason to alter that opinion, as I have not seen the portraits by Burbage of himself and others. If, however, I should find the manner of painting the same as the Chandos head, then I shall set it down, as Oldys has done, to be 'by old Cornelius Jansen, or by Burbage the player,' but not till then. Presuming its pedigree correct, and it is true what Mr. Boaden says, 'There is abundant proof existing that some one painted the picture in his lifetime, and it has always been considered a true resemblance, as it bears marks of having been taken from life, by an artist who painted in this country as early as 1600. It may therefore fairly be said *to be* the portrait for which Shakspere sat. I affirm the portrait to be by an excellent artist of his time.'' Lastly, having gone to Dulwich to see the head of Burbage, painted by himself, Mr. H. Rodd pronounces 'the Chandos head not to be by Burbage.'

For ourselves, we are not at present disposed to mix in the controversy, believing that the same doubt and dispute which has hitherto surrounded it will not be silenced by the new arguments now advanced on either side. The history of the portrait does not pretend to bring anything like absolute proof with it; and the resemblance to the bust, which we think is an indispensable quality in all portraits advancing a claim to be authentic, is such as will admit a great variety of judgment. *Some* weight must undoubtedly be attached to its history; but, after that is allowed, a wide debatable ground will still exist.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 10.

I BEG to submit a few remarks upon the crest of Howard, as now borne by the different members of that family. Without adverting to the more ancient crest of the family, anterior to their great alliance with the Mowbrays, I shall observe that the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Suffolk bear the crest, granted in consequence of that alliance, correctly, viz.: On a chapeau gules, doubled ermine, a lion statant guardant or, ducally gorged argent. The Earls of Carlisle and Effingham, on the contrary, bear the lion ducally crowned, and gorged with a label of three points argent, this being the crest of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, youngest son of King Edward III.

The first Duke of Norfolk of the Howard line, usually known as the "Jockey," bore on his seal the single coat and crest of his ancestor, Thomas of Brotherton, of whom he was a coheir. His son, the second duke, as appears from his garter plate, bore for his arms, quarterly, Howard, Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray, and for his crest the same as that used by his father. On the Parliamentary Roll of the 32 Hen. VIII. these coats are marshalled differently, by placing that of Brotherton in the first quarter. It will be seen, by reference to the garter plate of Henry Duke of Norfolk (1685), that

he, on the other hand, bore the lion ducally gorged, as it is now borne by his successor to the dignity. That this is the correct bearing seems clear from the following grant of King Richard the Second, assuming that the grant in question applies to the Howards as well as to the Mowbrays. The latter family, on succeeding to the great inheritance of Margaret Duchess of Norfolk, adopted the crest of her father, Thomas of Brotherton, as may yet be seen on two of their garter plates. But in the 17th of Richard the Second, that king granted the following crest by an order, which will be found in Rymer, vol. vii. p. 763.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod, cùm dilectus et fidelis consanguineus noster, Thomas, Comes Marescallus et Nottynghamiæ, habeat justum titulum hæreditarium ad portandum, pro Cresta sua, unum Leopardum de Auro, cum uno Labello Albo, qui de jure esset cresta filii nostri primogeniti, si quem procreassemus. Nos, eâ consideratione, concessimus pro nobis, et hæredibus nostris, eidem Thomæ, et hæredibus suis, quòd ipsi, pro differentia in ea parte, deferre possint, et deferant unum Leopardum, et in loco Labelli, unam Coronam de Argento, absque impedimento nostri, vel hæredum nostrorum supradictorum. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die Januarii.

"Per breve de privato sigillo."

From the foregoing grant it is evident that all the males of the family of Howard, establishing their descent from John, the first duke, are only entitled to bear one and the same crest, and that consequently the Earls of Carlisle and Effingham are in error as to the manner in which it is now borne by them, as being in direct contradiction to the aforesaid grant, whereby the leopard, or lion, as now used, with a label, was limited to the Prince of Wales; and the former earl, more especially, inasmuch as the garter plate of his ancestor Henry Earl of Carlisle, in 1756, has the same crest as that of Henry Duke of Norfolk before mentioned.

In conclusion, I may observe, that the following garter plates of the Mowbrays and Howards exhibit some discrepancies, those representing the lion as simply statant being, it must be presumed, the work of ignorant engravers.

1. John Mowbray, Earl Marshal, elected 9 Hen. V., grandson of Margaret Duchess of Norfolk, and son of Thomas Earl of Nottingham, 17 Ric. II. The crest of Thomas of Brotherton, but without the label. The ancient crest of Mowbray is said to have been, on a chapeau, a lion between a pair of dragon's wings.

2. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, grandson of the preceding, elected 12 Edw. IV. The same, but having the label. It was probably omitted by mistake in the previous instance.

3. Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk of that family, elected 2 Hen. VIII. The same as the preceding.

4. William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham, son of the second Duke, elected 1 Philip & Mary. The lion is here given statant instead of statant-guardant.

5. Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, son of the preceding, elected 17 Eliz. The same as 3.

6. Thomas Howard, first Earl of Suffolk, elected 39 Eliz. The lion is statant, and the Scotch augmentation is omitted in the arms.

7. Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, son of the poet, elected 2 Jac. I. The same as the last,—the Scotch augmentation omitted.

8. Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon, elected 4 Jac. I. The same as 5, but the Scotch augmentation omitted.

9. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, elected 1611. For crest, the badge of Arundel, viz. the white horse courant. The Scotch augmentation omitted.

10. Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkshire, elected 1625. The same crest as 8. Scotch augmentation omitted.

11. Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, elected 1628. The same as the last,—Scotch augmentation inserted.

12. Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, elected 1685. The crest as altered according to the grant of Richard the Second.

13. Henry Howard, Earl of Carlisle, elected 1756. The same, but charged with a mullet for difference.

Yours, &c. BLANCHE CROIX.

NOTES IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

(*Continued from p.* 43.)

AN account of *Aspley* may be seen in your Magazine for Jan. 1845.

In *Bletchley* Church,* the only new thing of interest is a barrel organ, of decent though not imposing appearance. The fine works of Browne Willis, which cost 1500*l.* in the aggregate, are still rich, though faded. The chancel ceiling, with the twelve Apostles and the glory at the end, will yield to none of its immediate class in England; the chancel, altar, and gallery screens, Ionic and Corinthian, and pewing of excellent wainscot, may see centuries yet: the careful marbled painting of the pillars and arches is in surprising preservation. Of the pulpit and chancel hangings the velvet is decidedly changed, but the gold fringe is as fresh as yesterday; thus showing that the manufacture then was much better than now. Browne Willis re-cast, and probably added to, the number of the bells, which amount to eight, with a tenor of 20 cwt. of pretty good tone; but the "chimes," which play every third hour, a rare concomitant of a country village, are amongst the best in England. The tower, which he also furnished with good pinnacles, is not unlike the handsome one of Crawley, near Woburn: the churchyard, rather too small, has an avenue of yews, of which the writer never saw another instance; the large old parsonage has been handsomely rebuilt of late years.

It appears, by the local papers, that an annual dinner is held, in memory of Browne Willis, at Fenny Stratford.

Fenny Stratford, in this parish, and that of Simpson, is one of the smallest market towns in England, population about 1000. The market, or some shadow of one, and fairs, remain. Here, also, railway travelling has made a sad difference, but all the houses of entertainment remain, though with diminished receipts, and it bears its reverses "like a gentleman." Canal traffic still exists, and may be improving. The antiquary and picturesque tourist should view a magnificent stack of chimneys on an old house in the cross street leading to Bletchley, exactly "as large as a church tower," and resembling one in the prospect of the place. Last summer the Chapel was slightly damaged by lightning, which injury is now repairing; its neat brick walls and tower with stone mullions, &c. are good specimens of taste 130 years ago. Everything which Browne Willis did, whose remains are interred here, was munificent; the wainscoting, altar-piece, and gallery, are even finer than at Bletchley: the ceiling is painted with the arms of benefactors, panneled, with gilt borders. The beautiful little east window, which, it strikes the writer, might be by Oliver, like that at Northhill, Beds. might laugh at the overloaded† tawdriness lately introduced at Westminster Abbey. The bells are only two, but excellent; and the "tenor" has the boldness to ring the "curfew" in this little place, at eight every evening.

In a notice of Browne Willis, given in Chambers's Journal a few years back, it was said that, although by his large expenses he had reduced his estate from two thousand pounds per annum to one, he was too high-minded to raise the rents of his tenants.—The writer has heard it said, that "he was a mere antiquary,—had no feeling of religion," &c.—but his epitaph here, written by himself, looks much otherwise. "O Christe, soter et judex, huic, peccatorum primo, misericors et propitius esto!"

On the north wall is a table of collections made in neighbouring churches in both counties towards the erection. Woburn was about 4*l.* 10*s.* This chapel was handsomely enlarged for 600*l.* or 700*l.* twenty-five years back.

Simpson Church, one mile north of Fenny Stratford, as Bletchley is south-west, is of singular ichnography. It has a wide nave aisle, and a very slender tower, barely half its width, but rather lofty in the centre; a small chancel, and two small transepts. There is a similar disposition, but with a full-width tower, at Stoke Hammond; also at Sundon, (Beds.) At the west end has

* Engraved in Gent. Mag. for April, 1794.

† Had the marigold window only been filled, or *one* row at least of niches (perhaps never intended to be glazed) spared the bright masses of red, buff, and purple—the maxim *ne quid nimis* would not have been so very much violated.

been a good window, and there are two pretty good ones on the south side; but the interior, which has no gallery, is plain to absolute meanness, and would be much benefited by any little liberality in neat ornament.

This village has some poor cottages. It is pre-eminently "fenny," as the low strands, and rows of poplars with discoloured stems, clearly indicate. A bridge is now very properly erected over the dangerous "ford," which horses sometimes refused, and where Mr. Sibthorpe, a respectable farmer, occupying the whole of the small parish of Walton, was drowned twenty-five years ago. The "old river," running through here to Leighton, I am informed, loses itself in the ground, at the "downfall" as it is termed, near the Dunstable Hills. At Fenny Stratford, before the entrance, is a good, lofty, brick bridge of three arches, one of which is scarcely filled in general, and the visitor wonders of the others, as we read of the Manzanares bridge* at Madrid, "how the plague they got there!" But he might have seen, in October last, the three filled, and the waters rising six feet above their level, over a neighbouring meadow. They "soon rise and soon sink," in this quarter.

Newton Longueville, also I believe termed "Newton in the Clay," two miles west by north of Bletchley, by a dreary road passing the works of the intended Oxford Railway, has a singular old church, the interior of which is little known, as being Norman beyond question. The upper moulding of the arches has been curved so as to resemble pointed; but the arches are round, with zigzag mouldings, and the columns, or some of them, are circular, and have their capitals supported by corbels, at (what may be termed for this occasion) the corners of the columns; a variety seen at St. Anne's, Lewes, Sussex; but, perhaps, in few other places. There are only two arches on each side of the nave, of which the writer has only observed one other instance, at Seaford, which is mentioned in his "Coast of Sussex;" there is, however, a north chancel here, with two pointed arches, as at Bletchley. The windows are all "perpendicular" and neat; the tower not large or high, but containing six fair-toned bells, re-cast from five, tenor 13¼ cwt. The interior is decent; the pulpit cloth of green velvet, a pleasing variety, and the King's Arms in an efficient position in front of the gallery. The singing is rather primitive, in parts, and not bad, but without any instruments.

On the south side of the churchyard is a mansion apparently of some antiquity.

The brief notes with which I beg to conclude, are recorded from former reminiscences of twenty or thirty years back.

Wing, about four miles from Leighton Buzzard, has, in a large and fine church, one of the largest west windows in a tower, often to be seen. [The writer is informed that it has in addition a heavy peal of bells for a village; tenor 30 cwt. or upwards.]

The little original church of *Linslade*, which formerly contained about 100 inhabitants only, has some handsome fittings, and stands in a romantic nook, with a little cliff, wood, and water. [At the "New Town" by the Leighton railway station, containing about 1000 inhabitants, a new church is building, of one aisle; the tower, as often now, somewhat foolishly placed on the north side. It is of brown stone, with good white mullions, &c. and appeared to the writer likely to turn out picturesque.]

Soulbury, a good church of three aisles, but with little remarkable. With the former, this belongs to branches of the Lovat family (not of the northern executed politician).

Walton, of one aisle, neat, modernised. *Woughton on the Green*, respectable, of three aisles. *Great Woolston*, of two. *Little Woolston*, of one; one of the poorest and smallest in the county, with a wooden steeple.

Milton Keynes, or Lower Milton, in rather an aqueous region, rejoicing in another esteemed incumbent of nearly thirty years, of the name of Jones, has a respectable church, with a spacious nave and chancel, and the tower (or some other ancient part of the building) on the north side.

Broughton, one aisle, neat, if not handsome.

Willen, very small, in the patronage of Westminster School; the writer was

* "Which proudly strides with six arches over a stream three feet wide."—*Cumberland's "Nicholas Pedrosa."*

informed, that it has a roof of mahogany, but possibly this was a mistake for some fine kind of wainscot.

Gayhurst, beyond Newport Pagnell, commonly pronounced *Gee*'rst; the little Grecian church adjoining the mansion, engraved by Pennant, very graceful and elegant.

Lathbury and *Haversham* (near Hanslape), two churches of three aisles each, very neat, and similar in appearance. At the latter the south aisle is prolonged, and forms a chapel, in which is a place for the singers. The monument here of Lady Clinton, engraved by Lysons, which is under a cusped ogee arch, is one of the most really elegant, though not diffusely adorned, of its class in England.

Sherrington, near Newport, has three aisles, with a tower in the centre, as at Great Brickhill.

Chicheley, ditto, is built on the plan of St. Peter's, Bedford; a nave and chancel, with a large tower in the centre, without other buildings. An old tale, told elsewhere (as at Hasborn Crawley in Beds) of a cap-full of silver crowns being thrown into a bell whilst the process of casting was going on, is said to have been actually verified here in the case of a Squire Chester, at the mansion just by, who rendered this handsome service to the tenor of six: and is further reported to have had a silken rope made for himself to ring with,—(a better thing, at all events, than the silken halter of Earl Ferrers, and conducing to a healthy exercise, as those who have rung a bell can testify.)

The writer is told by a west countryman that there is a similar case at Plympton, Devon, of no great weight, but beautiful tone, the tenor bearing this inscription, commemorative of some lady, who treasured up silver for this purpose, about, as he believes, the reign of William III.:—

"The reason why I ring so loud,
It is my Lady Catherine Stroud."

Lastly, here, *North Crawley*, about four miles south-east of Newport, has a spacious and fine church, of stately appearance; the clerestory, which is lofty, is particularly fine; the columns of the arches, however, five on each side, being different, rather detract from the effect. It was well repaired, at 600*l.* expense, by the parishioners twenty-five years ago. Its chancel, also, is large, and has a curious and lofty screen, with heads painted on it, at the entrance. The tower is lofty and elegant, with double belfry windows and a leaded spire, and has a commanding aspect, being also situated on ground above the surrounding levels. It contains five sweet-toned bells, tenor about sixteen cwt.

The chancel, dedicated with the church, and a salubrious well in the churchyard, to St. Firmin, was rebuilt in the fifteenth century by a priest named Peter, and bears the following inscription,—

Petrus cancellum tibi dat, Firmine, novellum.
Ut, quum lauderis, Deo, Petri, memoreris.

Thus Englished (for the first time),

Peter, O Firmin, gives thee free
A chancel new and trim,
So, when thou'rt praised, thou'lt mindful be
To pray to God for him.

Yours, &c. J. D. Parry.

Note.—Three typographical errors occurred in the last No.: viz.—Under Little Brickhill, the commencement of the second paragraph should read, "The market was then in existence, as a fair (or the ghost of one) is now."—Wavendon church has *five* bells.—P. 43. col. 1, line 11, *for* "same size," *read* "some considerable size."

PIOZZIANA.—No. II.

(Continued from p. 45.)

"LOCKE tells us that *springs* make little *rivulets*, and those united form *brooks*, which, coming forward in *streams*, compose great *rivers* that run into the sea. Dr. Johnson, whose ideas of anything not particularly large were ever mingled with contempt, asked of one of our sharp *currents* in North Wales, 'Has this *brook* e'er a name?' and received for answer, 'Why, dear sir, this is the river Ustrad!' 'Let us,' said he, turning to his friend, 'jump over it directly, and show them *how an Englishman should treat a Welsh river!*'"

"Mr. Addison has been censured, and not unjustly, for giving the two first epithets to his angel—

Calm and serene he drives the furious blast,

because, says the critic, those words being strictly synonymous, the poet has in this too much celebrated simile been guilty of unpardonable tautology; yet are the words merely misapplied, or rather applied unluckily than ill."

"Natives of Wales are justly charged with promptitude to sudden resentment, while the Portuguese have been observed coolly to study for a moment of future revenge; and I have myself heard General Paoli PRAISE a Corsican for having professed himself contented to die, could he in his last pangs be gratified with seeing his *enemy's agonizing grin!*—That was the very phrase!"

"'Tis very strange, meantime, and to me very unaccountable, that the *streets' cries* should resemble each other in all great towns; but sure I am that *spaz-camin*, with a canting drawl at the end, sounds at Milan like our *Sweep! sweep!* exactly; and the *garçon limonadier* at Paris makes a pert noise, like our orange girls in the pit of Covent Garden, that sounds precisely similar. I was walking one day with my own maid in an Italian capital, and turned short on hearing sounds like those uttered by a London tinker; the man who followed us cried *Casserol*, *casserol d'accomoder*, to the tune of his own brass kettle, just as ours do; and I believe, in a little time, many cities will be more famous for the music and frequency of the cries than London."

"A pretty book I once read when newly published, and have never seen since. It came out three or four-and-thirty years ago, and gained to its author the appellation of *Deformity Hay*. He likewise translated some epigrams of Martial; but for his Essay on Deformity I have inquired in vain." *

* This Essay is republished in Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces, and in Mr. Hay's Works, 2 vols. 4to. 1794. He was born 1695, died 1755. In this Essay "he rallies the imperfections of his own person with much humour." See his Life in Chalmers's Biog. Dict.—REV.

"That power of pleasing universally allowed to the late Lord Chesterfield, who had nothing in his person which at first sight could raise expectation of delight in his society." †

"Our two words, 'to *defy* and to *challenge*,' were not ill exemplified in a very different line of life, when a flashy fellow known about London by the name of *Captain Jasper* some twenty years ago, burst suddenly into the Bedford Coffee House, and, snatching up a hat belonging to some one in the room, cried out, 'Whoever owns this hat is a *rascal*, and I *challenge* him to come out and fight.' A grave gentleman, sitting near the fire, replied, in a firm but smooth tone of voice, 'Whoever does own the hat is a *blockhead*; and I hope we may *defy* you, sir, to find any such fool here.' Captain Jasper walked to the street door, and discharged a brace of bullets into his own head immediately."

"Another set of philosophers held a perpetual degeneration of the human species; and a well-known writer supposes Helen, when Troy was besieged for her sake, to have been at least *eight* feet high; while the Oriental Jews held an opinion that proves *her* much *degenerated*, when they represent Eve, the mother of mankind, so tall, as that, when she lay down to repose herself in the peninsula of Malacca, her heels rested on the island of Ceylon. . . I remember going to see the Marriage of Figaro when I was last in Paris, exactly ten years ago, when a gentleman near me said, 'Eh! comme nous sommes degeneré! on prend tout ça pour l'esprit!'"

† This agrees with other descriptions of Chesterfield's person. George the Second called him "*a dwarf baboon*." Lord Hervey says, "Lord Chesterfield's person was as disagreeable as it was possible for a human being to be, without being deformed. He was very short, disproportioned, thick and clumsily made, had a broad, rough forehead, ugly face, with black teeth, and a head big enough for a Polyphemus." Ben Ashurst called him a *stunted giant*. There was great need of such a person *worshipping the graces*, if he wanted to succeed in society; but certainly the portrait is startling, and comes on us by surprise.—REV.

"A strange thing done many years ago by Grimaldi, a famous grotesque dancer, eminent for powers of this kind (harlequining), at the Mewsgate in London, when, having made a mock quarrel, and stripped himself, as if intending to fight, previously collecting a small circle to see the battle, he suddenly sprung over his antagonist's and spectators' heads, and tumbling round in the air, lighted on his legs and run away—leaving the people to gape. When the well-known Spanish Buffo de Spagna, a Spanish buffoon, was asked what person he thought to be the first *tumbler* in the world, he archly replied, 'Marry, sirs, I am of opinion that it was *Lucifer;* for he tumbled *first*, and tumbled *furthest* too, and yet hurt himself so little with the fall, that he is too nimble for many of us to escape him yet.'"

"*Dubious.*—Much used in conversation till about twenty or thirty years go, when a popular, though paltry, drama, by putting it, ill-pronounced, in a clown's mouth, rendered it ridiculous, and people grew afraid of uttering the word, lest ludicrous ideas should be suddenly excited, and turn as well the laugh against him who spoke by forcing the image of their favourite buffoon on the company. Slight causes will operate on the mere taste of pleasure; yet we may not unreasonably pity the author who is pommelled down thus with a farthing candle, as *I have heard Dr. Goldsmith say* he once saw a man, eminent in strength, treated at an alehouse from anger. The manner of playing the trick I have forgotten; [illegible] strong fellow was made to sub- [illegible]ugh his antagonist had no other [illegible]—and therein consisted the

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[illegible]—Mr. Pope has greatly en- [illegible] the signification of this word, [illegible]aught us to call every thing *dull* [illegible] was not indubitably and pointedly [illegible]ity. This is too much, surely; and, indeed, one find[illegible]ived so only in the Du[illegible]ay on Criticism[illegible]over, a kind of [illegible]avy: *such con-* [illegible]*y called a bore*, [illegible]ome old sports- [illegible]ieve, of a horse that hangs upon his rider's hand with a weight of stupid impulse, as if he would *bore* the very ground through with his hoof."

"*To bear—endure.*—Those seamen who came across the Atlantic with brave Captain Inglefield in an *open boat*, were the weakest twelve of his crew,—the strong ones died of hunger; and it may be remembered that a *woman* came alive out of the black-hole at Calcutta, where so many men perished."

"Foe.—This substantive is, I think, peculiarly energetic, and happily applied in Otway's finest drama. No one who remembers *Barry* can forget the general shudder when he said,—

I've heard how desperate mortals like myself
Have wander'd out at this dread time of night
To meet the *Foe* of mankind in his walk."

"My *sight* grows weak, or my *eye* fails me, is synonymous in common conversation; and Dr. Beattie says, most wisely, that many a philosophical dispute has grown out of the usage of these two substantives, which sometimes may, and sometimes ought not to be used for each other. See the Essay on Truth, 11, 2."—"*I see a strange sight.*"

"*Allegory*—seems to possess herself of an exclusive mode of treating truth by perception of qualities good or bad, 'Giving to airy nothing a local habitation and a name.' The best our English language can afford are dispersed up and down in periodical papers,—Spectator, Adventurer, Rambler. The Visions of Mirza and the Mount of Miseries are incomparable pieces of writing in the first named. The story of Amurath in the second. Wit and Learning, Rest and Labour, are the admirable allegories of *Johnson, who said the last of these, Rest and Labour, was his favourite composition among all that the Rambler contains.* Moore's Female Seducers too is exquisitely pretty; but I heard lately it was not Moore's work, but written by *Broome*, who furnished so many good verses and notes in the translation of Homer's Odyssey."

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, F.R.S., Secretary to the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II.; with a Life, and Notes, by Richard Lord Braybrooke. *The Third Edition, considerably enlarged. Vols. I. and II.* 8vo.

UNDER ordinary circumstances we should scarcely have thought it worth our while to notice the publication of a new edition of a book in every way so well known as Pepys's Diary. It was first published in two lordly quartos —according to the fashion of the day —in 1825. In 1828 it was re-issued in five full-sized octavos. After the lapse of twenty years, this third edition makes its appearance, still further reduced in size, and disfigured by worn-out impressions of some of the plates which ornamented the two former editions, but enlarged by printing for the first time a great variety of passages which were omitted in both the former editions. It was stated by the editor on the publication of the previous editions, that "as Mr. Pepys was in the habit of recording the most trifling occurrences of his life, it became absolutely necessary to curtail the MS. materially, and in many instances to condense the matter; but the greatest care has been taken to preserve the original meaning." This avowal very much displeased the critics. On all hands Lord Braybrooke was condemned for not having given the whole Diary; and Sir Walter Scott, in an article in the Quarterly, not only gave expression to the general feeling in his accustomed bland and courteous manner, but laid down certain general rules applicable to all such cases, which we will venture to quote for the benefit of all present and future editors.

"But when will antiquarian eyes be entirely satisfied with seeing? The idea of a work being imperfect, from whatever cause, the restless suspicion that something has been kept back, which would have rendered the whole more piquant, though perhaps less instructive, will always, in spite of us, haunt the curious indagator after the minute curiosities of literature,—

> That cruel something unpossess'd
> Corrodes and leavens all the rest.

But we will push these observations no farther at present than just to observe, that, when contemporary documents are published for the use of the antiquary or historian, we think the editor will, generally speaking, best attain his purpose by giving a literal transcript of the papers in his hands; whatever falls short of this diminishes, to a certain degree, our confidence in the genuine character of the materials—it is giving us not the actual speech of the orator, but the substance of what was spoken. When there exists no moral reason for suppression of particular passages, we are not fond of abridgments or castrations—especially in cases like the present, where, after all, the matter communicated is not always so interesting as the peculiar mode in which it is told. Nay, even when decency or delicacy may appear on the one hand to demand omissions, it comes to be on the other a matter of very serious consideration in how far such demands can be complied with without actual injustice to the characters handled by the author, the self-supplied key to whose own character and dispositions is thus mutilated and injured." (Scott's Prose Works, xx. 105.)

So far as these remarks do not extend to the vindication of the publication of any thing which is offensive upon the score of indecency, we entirely concur in them. We can conceive it possible that high and important interests may, in extreme cases, render it necessary to publish matter which, generally speaking, is offensive to public taste (for instance, the *comperta* on the visitation of the monasteries in a history of their suppression, or the indictment against Anna Boleyne in a vindication of her innocency); but, as a general rule, we should reject, without hesitation, occasional tainted passages in a work intended for gene-

ral circulation, and would refuse to publish any work in which such passages occurred otherwise than exceptionally. Mere prudish sensibility ought, of course, to be discouraged by every person of manly taste and feeling, but impure passages are worthless as well as injurious. They address themselves to the mere animal portion of our nature, stimulate depraved imaginations, tend to lower the standard of public morals, and, generally speaking, relate to those things which "it is a shame even to speak of."

Lord Braybrooke has in this edition yielded to the general opinion against the mutilation of his MS. "He determined," he says, "to insert in its proper place every passage that had been omitted, with the exception only of such entries as were devoid of the slightest interest, and many others of so indelicate a character, that no one with a well-regulated mind will regret their loss; nor could they have been tolerated even in the licentious days to which they relate." But Lord Braybrooke seems to fear that those who have raised the outcry will be disappointed at the result, and warns them that they must not expect that the passages now printed for the first time will be found to be "of the same historical value as the portions originally published." With all deference to Lord Braybrooke, we think he is mistaken. If it be necessary, in order to constitute "historical value," that the passages alluded to should relate to kings or other public characters, Lord Braybrooke may be partly right; but we entertain a different notion of history. Everything which exhibits the manners and condition of a people,—which lets us into a knowledge of how they lived, and ate and drank, and spent their time,—which tells us what books they read, what sermons they heard, what plays they saw, what pictures they admired, what changes came over their opinions, customs, fashions, or amusements,—is history; aye, and far more important and instructive history than the minutest narrative of the actions of royal or noble persons in which historical writers ever indulged. According to this view, the historical value of Pepys's Diary is infinitely increased in the present edition, for a majority of the new passages relate to incidents in domestic life. And we are not sure that, even upon the other view of what constitutes "historical value," the book is not greatly improved, for many of the new passages relate to persons of celebrity, and many of the passages of that kind which were before published are now to be read for the first time without the strange omissions of words and short sentences which occur continually throughout the former editions —omissions, the reason of which is very difficult to be understood. We will give a few random examples of the kind of passages omitted, and in doing so shall be able to make our readers pretty well acquainted with the new portions of the book.

At the commencement of the Diary there are few omissions. The following is one of the earliest:—

"At Westminster Hall, where Mrs. Lane and the rest of the maids had their white scarfs, all having been at the burial of a young bookseller in the hall." (i. 13.)

A curious memorial of the mourning, or funeral costume, of the time. The stalls which booksellers and other tradesmen were allowed to keep in Westminster Hall remained to a comparatively recent period, and are often alluded to by writers of the last century.

In the following page this account of a wild frolic was omitted:

"I took my wife to Mr. Pierce's (afterwards surgeon to the Duke of York), she in her way being exceedingly troubled with a pair of new pattens, and I vexed to go so slow, it being late. We found Mrs. Carrick very fine, and one Mr. Lucy, who called one another husband and wife, and after dinner a great deal of mad stir. There was pulling off Mrs. bride's and Mr. bridegroom's ribbons, and a great deal of fooling among them that I and my wife did not like. Mr. Lucy and several other gentlemen coming in after dinner, swearing and singing as if they were mad, only he singing very handsomely."

Pepys, who was at that time so much of a puritan as to dislike this frolic of a mock marriage, with the ribbon-snatching which was then one of the customary accompaniments of a bridal feast, soon became less scrupulous. He was then a clerk in some public office, "living lately in the garret." His salary was 50*l.* per annum, and he possessed in savings, as we learn from

an omitted passage dated 29th January, 1659-60, the sum "of 40*l.* and more, which," he continues, "I did not think, but am afraid that I have forgot something." (i. 16.) This was his starting point, and at the end of almost every month he records the gradual increase of his means and fortune. That his manners were at this time as plebeian as his fortune will be inferred by some who find him wagering a pot of ale with a poor woman in the park upon the running of his wife and a female relative. (i. 21.) He went as Secretary to Admiral Sir Edward Montagu, afterwards Earl of Sandwich, in the fleet which brought over Charles II. on his restoration, and this employment was at once the foundation of his future fortune, and the occasion of many interesting entries in his Diary. But the personal portion of many of these entries fell under the pruning-knife which was used in preparing the first edition. For instance, a great part of the diarist's adventures on a little excursion to the Hague is now to be read for the first time; his astonishment at the meanness of a bespoken supper, where "a sallet and two or three bones of mutton were provided for a matter of ten of us, which was very strange;" his visit to the *Grand Salle* where the States sate in council under the shadow of flags taken from their enemies, and "things" were exposed for sale "as in Westminster Hall;" his visit to a bookseller's, where, "for love of the binding," in which our diarist was a great epicure, he bought three books, two of them English. On this journey he lost his "Copenhagen knife," the nature of which perhaps some of our correspondents will explain.

In the same way we are now apprised if not for the first time, at any event far more fully than before, how, upon Pepys's arrival in London after Charles II. had taken possession of the throne and palace of his fathers, his connection with the Earl of Sandwich raised him at once into a person whose good will petitioners sought to gain by all kinds of bribery. His *coup d'essai* in this kind of business dates from within ten days after his arrival in London on the return of the fleet, and whilst his patron the Earl was only on the look-out for a definite appointment for him. At this time he records that a person of the name of Murford showed him five pieces to get a business done for him. Stimulated by the tempting glitter of these wonder-working coins, he writes—"I am resolved to do it." On the day following, a widow lady, more trustful and decorous, gave him "wrapt up in silver 5*l.*" for his good offices with his lord, and he very properly posted off with her immediately to Whitehall, and there gave her the introduction which she sought. The same day brought him a present of a quantity of chocolate from some nameless aspirant, and two days afterwards the friendly act of post-dating a commission produced him five pieces in gold, and a silver can for his wife. This was a clear act of corruption; but his appointments as Clerk of the Acts of the Navy Board and one of the Clerks of the Privy Seal gave him opportunities of doing acts of kindness to official persons, which it was the custom to acknowledge with presents, sometimes in the shape of money, although they often dropped in in other most convenient forms. These are duly chronicled by the minute and accurate diarist; one day he receives "a little black rattoon, painted and gilt," (i. 134,) which Lord Braybrooke thinks to mean probably an Indian rattan cane; then followed a barrel of samphire (i. 137), a cup of *lignum vitæ* (i. 156), a great chine of beef and half a dozen of tongues (i. 165), and these were the parents of numbers that cannot be told. Not the least curious part of the Diary is the evidence which it affords of the way in which Pepys's modesty in these matters wore off in the course of three or four years. At the end of that time his scruples were either entirely forgotten, or were reserved for very great occasions. An instance of both kinds may not be unacceptable.

"Thence home," he writes in July 1664, "and Creed [one of his old Roundhead friends, and a fellow dependant upon Lord Sandwich, to whom Pepys had lately done some friendly turns,] with me, and there he took occasion to own his obligations to me, and did lay down twenty pieces in gold upon my shelf in my closet, which I did not refuse, but wish and expected should have been more. Now I am out of expectation, and shall henceforward know how to deal with him." (ii. 355.)

A few days afterwards he writes—

"Comes Nicholas Osborne, Mr. Gauden's clerk (Mr. Gauden was victualler to the Navy), to desire of me what piece of plate I would choose to have of 100*l.* or thereabouts bestowed upon me, he having order to lay out so much, and out of his freedom with me did of himself come to make this question. I a great while urged my unwillingness to take any, not knowing how I could serve Mr. Gauden, but left it wholly to himself. So at noon I found brought home, in fine leather cases, a pair of the noblest flagons that ever I saw all the days of my life. Whether I shall keep them or no, I cannot tell; for it is to oblige me to him in the business of the Tangier victualling, wherein I doubt I shall not; but glad I am to see that I shall be sure to get something on one side or other, have it which will; so with a merry heart I looked upon them and locked them up." (ii. 357.)

Whether Mr., afterwards Sir Dennis, Gauden got any benefit by his flagons (which were silver gilt) does not directly appear, but within a week after our Diarist had recorded his doubts whether he could in conscience keep so noble a present, we find him contentedly reckoning them among his worldly goods, and concluding a contract for the Tangier victualling in which Mr. Gauden had probably an indirect interest. The contract was given to certain gentlemen who, to Pepys's comfort, agreed to allow him out of their profits the pleasant little picking of 300*l.* per annum. Having concluded this satisfactory arrangement, the next entry in his Diary is the following,—

"31st (Lord's day), up and to church, where I have not been these many weeks."

The flagons figured upon gaudy days on Pepys's sideboard, to the admiration of his guests and his own great exultation, and he shortly afterwards eased his conscience with respect to them by coming to an understanding with Gauden, "because I was doubtful," he writes, "that he meant it as a temptation to me." Gauden, of course, satisfied Pepys's scruples by denying any such evil design; and shortly afterwards he records,—

"Weighed my two silver flagons at Stevens's. They weigh 212 oz. 27 dwt. which is about 50*l.* at 5*s.* per oz; and then they judge the fashion to be worth about 5*s.* per oz. more; nay, some say 10*s.* an ounce the fashion. Sorry to see that the fashion is worth so much and the silver come to no more." (ii. 390.)

By such means rather than by the savings of his official income did Pepys contrive to acquire a handsome fortune in a singularly short space of time, and it is evident from his Diary that the same course of corruption was pursued by every official person who had an opportunity of doing so. Plunder, peculation, and bribery prevailed in every department of the state, and every one made haste to become rich whilst a state of things lasted which was properly regarded as most precarious. Pepys over and over again registers his alarm lest some mishap should bring on another revolution.

The reader of the Diary in this edition will be surprised by occasionally stumbling upon amusing and characteristic domestic incidents very oddly told, and very illustrative of the state of society, but which were probably not thought sufficiently grave and sensible for the first edition. For example,—

"At night good sport, having the girl and boy to comb my head." (i. 127.)

"Major Hart come to me, whom I did receive him with wine and anchovies, which made me so dry, that I was ill with them all night, and was fain to have the girl rise and fetch me some drink." (i. 131.)

"This morning observing some things to be laid up not as they should be by my girl, I took a broom and basted her till she cried extremely, which made me vexed; but before I went out I left her appeased." (i. 160.)

"About the middle of the night I was very ill—I think with eating and drinking too much—and so I was forced to call the maid, who pleased my wife and I in her running up and down so innocently in her smock." (i. 167.)

"Home and to bed, reading myself asleep, while the wench sat mending my breeches by my bedside." (i. 164.)

"Valentine's day. Up early and to Sir W. Batten, but could not go in till I asked whether they that opened the door was a man or a woman, and Mingo [a black servant] who was there answered a woman, which, with his tone, made me laugh; so up I went and took Mrs. Martha for my Valentine (which I do only for complacency), and Sir W. Batten he go in the

same manner to my wife, and so we were very merry." (i. 191.)

"In the afternoon my wife and I and Mrs. Martha Batten, my Valentine, to the Exchange, and there upon a pair of embroidered and six pair of plain white gloves I laid out 40*s* upon her. Then we went to a mercer's at the end of Lombard Street, and there she bought a suit of lute-string for herself; and so home." (i. 192.)

On the same occasion Sir W. Batten sent Mrs. Pepys "half a dozen pair of gloves and a pair of silk stockings and garters, for her Valentine."

"Shrove Tuesday. To Mrs. Turner's, where several friends, all strangers to me but Mr. Armiger, dined. Very merry, and the best fritters that ever I eat in my life. After that looked out a window: saw the flinging at cocks." (i. 195.)

Other items which were excluded from the former editions relate to the diarist's excessive admiration of female beauty. The intense fervour of his far-off adoration of Lady Castlemaine was known to the readers of the former editions, but a multitude of meaner, and to him more accessible, beauties are now shewn to have brought his too susceptible fancy into a willing thraldom. We cannot give many extracts, but a few will exhibit our meaning and the diarist's danger. The first occurs on a visit to Chatham to sell old Admiralty stores:—

"A good dinner, and among other strangers that came, there was a Mr. Allen and two daughters of his, both very tall, and the youngest very handsome, so much as I could not forbear to love her exceedingly, having among other things the best hand that ever I saw. . . The sale being done . . we went to see the Sovereign . . singing all the way, and, among other pleasures, I put my Lady [Batten], Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Hempson, and the two Mrs. Allens into the lanthorn, and I went in and kissed them, demanding it as a fee due to a principal officer, with all which we were exceeding merry, and drunk some bottles of wine, and neat's tongue," &c.

On the day following,—

"We had a fine collation, but I took little pleasure in that, for the illness of the music, and for the intentness of my mind upon Mrs. Rebecca Allen. After we had done eating, the ladies went to dance, and among the men we had I was forced to dance too, and did make an ugly shift. Mrs. R. Allen danced very well, and seems the best-humoured woman that ever I saw. About 9 o'clock Sir William and my Lady went home, and we continued dancing an hour or two, and so broke up very pleasant and merry, and so walked home, I leading Mrs. Rebecca, who seemed, I know not why, in that and other things to be desirous of my favours, [naughty Mrs. Rebecca!] and would in all things shew me respects. Going home she would needs have me sing, and I did pretty well, and was highly esteemed by them. So to Captain Allen's (where we was last night and heard him play on the harpsichon, and I find him to be a perfect musician), and there, having no mind to leave Mrs. Rebecca, I did, what with talk and singing (her father and I), Mrs. Turner and I staid there till two o'clock in the morning and was most exceeding merry; and I had the opportunity of kissing Mrs. Rebecca very often."

Early on the following morning Captain Allen and the young ladies came to Pepys's inn and sang a farewell song or two, taking especial pleasure in "Go and be hang'd—that's twice good-bye," which, we suppose, was a merry glee. Pepys had thus an opportunity of again pleasing himself with Mrs. Rebecca, after which came a sorrowful parting, "and indeed I was a little troubled to part with Mrs. Rebecca, for which God forgive me."

We give the full particulars of this incident, not merely as it illustrates Pepys's interesting foible, but also for the benefit of the wives of official gentlemen. We have no doubt that there are Pepyses and Rebecca Allens even in these enlightened days, although probably few gentlemen now write down particulars so interesting to their wives even under the shelter of short-hand. We ought to add, that Mrs. Rebecca flits across the Diary several times afterwards, but with comparative calmness, Mrs. Pepys being at hand. Rebecca appears once as a bride's-maid, and is most ominously shewn into a pew hung with black (ii. 12); but the omen, like a dream, was to be interpreted by its contrary, for she was married soon afterwards, and within twelve months Pepys met her on the occasion of her being churched of her first child. He records that he very gallantly "kissed her, and her sister, and mother-in-law."

Other similar minor instances occur continually:—

"Called upon Doll, our pretty 'Change woman, for a pair of gloves trimmed with

yellow ribbon to match the petticoat my wife bought yesterday, which cost me 20*s.*; but she is so pretty that, God forgive me! I could not think it too much, which is a strange slavery that I stand in to beauty, that I value nothing near it." (ii. 373.)

"Thence to Clerkenwell church, and there, as I wished, sat next pew to the fair Butler, who, indeed, is a most perfect beauty still; and one I do very much admire for my choice of her for a beauty, having the best lower part of her face that ever I saw all the days of my life." In the afternoon, "away back to Clerkenwell church, and so we walked all over the fields home, and there my wife was angry with me for not coming home, and for gadding abroad to look after beauties." (ii. 383.)

Church was Pepys's especial place for the study of female loveliness:—

"In the afternoon to the French church, where much pleased with the three sisters of the parson—very handsome, especially in their noses, and sing very prettily."

"To Mr. Rawlinson's church, where I heard a good sermon of one that I remember was at Paul's with me—his name Maggett: and very great store of fine women there is in this church, more than I know any where else about us." (ii. 412.)

It is a pity that Lord Braybrooke was not able to tell his readers the name of this attractive church.

Like every body else, Pepys was overwhelmed in the strong tide of intemperance and dissoluteness which set in with the Restoration, but his ambitious soaring, and his fondness for money-getting, kept him ultimately right. After a good many headaches—all duly recorded—he forsook his drunken companions, and the carouses "pottle deep" which, among certain persons, were the only recognised outward signs of loyalty, and strove to regulate his conduct by making vows. He pledged himself to abstain either wholly or in part from certain particular indulgences; but anticipating the strength of temptation and the weakness of resolution, he agreed with himself that certain self-assessed pecuniary mulcts should be paid by him in the event of every particular breach of any of his vows, and a poor-box was bought to receive the fines which he pre-determined to pay. One of his vows was against drinking, another against play-going, and a third against kissing—Mrs. Pepys, of course, excepted. The results are curiously illustrative of the dangers attendant upon the practice of vow-making. The fine became, in Pepys's mind, a sort of fee to be paid upon the enjoyment of the proscribed indulgence, and oftentimes, in order to calm the stings of conscience and yet to save the fine, to obtain the gratification and yet not pay the penalty, the morality of Jesuits and special pleaders was avouched on behalf of the most transparent subterfuges. Pepys ingeniously discovered that drinks composed of several wines with other ingredients were not "wine." He found out that it was no breach of his vow against play-going if he went to the theatre upon the invitation of other people, and did not pay for his own admission. When very hard pressed by inclination, he even went the length of getting one of his clerks to give him an invitation, Pepys himself making the clerk a present of the admission money for both. We have not noticed any subterfuge in reference to kissing, but the following item exhibits the practical operation of his vow under that head:—

"To my uncle Wright's, where the Wrights all dined, and, among the others, pretty Mrs. Margaret, who indeed is a very pretty lady; and though by my vow it costs me 12*d.* a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a couple." (ii. 429.)

The nicety of Pepys's feeling upon conscientious subjects may be judged from the following pretty little example, which Lord Braybrooke's fondness for his hero excluded from the former editions.

"I met Captain Grove, who did give me a letter directed to myself from himself. I discerned money to be in it, and took it, knowing [it?] as I found it to be the proceed of the place I have got him to be,—the taking up of vessels for Tangier. But I did not open it till I came home—not looking into it till all the money was out, that I might say I saw no money in the paper if ever I should be questioned about it. There was a piece in gold, and 4*l.* in silver." (ii. 134.)

Sir Walter Scott commented upon the exquisite limitation of Pepys's tribute of sorrow for Mr. Barlow. "I could be as sorry," records Pepys, "as is possible for one to be for a stranger, by whose death one gets 100*l.* per annum." But surely the Chattertonian

balancing of the passage which now stands immediately before it is even a more singular exhibition of lugubrious *naïveté*.

"This day Sir W. Batten, who hath been sick four or five days, is now very bad, so as the people begin to fear his death; and I at a loss whether it will be better for me to have him die, because he is a bad man, or live, for fear a worse should come." (ii. 431.)

Many similar touches were in like manner excluded from the former editions: for instance, Pepys calls to condole with a father on the death of his son, who had died in France whilst on a tour with some of the sons of the Earl of Sandwich. Pepys reflects upon the event thus—He was a fine gentleman, "and it is no doubt a great discomfort to our young gentlemen his companions in France," which last words were omitted in the former editions. So, when his uncle died, Pepys, who was awoke in the morning with the news, adds to the record,—"So I rose, sorry in some respect, glad in my expectations in another respect," which was in like manner omitted, together with a subsequent memorandum relating to the same event:

"My father and I lay together to-night, I greedy to see the will, but did not ask to see it till to-morrow." (i. 250.)

Similar selfish light-heartedness in reference to the same subject is exhibited in many other grotesque passages, all new; one shall suffice:

"Dined at home with the children, and were merry. My aunt Fenner is upon the point of death." (i. 263.)

Of the personal items omitted out of the former impressions, the following will serve as specimens.

Of Lord Sandwich we are told (i. 119)—

"Dined with my lord, whom I find plainly to be a sceptic in all things of religion, but to be a perfect stoic."

At i. 141, is the following amusing anecdote of Prynne the political martyr:

"Our gentlemen and Mr. Prin dined together. I found Mr. Prin a good, honest, plain man, but in his discourse not very free or pleasant. Among all the tales that passed among us to-day, he told us of one Damford, that, being a black man, did scald his beard with mince pie, and it came up again all white in that place, and continued to his dying day."

At i. 235, we have a glimpse of a celebrated man, and something of a geologist it would seem before geology had come into being.

"To the Rhenish wine-house [in Crooked Lane], and there Mr. Jonas Moore the mathematician to us, and there he did by discourse make us fully believe that England and France were once the same continent, by very good arguments, and spoke very many things, not so much to prove the Scripture false, as that the time therein is not well computed or understood."

One of the triumphs of the Restoration was the burning of a carved head of Oliver Cromwell, probably the figure-head of a ship at Chatham. This great feat was accomplished under the direction of Sir J. Minnes and Sir W. Batten, "with so much insulting and folly as I never heard of, and had the trayned band of Rochester to come to the solemnity." We learn from Pepys, upon the authority of Commissioner Pett, that this act of heroism was well-nigh thrown away, inasmuch as "the head was never made for" Oliver. A similar doubt has been expressed in reference to the barbarous execution done upon Cromwell's body, which (it is well known) was dragged from its repose in Westminster Abbey, and subjected to a variety of inhuman usage. Sorbiere has related that Cromwell had in his lifetime transposed many of the bodies of the kings, and that in that way it has become uncertain whether "the head that is now set up upon a post be that of Cromwell," remarks Pepys, "or one of the kings." Lord Braybrooke remarks that "the discovery of Charles I.'s coffin in 1813 has removed all doubt upon the subject,"—but we do not see how. It has only proved that, if there was any substitution, Charles I. was not the substituted king, which was never suggested.

The following was perhaps thought a little too irreverent, but it is really too good to have been omitted.

"To the Lords' House, and stood within the house while the bishops and lords did stay till the Chancellor's coming, and then we were put out." There the former editions stopped; the present goes on thus: "and they to prayers. There comes a bishop; and while he was rigging

himself, he bid his man listen at the door whereabouts in the prayers they were; but the man told him something, but could not tell whereabouts it was in the prayers, nor the bishop neither, but laughed at the conceit; so went in: but, God forgive me, I did tell it by and by to people, and did say the man said that they were about something of saving their souls, but could not tell whereabouts in the prayers that was." (i. 341.)

On the 2nd October, 1664, occurs the following:

"(Lord's Day). Walked with my boy through the city, putting in at several churches, among others at Bishopsgate, and there saw the picture usually put before the King's book, put up in the church, but very ill-painted, though it were a pretty piece of work to set up in a church."

The picture referred to was no doubt the frontispiece to the *Eikon Basilike*, in which the King is represented kneeling on his left knee, treading on a globe with his right foot, taking up a crown of thorns in his right hand, and looking upwards to a crown of glory which appears in the heavens. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us whether there is any memory of this picture in the parish, or whether such pictures were commonly set up in churches, like those to the memory of Queen Elizabeth.

Pepys adds—

"I intended to have seen the Quakers, who they say do meet every Lord's Day at the Mouth at Bishopsgate, but I could see none stirring, nor was it fit to ask the place."

Either the Editor has here mistaken his MS. and printed Bishopsgate instead of Aldersgate, or Pepys mistook the meeting-place of the Quakers. Their first settled meeting was held in part of an ancient mansion, other part of which was occupied by the inn called the Bull and Mouth. During the hot persecution which the Quakers underwent under Charles II. their meeting at this place was frequently dispersed by force, and their leaders taken off to prison. Finding they still continued to assemble, their house was shut up by authority. The Quakers then assembled in the open street, opposite the meeting-house, and there, in all weathers, exhibited a living example of their doctrine of passive resistance. This was the assembly which Pepys designed to see.

The mention of a possible mistake in this place induces us to inquire whether the person mentioned at p. 146, vol. i. in connection with Lilly and Ashmole, ought not to be *Booker*, and not *Rooker*. The passage is as follows:

"To Mr. Lilly's with Mr. Spong, where well received, there being a club to-night among his friends. Among the rest Esquire Ashmole, who I found was a very ingenious gentleman. With him we two sang afterwards in Mr. Lilly's study. That done we all parted; and I home by coach, taking Mr. Rooker with me, who did tell me a great many fooleries which may be done by nativities, and blaming Mr. Lilly for writing to please his friends and to keep in with the times (as he did formerly to his own dishonour), and not according to the rules of art by which he could not err as he had done."

This looks very like old Sidrophel. At p. 214 of the same volume is a similar mistake of church-stile for church-ale:

"After dinner we all went to the church *stile*, and there ate and drank, and I was as merry as I could counterfeit myself to be."

Lord Braybrooke's note, too, at p. 258, requires revision. Pepys went to a country church, and the minister, impressed with marvellous respect for such an addition to his customary congregation, began the exhortation in the morning service with—"Right worshipful and dearly beloved brethren,"—upon which the Editor notes,—"This takes away the originality of Dean Swift's 'Dearly beloved Roger.'" Not at all: the cases were not alike. In Swift's instance, Roger was the dean's whole congregation. The only parallel example that we ever heard of occurred when the late Archbishop of Canterbury began a service before the Queen (we believe the baptism of the Princess Royal) with—"May it please your Majesty."

The MS. should also be referred to to see whether Pepys found his pew at church decorated with *baize*, or bays, at Christmas 1660, and whether Sir J. Batten's black servant, who is often mentioned, was not termed Mungo, and not Mingo; and to ascertain what is the mistake in the following not

very laudatory notice of a celebrated artist:

"To my office, where we sat, and among other things *had Cooper's tried against Captain Holmes*, but I find Cooper a fuddling troublesome fellow, though a good artist." (ii. 132.)

The extracts we have given will have sufficiently shown that the new edition is not calculated to add to our respect for the diarist. Greatly to the credit of Lord Braybrooke's tenderness for his hero's reputation, but not at all to his lordship's credit as an editor, he interfered on the former occasion, whenever he could do so conveniently, between the reader and the over-open disclosure of Pepys's shorthand. Everything that tended to lessen Pepys's newly-acquired gentility, or to expose too plainly the faults or foibles of his character, was regarded with evident disfavour by his lenient editor. We need not say that this is a kind of editorship which can meet with no favour from us. An editor, like a witness, should tell the truth, and the whole truth, as well as nothing but the truth.

In a future article we shall notice the three volumes which will conclude the work. Every one considered the book valuable before, when maimed and imperfect, but in its present form it is really not only an excellent history of England for the period to which it relates, but is one of the most curious books of confessions to be found in any language or literature. The whole man stands before us: not trimmed and dressed after editorial model, but in his very habit and costume as he lived. We are let into all the secrets of his wardrobe and his dressing-room, his dinner-table and his drawing-room. We know how he rasped his chin with pumice-stone, and thought it a very easy, speedy, and cleanly practice, and, moreover, "genteel," (i. 330, 363); how he cultivated his hair and kept it clean with powder, and at last, in a fit of extravagant hankering to be as fine as his neighbours, went the length of bespeaking a periwig. He watched the object of his admiration whilst in progress as if it had been a ship on the stocks, took his wife to look at it, and held consultations infinite upon its form and fashion. The result must be told in his own words:—

"Home, and by and by comes Chapman the perriwig-maker, and upon my liking it, without more ado I went up, and there he cut off my hair, which went a little to my heart, at present to part with it; but it being over, and my periwig on, I paid him 3*l.* for it; and away went he with my own hair to make up another of; and I by and by went abroad after I had caused all my maids to look upon it, and they conclude it do become me; though Jane was mightily troubled for my parting of my own hair, and so was Besse." (ii. 232.)

Mighty was the fluttering when the periwig was exhibited at his office, at church, and amongst the grandees, but the time for its appearance had been well chosen, and it passed off in unexpected quietness. Much to Pepys's disappointment little was made of it at the office; at church the apparition did not impede the devotions of minister or people; but "the Duke" (every generation has its duke) consoled him by making a remark upon it which is duly registered. (ii. 234.)

The mysteries of all other articles of dress are unfolded to us with equal candour, from his first "silk stockings of light blue," (i. 97,) and his "false taby waistcoat with gold lace," (i. 287,) until "he mounted a bever which cost 4*l.* 5*s.*," (i. 247,) and assumed a lace-band which took his fancy so mightily that he resolved thenceforth lace-bands should be his great expense, (ii. 49,) and finally, until he determined to go like himself, that is, until he flaunted it in satins and velvets with the best, used a muff in winter, and hung at his side a gilt-handled sword, with the use of which he was so little acquainted, that he allowed a dog to fly at him, and actually lost his garters, and narrowly saved his legs, without once thinking of the protective weapon suspended from his girdle. His wife's costume and her domestic management are dwelt upon with equal minuteness. The history of patches and lace veils and ladies' peruques, the ascent from petticoats of cloth to those of flowered satin, lies intermingled with the record of dinners rising gradually from contented bread and cheese (i. 4,) and the venison pasty which was "palpable mutton," until after a little while his

"condition came to allow him" a pullet hashed for supper, and the smoke of his chimney and the groaning of his table on gala days must have astonished even the aldermen his neighbours.

And it is not merely the outward man, the visible and tangible Samuel Pepys, who is here exhibited before us. The very innermost recesses of his little roguish, meddling, vain, fussy, selfish nature are brought out to light so completely, that perhaps no man who ever lived was so entirely exposed to public view. To the secrecy of his short-hand he confided more than goes into the ear of the father confessor, and hence it is that the book is so universally attractive. It is a unique picture of a man's whole nature. Add to this, that it contains most amusing details respecting the public persons and principal events of his time, and no one can wonder at its being popular.

Lord Braybrooke deserves to be thanked for having yielded so judiciously to the demand for a complete edition. If it has been conceded somewhat doubtfully on his part, we are certain that the increased use which he will find made of his book by inquirers upon all kinds of subjects will soon amply reconcile and recompense him.

The Saxons in England; a History of the English Commonwealth till the period of the Norman Conquest. By John Mitchell Kemble, *M.A., F.C.P.S. 2 vols. 8vo.*

IN this striking and very original work, Mr. Kemble has applied all the energies of his vigorous intellect to win from the mass of valuable documents which his philological skill has rendered available to future inquirers, the most important illustrations they afford of the history and polity of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. He who tilled the land and sowed the good seed has, as is most fitting, reaped the first fruits of his own praiseworthy labours. Yet not for himself alone has he garnered in this rich harvest; but for all those among his fellow-countrymen who desire to know the early history of that vigorous race from which it is their honest pride to claim descent—for all those who would learn the origin of those institutions to which, under Providence, we owe the proud position which this kingdom holds among the nations of the world, and the tranquillity which it has enjoyed amidst those political storms which have shattered ancient dynasties, and laid crowns, aye, even triple crowns, low in the dust of the earth.

The six volumes published by authority of the English Historical Society, under the title of "Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici," containing, as they do, upwards of fourteen hundred documents, consisting of grants of kings and bishops, the settlements of private persons, the conventions of landlords and tenants, and the technical forms of judicial proceedings, constitute a noble monument of Mr. Kemble's philological learning, and well-directed spirit of antiquarian research. The "Saxons in England" is a fitting continuation and counterpart to that great work; for it is as enduring a memorial of Mr. Kemble's intimate acquaintance with the true polity of our constitution, and of his talents as a philosophical expounder of our early history and social development.

The history of our earliest institutions has come down to us in a fragmentary form; and in a similar way has it been treated by Mr. Kemble in the two volumes before us, which are but the first instalment of the whole work, and contain a series of chapters, or rather essays, devoted to each particular principle or group of facts.

Mr. Kemble's first book relates to "The Original Settlement of the Anglo-Saxon Commonwealth," and his opening chapter is devoted to an inquiry into the value of the Saxon and Welsh traditions,—meagre accounts, which satisfied the most inquiring of our forefathers, and such as they are were received as the most undoubted truth, and appealed to in later periods as the earliest authentic record of our race. Well, however, does our author remark,—

"The acuter criticism of an age less prone to believe, more skilful in the appreciation of evidence, and familiar with the fleeting forms of mythical and epical thought, sees in them only a confused mass of traditions borrowed from the most heterogeneous sources, compacted rudely and with little ingenuity, and in which the smallest amount of historical truth is involved in a great deal of fable. Yet the truth which such traditions do contain,

yields to the alchemy of our days a golden harvest; if we cannot undoubtedly accept the details of such legends, they still point out to us at least the course we must pursue to discover the elements of fact upon which the myth and epos rest, and guide us to the period and the locality where these took root and flourished."

Having shown in a very rapid sketch the improbability of our earliest records being anything more than ill understood and confused traditions, and stated his conviction that the received accounts of our migrations, our subsequent fortunes and ultimate settlement, are devoid of historical truth in every detail, Mr. Kemble observes,—

"It strikes the inquirer at once with suspicion, when he finds the tales supposed peculiar to his own race and to this island, shared by the Germanic populations of other lands, and with slight changes of locality, or trifling variations of detail, recorded as authentic parts of their history. The readiest belief in fortuitous resemblances and coincidences gives way before a number of instances whose agreement defies all the calculation of chances. Thus, when we find Hengest and Hors approaching the coasts of Kent in three keels, and Ælli effecting a landing in Sussex with the same number, we are reminded of the Gothic tradition which carries a migration of Ostrogoths, Visigoths, and Gepidæ, also in three vessels, to the mouths of the Vistula,—certainly a spot where we do not readily look for that recurrence to a trinal calculation, which so peculiarly characterises the modes of thought of the Cymri. The murder of the British chieftains by Hengest is told *totidem verbis* by Widukind and others of the old Saxons in Thuringia. Geoffry of Monmouth relates also how Hengest obtained from the Britons as much land as could be inclosed in an ox-hide, then, cutting the hide into thongs, inclosed a much larger space than the granters intended, on which he erected Thong Castle, —a tale too familiar to need illustration, and which runs throughout the mythus of many nations. Among the old Saxons the tradition is in reality the same, though recorded with a slight variety of detail. In their story a lapful of earth is purchased at a dear rate from a Thuringian; the companions of the Saxon jeer him for his imprudent bargain, but he sows the purchased earth over a large space of ground, which he claims, and, by the aid of his comrades, ultimately wrests from the Thuringians. To the traditional history of the tribes peculiarly belong the genealogies of their kings, to which it will be necessary to refer hereafter in a mythological point of view. For the present, it is enough that I call attention to the extraordinary tale of Offa, who occurs at an early stage of the Mercian table, among the progenitors of the Mercian kings. This story, as we find it in Matthew Paris's detailed account, coincides in the minutest particulars with a tale told by Saxo Grammaticus of a Danish prince bearing the same name."

But, it may be asked, if Mr. Kemble thus ruthlessly blots out from the opening pages of our national annals these time-honoured traditions, to which we have so long looked with reverence and referred with pride, where are we to look for materials for our early history which shall either exhibit better claims to our belief, or better stand the test of modern criticism? Let us hear what Mr. Kemble has to say upon this point.

"The result of all these inquiries is to guard against plausible details, which can only mislead us. If we endeavour to destroy the credit of traditions which have long existed, it is only to put something in their place, inconsistent with them, but of more value, to reduce them to what they really are; lest their authority should render the truth more obscure and its pursuit more difficult than is necessary; but to use them wherever they seem capable of guiding our researches, and are not irreconcileable with our other conclusions.

"Far less in the fabulous records adopted by historians, than in the divisions of the land itself, according to the populations that occupied it, and the rank of their several members, must the truth be sought. The names of the tribes and families have survived in the localities where they settled, while their peculiar forms of customary law have become as it were melted together into one general system; and the national legends, which each of them most probably possessed, have either perished altogether, or are now to be traced only in proper names, which fill up the genealogies of the royal families. To these local names I shall return hereafter; they will furnish a strong confirmation of what has been advanced in this chapter as to the probability of an early and wide dispersion of Teutonic settlers in Britain."

The remaining chapters of Mr. Kemble's first book are severally occupied with the particular considerations which arise from the contemplation of the progressive development of

the original principle of settlement, prevalent either in England or on the continent, among the nations of Germanic blood. All that we learn of these principles rests upon two main foundations; first, the possession of land; second, the distinction of rank; and the public law of every Teutonic tribe implies the dependence of one upon the other principle, to a greater or less extent. Even as he who is not free can, at first, hold no land within the limits of the community, so is he who holds no land therein not fully free, whatever his personal rank or character may be—consequently these chapters deal with land held in community and severalty; with the nature and accidents of tenure; with the distinctions and privileges of the various classes of citizens, the free, the noble, and the serf; and with the institutions by which a mutual guarantee of life, honour, and peaceful possession, was attempted to be secured among the Anglo-Saxons.

Mr. Kemble's Second Book is entitled "The principles and progress of the Change in England," and we cannot show its nature better than by the following quotation from the opening of his first chapter, "Growth of the kingly power."

"The object of the first book was generally to give a clear view of the principles upon which the original settlement of the Anglo-Saxons was founded. But as our earliest fortunes are involved in an obscurity caused by the almost total absence of contemporary records, and as the principles themselves are not historically developed in all their integrity, at least in this country, many conclusions could only be arrived at through a system of induction, by comparing the known facts of Teutonic history in other lands or at earlier periods, by tracing the remnants of old institutions in their influence upon society in an altered and perhaps somewhat deteriorated condition, and lastly by general reasoning derived from the nature of society itself. This second book is however devoted to the historical development of those principles, in periods where-
[illegible]assess more sufficient record, and
stigation of the form in which,
y series of compromises, our
slowly and gradually unfolded
ill the close of the Anglo-
ay. The two points upon
of the subject more par-
ere, the introduction of
Christianity and the progressive consolidation and extension of the kingly power, and round these two points the chapters of this book will naturally group themselves. It is fortunate for us that the large amount of historical materials which we possess enables us to follow the various social changes in considerable detail, and renders it possible to let the Anglo-Saxons tell their own story to a much greater extent than in the first book."

We had marked many more passages from these instructive and admirably written volumes for extract, but must content ourselves with two. The first, which shows how the victorious invaders settled down into peaceful tillers of the soil, will justify our epithet, "admirably written," and prove that Mr. Kemble does not disdain to lend his history the grace of style.

"On the natural clearings in the forest, or on spots prepared by man for his own uses, in valleys bounded by gentle acclivities which poured down fertilizing streams, or on plains which here and there rose clothed with verdure above surrounding marshes, slowly and step by step the warlike colonists adopted the habits and developed the character of peaceful agriculturists. The towns which had been spared in the first rush of war gradually became deserted and slowly crumbled to the soil, beneath which their ruins are yet found from time to time, or upon which shapeless masses yet remain to mark the sites of a civilization whose bases were not laid deep enough for eternity. All over England there soon existed a network of communities, the principle of whose being was separation as regarded each other; the most intimate union as respected the individual members of each. Agricultural, not commercial, dispersed, not centralized, content within their own limits, and, little given to wandering, they relinquished in a great degree the habits and feelings which had united them as military adventurers; and the spirit which had achieved the conquest of an empire was now satisfied with the care of maintaining inviolate a little peaceful plot, sufficient for the cultivation of a few simple households."

The second, from the interesting chapter entitled "Heathendom," which is rich in varied information for the student of our English Folk-Lore, treats of a mythic personage, whose name is familiar to us all.

"Among the heroes of heathen tradition are Wade, Wilund, and Eigils. All three, so celebrated in the myths and

epos of Scandinavia and Germany, have left traces in England. Of Wada the Traveller's Song declares that he ruled the Helsings; and even later times had to tell of Wade's *boat*, in which the exact allusion is unknown to us: the Scandinavian story makes him wade across the Groenasund, carrying his son upon his shoulder; perhaps our tradition gave a different version of this perilous journey. The names of places which record his name are not numerous, but still such are found, thus Wadanbeorgas, Wadanhlæw. It is otherwise, however, with his still more celebrated son, Weland, the Wieland of German, Völundr of Norse, and Galand of French, tradition. Weland is the most famous of smiths, and all good swords are his work. In Béowulf, the hero, when about to engage in a perilous adventure, requests that if he falls his coat of mail may be sent home, *Welandes geweorc*, either literally the work of Weland, or a work so admirable that Weland might have made it. Ælfred in his Boetius translates *fidelis ossa Fabricii* by 'ðæs wísan goldsmiðes bán Welondes.' Where, as Grimm observes, the word Fabricius (faber) may have led him to think of the most celebrated of smiths, Weland. The use made by Sir Walter Scott of Weland's name must be familiar to all readers of Kenilworth: from what has been said it will appear how mistaken in many respects his view was. The place in Berkshire which even yet in popular tradition preserves the name of *Wayland-smith* is nevertheless erroneously called; the boundary of a Saxon charter names it much more accurately, Welandes-smiððe, *i. e. Weland's smithy*, his workshop. The legend of Weland, identical in many respects with that of the Wilkina Saga and other northern versions, is mentioned in the Cod. Exon. p. 377. Here we find notice taken of his mutilation by Niðaudr, the violence done by him to Bödhildr, and other acts of his revenge, all in fact that is most important in this part of his history. Grimm reminds me that the Wilkina Saga makes Weland the constructor of a wondrous boat, and that the act of the son may thus have been transferred to the father, Weland's boat to Wade."

Mr. Kemble tells us it is his intention to lay before his countrymen the continuation of this history, embracing the laws of descent and purchase, the law of contracts, the forms of judicial process, the family relations, and the social conditions of the Saxons, as to agriculture, commerce, art, science, and literature. After the opinion we have expressed of the great merits of the present volumes, it is scarcely necessary to say how gladly we shall welcome their successors. May we hint that they would be rendered infinitely more popular, and, consequently, more useful in disseminating sound knowledge, if, out of consideration for his numerous readers who are not Anglo-Saxon scholars, Mr. Kemble would always give translations when he quotes documents in that fine old tongue, over which he is so thoroughly master.

The Christian Life; a Manual of Sacred Verse. By Robt. Montgomery, *A.M.*

WE feel that we have no room to do justice to the subject of the volume before us, interesting as it is, or to the elegant poetry by which it is illustrated and adorned. The object of it is to advocate the interests of the Hospital for Consumption, of which the author is one of the committee of management; and a more zealous and able pleader in the cause of afflicted humanity it would be difficult to find. We hope Mr. Montgomery may be induced to give a more detailed account of the institution in the pages of this Magazine, which will be gladly opened for its admission; in the meantime we must mention, that the volume before us is dedicated by permission to the Queen; that its poetical merits are often of a high order—that its subjects are the purest, the noblest, and the highest which can elevate the mind and call forth the genius of the poet, and that Mr. Montgomery has fully met the demands which his voluntary task of love has imposed upon him: our specimens must be most inadequate, as we have said, to the purpose of evincing his skill and mastery in that which is a very difficult province of poetry indeed—we mean the poetry of the lyre—and in which so few have succeeded either in ancient or modern times. Those who know the popularity of Mr. Montgomery's former poems, one of which has reached a twenty-fifth edition, and the others a ninth and eleventh, (proof of popularity greater than that almost of any living poet,) will not be surprised in meeting in the present the same marks of talent which distinguish the others—the whole sanctified by the pure spirit of religious feeling. We have mentioned that the object of the volume is connected with the interests of "the

Hospital for Consumption," and we extract a part of what Mr. Montgomery says on the subject in his Preface. "With grateful pride does he recall his original acquaintance with its noble design, and the first sermon he had the Christian happiness to preach in its behalf. To all who can sympathise with the afflictions of their fellow creatures, it is indeed a matter of high and holy congratulation to know, that this great charity is daily advancing its surpassing claims on the practical benevolence of the empire, and that it promises to attain an unrivalled position in the rank of our national hospitals. It is with an earnest desire to commend the objects, and in some degree, perchance, to enrich its pecuniary resources, that the writer of this volume has assigned by a legal document *one-half of whatever profits may accrue from its circulation in perpetuo to the Hospital for Consumption*; with unaffected candour may he add, that it will afford him an everlasting satisfaction, which time will only serve to increase," &c. We now proceed to make one or two extracts, trusting that our humble introduction will lead our readers to a much fuller acquaintance with the original.

MEDITATIONS AT EVENTIDE.

I love the still romance of lonely fields,
When shading twilight, like a spirit's wing,
Broods o'er the landscape, and the air-tone yields
To the charm'd mind a pensive murmuring.

There, unbeheld by man's intrusive eye,
How exquisite to wind some willow'd path,
And, in the silence of the years gone by,
Feel the soft bliss a sacred memory hath!

When the rude passion of the roaring winds
Louder and louder swells along the sea,
They can be echo'd by tempestuous minds,
Who love reflections of themselves to see.

Or, climb some rock where cloud-born anthems peal,
And hymning thunders all around thee roll,
And, throned in darkness, thou may'st learn to feel
The dread foundations of the human soul.

But wisdom most with tenderness doth dwell;
And silent eve, and solitary spot,
Will clothe remembrance with a lasting spell,
When stern magnificence is all forgot.

So have they felt who in thy realm sublime,
Heroic fatherland of Tell the free!
Helvetia, when they trod thy haunted clime,
And drank the magic that inspireth thee;

There the huge mountains lift their billowy forms,
And glaciers whiten by the gorge's steep;
O'er rocks of icy gloom resound the storms,
And pine-trees rend as on the whirlwinds sweep:

And I have heard the Alpine thunder groan,
Blent with the avalanche's crushing roar,
As though the Lord of Nature left his throne,
For chaos to resume its reign once more!

Darkness and thunder, crag, ravine, and rock,
And precipice that strikes the pilgrim chill,
Send to the o'erawed mind a secret shock,
And with terrific glories memory fill:—

But oh! how often when the stern and wild
Die into sadness, like a tragic dream,
The lov'd impressions of some landscape mild,
In fresh reality still glow and gleam.

The lyric cadence of each choral breeze,
Mix'd with the tinkling cow-bell's pensive tone,
The grazing herd, the chalets bower'd in trees,
And mellow'd calm upon the mountains thrown,

With deep-valed haunts, whose vital beauty made
The heart o'erflow with loveliness profound,
While pine-woods round the curving shores display'd [crown'd.
Their forest-grace, with leafy grandeur

Say, have not these beyond dread storms impress'd [been,
On pure remembrance what thy past hath
And left a magic that serenes the breast,
Like thy hush'd vale, thou unforgot Orsine?
&c. &c.

THE POETRY OF SPRING.

The budding glories of a green-hair'd Spring
Dawn with bright verdure, and wild birds ope their wing,
And sun-born gladness thro' the soft air glows,
While the young breeze with laughing gush o'erflows.

A seeming consciousness inspires the earth,
As tho' the soil were blooming into mirth;
And, like rich blood in some glad creature's veins,
New tides of life are flushing thro' her plains.

Music and motion haunt each vernal bough,
Like living spirits filled with joyance now;
Here lyric tones, there wavelike murmurs rise,
And there the cadence of contented sighs.

Each branch by choral winds is freshly stirr'd,
Each leaf seems chanting like a little bird;
And, such the spirit that empowers the breeze,
It bends with music the compliant trees.

Hark! o'er the pebbles trip yon gurgling streams,
And lisp and laugh like infants in their dreams;
Or else, make liquid stanzas as they run,
In mellow whispers warbled to the sun.

The fairy magic of each new-born flower
Mirrors the charm of Heaven's creative power;
Beauty comes forth, like melody from lyres,
Swept by some hand that poesy inspires.

Look where you may, expressive gleams of youth
Dart thro' the conscience this celestial truth,—
That Christ is working resurrection-life,
And making all things with his fulness rife.

The silken azure of yon ruffled sea,
The wing'd emotions of each bird and bee,
Blent with a chorus of the festal streams,—
All sway the sense, and beautify our dreams.

And when morn reddens, until soft and soon
The golden brightness of unbreathing noon
O'erveils the landscape with a slumbrous light,
Still shall creation yield intense delight.

Let but the heart be spiritually clear,
Let but our soul this God-made earth revere,
And then will something true religion greet
From stars on high to insects at our feet.

For what is Nature but a book divine,
Where Godhead dictates each material line,—
Where each pure object proves Almighty thought,
Forth from its viewless depths to vision [brought?

Alas! for souls, if men baptized can find
Nothing in Nature to accost the mind;
Since all around them, did they read it well,
Bears the high meaning of some holy spell.

Sense cannot see them, but bright angels may
Direct the sunbeams that adorn the day,—
Entone the breeze, and oft at vesper-hour
Close the bent eyelid of each baby flow'r.

Cold Science worships philosophic cause,
And, 'stead of God, reveres vicarious laws,—
Orphans creation of Jehovah's care,
And longs to silence what her scenes declare.

Oh Thou! by whom all senses reign and rule,
Fount of the fresh, the fair, and beautiful!
For ever may thine angel-spring impart
This glorious symbol to our answering heart,—

As wintry Earth her floral garb assumes,
So will the dead, when summon'd from their tombs,
Rise at thy voice in resurrection-dress,
And beam with everlasting loveliness.

THE DYING GIRL.*

Consumption.

A beauty clothes her hectic cheek,
A radiance fills that sunken eye;
But, when her mellow'd accents speak,
They make the sadden'd hearer sigh;
For softer sink they in their cadence far
Than autumn's dying tone beneath some mournful star.

They bore her to that healthful isle
Whose rocks of terraced verdure rise,
And catch the morn's celestial smile,
Responsive to the greeting skies;
And vainly prophesied the island breeze
Would freshen her white cheek and waft away disease.

But there she sicken'd day by day,
In shrinking paleness like a flower;
Yet from her glance there shined a ray
Of almost supernatural power;
With such clear brightness did her eye-balls roll,
That thro' them Fancy saw the lustre of the [soul.

For mother, too, and far-off home,
Her plaintive heart in secret cried;
And backward long'd her soul to roam,
Since in the churchyard, side by side,
Under the green turf, where lov'd sisters lay,
She would her dust might wait the awful Judgment day.

And they behold her once again
In her own room, with placid brow;
So pale, you see each azure vein
Meander thro' her beauty now;
Yet, like a pulse of rosy light at even,
Oft to her faded cheek a crimson flush is giv'n.

Seldom she sighs, but veils within
Much that would grieve fond love to know;
And when some pensive tears begin,
She tries to check their overflow:
Safe in the arms of Jesu rests her soul,
Nor does the early grave with gloom the mind control.

Not for herself, but for the heart
Of love parental she could weep;
And often in her dreams will start,
And make some watching gazer weep,
As faintly thro' her lips there steals a word,
And "Oh, my mother dear!" is like low music heard.

She dies—as beauty ever dies
When sad Consumption finds a tomb;
With brilliance in her deep-set eyes,
And on her face a healthless bloom;—
No harsh transition, but a soft decay,
Like dream-born tones of night, that melt by dawn away.

And now the dying scenes advance
Nearer and nearer to the goal,
For death-gleams in that deepen'd glance
Betray the egress of the soul;
Solemn she is, but no complaining sigh
Breaks from a burden'd heart to think her youth must die.

They wheel her round each garden walk,
Where oft her lisping childhood play'd;
And loved to hear the old nurse talk,
And soothe her when she seem'd afraid;
While danced her ringlets, as she prattled on,
More playful than the birds she lov'd to gaze upon.

She looks as they alone who feel
The *last* of earth before them lies;
While o'er them soften'd memories steal
Which melt the heart into the eyes;
For tree and turret, woods and uplands, all
Back to the dying girl her childish past recall.

Dream-like the hush of twilight floats,
Veiling the lilac bowers around;
While in the air melodious notes
Of soft dejection sweetly sound:
The landscape, like a conscious mourner, seems
To lie in brooding shade, and sadden as it dreams.

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* This poem is inscribed to Philip Rose, Esq. the indefatigable Founder of the Hospital for Consumption.

Now, to her chamber back return'd,
Before the casement calm reclin'd,
Just as the broad horizon burn'd
With the last blush day left behind,—
Her eye was center'd on the dying sun, [run.
Fading like feeble youth, before life's course is

Hush'd is the breezeless air, and deep
The awe around each mourner stealing;
Bend o'er her form, but do not weep;
Death is too grand for outward feeling:
As sinks the sun beneath yon golden sea,
So ebbs her spirit back to God's eternity.

We should have much liked to have quoted the second part, called "The Hospital," but we have already exceeded the limits allowed us by other articles also claiming their share of attention. We cannot, however, refrain from copying a note which Mr. Montgomery has affixed to the first stanza of this poem, which may perhaps arouse the attention, awake the sympathy, and call forth the benevolence of some of our readers.

"The sad eloquence of the following statistics will commend itself to every feeling heart. Of the 60,000 deaths which occur every year in England and Wales from slow and lingering diseases, about 36,000 are probably due to *pulmonary consumption*. *One-ninth*, therefore, of the total mortality at all ages, and more than one-fifth of the mortality of adults, is due to this cause; and as the duration of the disease, taking one case with another, is about two years, it follows that about 72,000 persons are constantly suffering from consumption, being at the rate of *four persons in every thousand of all ages, and eight in every thousand adults.* Again, of the 45,000 deaths occurring every year in the metropolis at all ages, little less than one-fifth of the mortality of adults arises from this fatal disease; and upwards of 11,000 persons, being about one in 170 of the entire population of the metropolis, and more than one per cent. of the adults, are constantly wasting away under the attacks of this lingering malady."

Prayers for the use of all Persons who come to the Baths of Bath for Cure. By Thomas Ken, *D.D. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells: with a Life of the Author.* 12*mo.*

THIS pleasing republication was undertaken by Mr. Markland, the author of "Remarks on English Churches:" at the suggestion of "one who, in her sphere, displays the same active zeal and devotion in the promotion of all that can benefit her fellow-creatures—all that is 'lovely and of good report'—which mark the bright career of her Apostolic Brother in New Zealand." The Editor informs us, that

"A year had scarcely elapsed after Bishop Ken took possession of his see, when he set forth these Prayers, his Exposition of the Church Catechism, and his Directions for Prayer, thus showing his affection and earnest pastoral care of the Flock which the Great Shepherd had committed to his charge.

"Of late years, the present manual has been combined with others of his works, and has not been accessible to the majority of those who would desire to possess it. It has therefore been thought advisable to reprint these Prayers and Exhortations in a separate volume, so as to make them extensively useful to the afflicted, and thus fulfil the pious design of their Author by placing them within the reach of '*All* who come to the Baths for cure.'"

One of the objects in the Bishop's view was relief for the poorer sufferers who resorted to Bath, and who were at that time in a great degree dependent upon the charity of their richer fellow-patients: but, as this claim has been provided for by the Bath General Hospital (founded in 1742), Mr. Markland has made some correspondent omissions in the petitions "for destitute persons unable to avail themselves of the waters *from want of means.*"

Following the prayers are Bishop Ken's hymns, in their original unabridged form; the Morning Hymn consisting of 14 verses, the Evening Hymn of 12, and A Midnight Hymn of 13. Of these it may be safely affirmed that the verses now generally known are much superior to the rest, and that they were altogether much improved by some judicious person who abridged and somewhat modified their composition. Bishop Ken, though he wrote many verses, was but an indifferent poet.

Lastly is appended a brief narrative of the most important events of Bishop Ken's life, accompanied with some account of the proceedings recently taken to commemorate this pious prelate more effectually at the place of his sepulture.

In the observations introductory to this memoir, allusion is made to the original life of Ken by his great-nephew Hawkins, to "brief but very

pleasing memoirs" prefixed to his "Practice of Divine Love" and to his "Manual of Prayers" published respectively by Burns and Parker in 1840; and to the Life prefixed by the Rev. J. T. Round to his recent edition of Bishop Ken's Prose Works: but, it is added, "a Life of Bishop Ken, worthy to be so called, is still a desideratum; it is, however, hoped that this will be supplied at no distant period, by one who has been long engaged in this interesting labour, and who is most competent to execute it successfully." Now, whilst we take no exception to the judgment here awarded to Bishop Ken's past and future biographers, which is no doubt the result of fair consideration, we cannot so easily account for Mr. Markland having wholly omitted to mention the Life of Bishop Ken published by the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles in 1831, in two volumes 8vo. particularly when we know that in addition to its other merits, (on which we do not question a free exercise of opinion,) it had that of containing, for the first time, what Mr. Round now receives the credit of, viz. "several most interesting letters, both from the Bishop and some of his friends." His letters to Bishop Hooper were received by Mr. Bowles from Sir John Mordaunt, and those to Dr. Harbin (not Hartin) from Sir Alexander Malet. Extraordinary as it seems, considering that this book was the work of so eminent an author as Mr. Lisle Bowles, and that it was published not in a corner, but in Albemarle Street, we still are driven to the conclusion, that Mr. Markland has not been aware of its existence. A reference to it will probably answer his question (p. 73) "whence the touching and very minute account of the Bishop's funeral," given by Miss Strickland, was derived. But we may add that it certainly supplies no foundation for Miss Strickland's assertion that "the primacy was meant for him by Queen Anne."

With respect to the architectural embellishments recently made at the place of Bishop Ken's sepulture, we gave some account of what was proposed in our Magazine for Feb. 1845, when they were first undertaken; and we are now happy to add a description of the works which have been accomplished, at once to do honour to the good Bishop's memory, and to serve that sacred cause which he had ever nearest at heart. The funds raised have been chiefly devoted to the chancel of the church of Frome.

"Under the superintendence of the diocesan architect, Mr. Ferrey, a new oak roof, formed to the original pitch, with hammer-beam principals, has supplanted the former one, which had no architectural pretension whatever. Angels with shields, supporting the hammer-beams, have been given by ladies, inhabitants of Frome.

"The fine east window of five lights in the decorated style, which was blocked up by stone, has been opened, the tracery restored, and a stained glass window, by Mr. Wailes, has been introduced. A full-length figure of our blessed Lord is placed in the centre. On the one side are St. Peter (to whom it is believed the church was dedicated) and St. John the Baptist; on the other, St. John the Evangelist and St. Andrew. These figures are surmounted by rich canopies. Above, in three trefoil openings, within a circle, are the following subjects; St. John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness, the Baptism of our Lord, and the Beheading of the Baptist.

"On the north and south sides of the chancel the traces of the original windows were obliterated; new ones have been introduced, which are all filled with stained glass. That on the north side is a memorial window, by Mr. O'Connor, for the wife of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, whose family is connected with that of Bishop Ken. This window is of two lights; the subjects are — our Lord blessing Little Children, and our Lord at the Well of Samaria: these are surrounded by circles, in which are represented in miniature the Nativity, the Flight into Egypt, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection. The groundwork of this window (having a northern aspect) is light diaper, with bands of rich colour intersecting the whole.

"The south chancel window is a memorial one of Charles Palmer and Anne Palmer, the father and daughter of Mr. Edward Palmer of Frome; and contains, in two lights, the Raising of the Daughter of Jairus and the Resurrection of our Lord.*

"In the south chapel, the smaller window is in memory of Mary, the wife of T. S. Harrison, M.D. The second light is placed by Charles Bailey, esq. of Frome,

* These and the subsequent subjects are accompanied with appropriate texts, which are copied in the little volume before us, but here omitted, to save space.—REV.

to the memory of his father and mother. The subjects are, Our Lord meeting Mary in the garden, and Jacob's Salutation of Joseph; with the arms of each family underneath. These windows are by Mr. Wailes. The quatrefoils of two of the smaller windows in the chancel were given by the Rev. W. Dusautoy and Mrs. Dusautoy; that in the south chapel by Mr. Wailes, whose liberality on these occasions is never wanting.

"A very beautiful memorial window to Bishop Ken, the work of Mr. O'Connor and his son, has been placed in a chapel on the south side of the chancel; this window consists of three lights. In the upper part of the centre opening is a figure of our Lord, as the Good Shepherd, bearing the lamb upon his shoulders. At one side the subject is our Lord's Charge to St. Peter, and on the other side a group of angels holding scrolls. In the lower part of the centre opening, under the figure of the Good Shepherd, is a kneeling figure of Bishop Ken, having his faldstool and book before him, and his mitre and staff lying by his side; this has been taken from the original portrait of the Bishop, at Longleat, and is wrought with much care. The other subjects are, The Feast, illustrative of the Bishop's benevolent custom of entertaining at his table a number of poor persons once a week; and Our Lord at the Pool of Bethesda, surrounded by the sick and maimed. All these subjects are placed under separate and distinct canopies of peculiar richness; their pinnacles and crockets rising upon grounds composed of the vine foliage, and varied by being upon ruby and white. A greater height is given to the centre and upper canopy, by which means the figure of the Good Shepherd stands out more prominently than any others. At the base is the seal of the Bishop, the anchor and crucifix, and the arms of the see of Bath and Wells impaled with the arms of Ken. In the chief opening of the tracery is the Agnus Dei, and in the other openings angels praying.

"The floor of the chancel within the altar-rail, and to the extent of the chancel steps, is laid with beautiful encaustic tiles from the manufactory of Messrs. Minton, Hollins, and Wright. The most important one has the monogram ℭ ℟ and the pastoral staff; and the initial letters 𝔚 and 𝔅, surmounted by coronets, are placed around, the one allusive to the bishop's friend Viscount Weymouth, the other to his descendant the present noble proprietor of Longleat."

The next extract relates to the Bishop's tomb in the churchyard, which was hitherto marked only by a framework of iron and the representation of a mitre, as engraved in Mr. Bowles's Life of the Bishop.

"The tomb has remained wholly undisturbed, and is now inclosed and covered by a small stone chapel, 8 ft. 9 inc. long by 3 ft. 8 inc. wide internally, and 9 ft. 3 inc. high to the ridge of the stone roof, executed from the design of Mr. Butterfield. The north and south sides have traceried arches of nearly their whole length, filled in with simple iron vertical and horizontal bars, the middle one on each side carrying a metal cross. The east gable has a circular open window with cruciform tracery. The west end of the chapel is the east wall of the chancel."

Ready Guide to French Composition; or, the French Grammar by Examples. By Mons. Le Page.—*L'Echo de Paris. By* the same author.—We have been witnesses of the good services afforded by some of Mons. Le Page's books; and we believe, that, if our recommendation should send his grammar into one house, it would soon make its own way into others. It teaches its language, as languages are naturally and without labour imparted to children, by repetitions of the forms of declension, conjugation, and idiom; and the idioms are so distinctly and naturally classified as to be virtually rules, without the need of a formal learning of rules. Of L'Echo de Paris, which inculcates the French of every-day chat, and which is in the fifteenth edition, we need not speak.

The Earth and the Heavens; or, the construction of the Universe displayed.—We are here presented with an intelligible and well-condensed compilation on astronomy, and the earth-sciences, geology and mineralogy. The astronomy is of a popular kind, and affords but little of mathematical astronomy; for as Plato's warning, at the door of his school, "Let none come here without geometry," is still the warning of mathematical demonstration, which must always withhold from all but mathematicians a clear insight into the workings of the central forces; so the popular writer on astronomy will wisely refrain from holding up to his readers the laws of motion in the mystic balances of differential equations, where none but those who can demonstrate them can understand them; and will rather give

the intelligible theories of astronomers, which all can comprehend, though none can yet verify them. The compiler adduces, in a very intelligible form, the later discoveries of the telescope on the nebulæ, and the nebular theory, by which systems of heavenly bodies are made to have been, in long-gone time, thin and almost infinitely extended nebulosities, and to have shrunk into solid globes, the primaries of which flung off their satellites in the form of hollow spheres of vapour, which afterwards condensed into smaller orbs. Thence, as we read, p. 47, "the orbit of any satellite is consequently to be considered as marking the bounds of the mass of the primary, at the time when that satellite was thrown off; and its speed also denotes the rapidity of the rotary motion of the primary at the precise juncture of the creation or formation of this its secondary." It may, however, be observed, that the nebular theory is not necessary to account for the periodic times of satellites, as they answer to the requirements of Kepler's laws of the central forces, as well without the nebular theory as with it; and, though we may believe that Saturn's ring, and the moons of other planets, were once flung off as hollow spheres of vapour from the surfaces of their nebular primaries, yet we cannot understand what made those spheres, and no more, fly off; nor what less than divine intelligence and goodness should make out of them such seemingly great blessings as they now are, in the form of reflectors of light to their primaries. In speaking of the intensity of the sun's light, the compiler observes, that a ball of ignited quicklime against Drummond's oxy-hydrogen lamp, gives the most intense artificial light; but even this, when it has been placed against the sun, was a black spot. The spots on the sun are by some considered to be vortices in its atmosphere, and, therefore, analogous to our tornados; and some of them seem to be 50,000 miles in diameter, and several thousand miles deep. As the compiler seems to receive the nebular theory, it was hardly worth his while to adduce, without disapprobation, Darwin's theory that the moon was made of a mass of the earth exploded from the great hollow which is now the South Sea. The theory that light, like gravitation, is universal and reciprocal among the heavenly bodies, and that the moon has a light of her own by which she shines in the earth's shadow, and that there is an earthlight (which is perceptible in electrical phenomena) as well as a sunlight, is most credible from the more and more perceived unity of nature's laws.

The Youth's Manual of Moral and Literary Study, Commercial Practice, and Epistolary Correspondence.—This is a handy little guide from the school into the world,—a kind of successor to the tutor, on the assumption of the "toga virilis." We have heard in middle life a form of farewell more playful than affectionate, "Joy go with you, and sixpence," which we think, for a youth going forth into manhood's life from before us, we should now convert into "Joy go with you, and the Youth's Manual," as its wisdom, once made his own, would be a mine of sixpences. The first section of the work affords many good hints and wholesome instructions on morals and behaviour, health, conversation, letter-writing, appropriation of time, reading, dress, and pastimes; and a second division of it teaches much of mercantile transactions, from the young clerk's first exaltation off his ill-defined portion of the school form to the ownership of a lofty stool in the counting-house, through all the intricacies of single and double entry, bills, exchange, fellowship, and insurance, to the now too fashionable perfection of tradesmanship, a bankruptcy,—to which we suppose the compiler reckons that, from the badness of the times, all commerce for some years to come will be sure to lead.

Outline Scripture Maps; with a Key. By J. R. Major, *M.A.*—These maps are prepared on a plan which we deem excellent. They are in outline, with the countries marked by Roman capitals; the inward divisions dotted off, and distinguished by Roman numerals; and the towns indicated by dots with small type: and so they answer to their historical key, which is both topographical and narrative, and which, at the occurrence of a topographical name, sends the reader to the map by one of the reference-marks. This plan leaves the maps much less crowded than many others commonly are, with less geographical matter on them; so that the mental image of them, which should be taken off by earnest inspection, is clear; and, with the key withdrawn, the accuracy of the learner's geographical knowledge may at any time be tried by himself or his teacher. The maps before us are those of Palestine, the Journeys of the Israelites, the Travels of St. Paul, and Jerusalem. We can safely recommend them to men preparing for a theological examination.

Natural History, 3 *vols.* 12*mo. pp.* 492, 584, 328.—These volumes, which belong to the list of publications of the Religious Tract Society, profess to be introductions

to the several departments of Natural History, drawn up on scientific principles. The first of them comprises Quadrupeds, or the Class Mammalia; the second, the Elements of Ornithology; and the third Reptiles, or, to speak more technically, the Class Reptilia. Taken together, they form what the late Sir John Sinclair would have called a *code* of Zoology, although, being published separately, they are adapted to the convenience of purchasers, and the accommodation of readers in every way. The subject is not confined to the usual routine of such works, like the natural histories which were in vogue till a recent period, but is treated on scientific principles, and the profession thus held out in the several title-pages is fulfilled. There has long been a want of works on such subjects, which are suited to occupy an intermediate place between the merely popular and the decidedly scientific; for, as there is a large class of persons half readers and half students, who occupy a similar position, publications adapted expressly to their use are indispensably necessary in this literary age. Never indeed was Horace's principle, "lectorem delectando pariterque monendo," (De Arte, 344,) more generally enforced. And these volumes fulfil both the former and the latter demand; the latter, we must add, not only in the ordinary sense, but also in the highest, for they contain much of scriptural illustration; and the moral lessons, for which the subject affords a ready opening, are appropriately introduced. We do not like to institute a comparison between the different volumes; perhaps we cannot, at least with justice, for each, as we have taken it up in turn, has appeared to excel its companions, the last impression being the strongest. This, then, amounts to a testimony in favour of them all. The embellishments are numerous, and consist not merely of the usual figures, but also of illustrative ones, such as, for instance, the nest of the golden-crested wren, the head and foot of a lark, a representation of sable hunting, skeletons of the elephant and the horse, the scull of the rattlesnake, &c.; some of them are extremely pretty. We recommend these volumes to such as like to have manuals of the kind on their parlour tables; they will be found suitable as well for a course of reading as for occasional reference, or to fill up a leisure half hour amusingly and instructively. In fact, we are not acquainted with any similar set of volumes equally deserving to be mentioned, for the purposes to which these are so well adapted.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

JOURNEY TO DISCOVER THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

In our number for December last (p. (517) we announced the arrival of Dr. Bialloblotzky at Alexandria. According to letters since received from him by Dr. Beke, he left Suez for Aden on the 22nd of November, by the East India Company's steam packet "Adjdaha," by which a free passage had been granted him by the Court of Directors; and from the latter place he proceeded by the steamer "Sir Charles Forbes," Capt. Lichfield, to Makulla, on the south coast of Arabia. He there expected to meet with an Arab vessel to take him to Mombás, on the east coast of Africa, from which place he would commence his journey into the interior.

WORKING MEN'S ESSAYS.

Dec. 27. A very interesting meeting took place at Exeter Hall, in order to dis-ibute the prizes adjudicated to working -n for essays written by them on the aporal advantages of the Sabbath to the working classes. The chair was first taken by Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart. and afterwards by Lord Ashley. The proceedings were commenced by reading a Report, which stated that Mr. Henderson, of Glasgow, had offered three prizes of 25*l.* 15*l.* and 10*l.* respectively for the three best essays written by working men on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath. The number of manuscripts sent in amounted to no less than 1045, and it was thereupon suggested that it would be desirable to give a number of supplementary prizes of 5*l.* each to the writers of the best essays. His Royal Highness Prince Albert announced his intention to give ten prizes of 5*l.* each for this purpose, and about 80 prizes in all were placed at the disposal of the adjudicators. The Report proceeded to give an outline of the general spirit which pervaded the essays of the working men, and strongly insisted upon their special value to the millions of operatives of whose enterprize and industry the country is legitimately proud. Lord Ashley proceeded to deliver the prizes in the following order:—

First prize, 25*l.*—To John Allen Quinton, compositor, Ipswich.

Second prize, 15*l.*—To John Younger, shoemaker, St. Boswell's-green, Roxburghshire.

Third prize, 10*l.*—To David Farquhar, machinist, Dundee.

Seventy-seven prizes of 5*l.* each. The successful competitors, in a great many instances, answered to their names, and stood on the right of the chairman. They were principally weavers and artizans from the North of England and Scotland; there was one only from Ireland—George Smith of Belfast. Among the competitors were Edward Fisher, labourer, Wisbeach St. Mary's, Cambridgeshire; Alexander Burgess, day labourer, Bagvie Bank; and Peter Baynes, an old soldier, in the union workhouse, Cambridge. The first of the three appeared *in propria persona*, clad in a velveteen jacket, and was loudly cheered. On distributing Prince Albert's prizes, Lord Ashley said,—"I am instructed by His Royal Highness Prince Albert to deliver these ten prizes, and to express the deep satisfaction he felt, and the deep satisfaction experienced by her most gracious Majesty, in witnessing this movement." "God save the Queen" was then sung by the immense assemblage. Dr. Leifchild then delivered an appropriate address to the prizemen. The thanks of the meeting having been passed to the noble chairman, his lordship, in acknowledging the vote, said he felt deep consolation and joy on the present occasion, because it was so much in keeping with that course which, under the blessing of Providence, he had been called upon to fulfil. In the House of Commons, and out of it, his constant effort had been to devise some means of abridging the intolerable burden of labour imposed upon the working classes. This was essentially a movement for abridging the hours of labour. Eighteen years of deep intimacy with many of the working classes convinced him that they were capable—intellectually, morally, and spiritually — of producing the admirable, he might say marvellous, works adjudicated upon this day. He considered this the most hopeful event in the history of the present age.

THE TIMES PRINTING MACHINE.

Soon after the memoir of the late Mr. Walter was published in our Magazine for September 1847, some important remarks were communicated to our pages (Dec. 1847, p. 594) relative to the original steam-press, invented by Kœnig, which was adopted for printing the Times newspaper in the year 1814. In the year 1827 a second wonderful stride was made in the improvement of this gigantic machinery; and the year 1848 has now seen a third and still more surprising stage of its improvement, of which the following account was published in The Times on the 29th of December last.

"Twenty years ago we noticed in these columns a printing-machine designed and constructed for us by Mr. Augustus Applegath, of Dartford. It was then thought impossible to improve on the plan, and though our sheet has long since been doubled and its sale more than quadrupled, we have ever since continued to use machines on the model of 1827. We have now, however, to thank the same engineer for an invention of much greater power, which, with an accidental interruption, has worked the principal part of this journal since the 3rd of October, and, therefore, may be safely introduced to our readers. But it will be necessary to describe the machines in use since 1827 before those who are unacquainted with printing machinery can understand the means by which we are now enabled to print The Times at the rate of nearly 140 impressions a minute.

"If the reader will unfold the newspaper to its full size, he will observe that on each side there are four pages, containing altogether twenty-four columns. In the ordinary steam press the type prepared for the printing of this immense surface is securely wedged in one iron frame, which is laid on a table traversing a species of railroad nine or ten feet long. As the table moves backwards and forwards the type laid upon it passes under four cylinders, covered with woollen cloth, and placed crossways over the "railroad." These are called "the printing cylinders," as it is by their pressure upon the type in its passage under them that the impression is produced. The sheets of paper, previously stamped at Somerset-house, and then damped in this office, are conveyed to the four printing cylinders by means of endless tapes from four flat tables or "laying-on boards." Any one who has seen how a common thrashing machine is fed with successive handfuls from the rick will easily understand how the successive sheets of paper are supplied to the printing-machine, and carried round the cylinders by the circulating tapes. The cylinders are so arranged that two act upon the type in its passage to the right and two in its passage to the left. Other smaller cylinders, or "rollers," similarly disposed across the path of the type, supply it with ink. The sheets, as they pass round the printing cylinders, are pressed upon the moving type, and receive its impression. They are then carried by endless tapes to

the hands of persons, two on each side of the machine, who receive them, and pile them on the "taking-off boards." The paper thus printed on one side is conveyed to a second machine, where it is printed on the other side by a similar operation.

"The frame, or, technically speaking, "the form" of type, with its iron bed, and appurtenances for receiving the motion, weighs altogether three quarters of a ton; and when the machine is worked at the rate of 5,000 copies an hour, this ponderous mass traverses a distance of six feet forty times in a minute. The most ordinary mechanical knowledge will at once suggest two limits to the productive power of this machine—first, the danger of increasing the speed; secondly, the difficulty of multiplying the printing cylinders. In days when locomotives weighing thirty tons, and trains weighing more than a hundred, will travel on a railroad sixty miles an hour, it might seem that we could venture to move three quarters of a ton at a greater speed than eighty yards a minute, or not quite three miles an hour. But, in this instance, instead of one onward and uniform motion, there is a check and a recoil at the end of every six feet, when, if not a collision, there is at least a heavy concussion, and forty such concussions in a minute are as much as this delicate machinery will bear. The other limitation is the small number of cylinders that can be brought to bear upon the type in its very short passage each way. Two are all that can be attempted, and in order to admit even them, they, as well as the inking rollers, are made as small and set as close to one another as possible. It must be remembered that every additional inch traversed by the type, given its speed, is so much loss of time, besides other inconveniences. In machines upon this principle the only result of further multiplying the cylinders would be a greater complication of machinery, with little, if any, increase in the number of impressions.

"The great improvement which has now been effected by Mr. Applegath, and of which this page exhibits a successful result, is the substitution of an uniform rotatory motion for the horizontal reciprocating motion of the old machines. It is the change from a plane to a circular "table." Instead of being laid on a table traversing a railroad, the types are now built up, as it were, on the face of a cylinder revolving on a perpendicular axis. This cylinder is a drum of cast iron, about five feet six inches in diameter. The "forms," or pages of type, are made segments of its surface, just as a tower of brick might be faced with stone, or a column inlaid with marble. Eight printing cylinders, forty inches in circumference, are arranged round the drum, and suggest the idea of an orb and its satellites. Instead of the four impressions taken by the old machine in its double journey, eight sheets are now printed in every revolution. Any one who knows the immense weight of metal type, and the impossibility of giving it any hold upon the "form" besides weight and pressure, will at once perceive the extent of the obstacle overcome by giving the central drum a vertical position. No art of packing could make the type adhere to a cylinder revolving round a horizontal axis, and therefore aggravating centrifugal impulse by the intrinsic weight of the metal. In the vertical disposition there is the same centrifugal impulse, but it does not operate in the direction of gravity, and therefore is more easily neutralized. It is neutralized chiefly by means of the "column rules," which make the upright lines dividing the columns of this page. These "column rules" are usually long strips of brass, and in this instance they are so screwed to the sides of the iron frame, or "chase," as to become powerful tension ties; and being made with a wedgelike section, that is, thicker towards the outer surface of the type, they keep it in its place, like the key-stone of an arch, or the stone ribs of a rubble vault.

"Without the aid of drawings it is difficult to convey an idea of a machine so different from those on the horizontal principle. On entering a large room the first thing that strikes the eye is a circular gallery about 25 feet in diameter, and 6 feet from the ground, surmounting eight large and complicated fabrics radiating from a central tower or drum. Each of these fabrics is the feeding apparatus attached to one of the eight printing cylinders. On the gallery are seen eight men at so many "laying-on tables," feeding the machine, by carefully pushing successive sheets into its eight mouths, each man at about the rate of one sheet in four seconds. Directly under those eight men are eight others on the ground, employed in taking-off and piling the printed sheets thrown out by the machine. The eye soon detects the four forms or chases of type fixed on the face of the drum, and accommodated to its shape, and vainly attempts to follow numerous sheets of paper in rapid and inexplicable motion. The printing cylinders surrounding the central drum, and in occasional contact with it, bear about the same visible proportion to it as the pillars of the temple of Tivoli to the circular wall within. The framing which supports the central drum also

carries the bearings of the eight printing cylinders, which all revolve in perfect correspondence. The type only covers a small proportion of the circumference of the drum, and in the interval there is a large inking table fixed, like the type, on its circular face. This table communicates the ink to upright inking rollers, placed between the several printing cylinders, the rollers, in their turn, communicating the ink to the type. So far the arrangement is perfectly easy, the machine being, in fact, composed of the parts in ordinary use, only made circular and placed in a vertical instead of a horizontal position.

"The great problem for the inventor was the right mode of "feeding," or supplying the sheets of paper to the printing cylinders in their new position. The reader will easily understand by spreading out this sheet the difficulty of changing it, in less than four seconds, from a horizontal to a perpendicular position, and back again; and through still more changes of direction. No alteration has been made in the manner of "laying on" the paper, which is carried from a plane table in the usual way, downwards between two sets of endless tapes in rapid motion. But when the sheet has travelled down to a certain point, it is suddenly stopped by thin pieces of wood placed edgeways, and brought in contact with the paper on both sides at once; it is at the same moment released from the tapes, and, being now at rest, is held in a vertical position between the thin pieces of wood, or "stoppers;" these stoppers are then withdrawn, and the sheet hangs for a moment suspended between two small pulleys called finger rollers; a set of vertical rollers (between the stoppers), revolving rapidly, are immediately brought into contact with the sheet, and impel it horizontally between two new sets of endless tapes, which convey it round the printing cylinders. It there meets the type, receives the impression, and is led out under the feeding-gallery into the hands of the "taker-off," who draws it down, and lays it on a table before him.

"It now only remains to explain how an even and clear impression is obtained from a segmental surface of type. The printing or impression cylinders are 40 inches in circumference, and each cylinder always touches the type at the same corresponding points, the surfaces moving with equal velocity. The blanket or cloth round the printing cylinders is underlaid or packed out with slips of paper; and by this simple means, and the use of a type cylinder of large diameter, an impression is obtained, to use the words of the patent, "not discernible from that given by a flat form of type." The rate at which this machine has hitherto been worked is about 1,000 revolutions per hour, or 8,000 impressions. This rate will be gradually increased until we ascertain how far it may be urged without injury to the impressions and danger to the delicate and complicated fabric. The horizontal machines, with four cylinders, have been driven up to 6,000; and it is probable that this machine with eight cylinders will be ultimately worked to 12,000 copies an hour."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 16. The sessional meetings commenced this evening, Lord Viscount Mahon, the President, in the chair.

The President, by permission of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, exhibited to the Society a block of wood with an iron point embedded therein, being part of the oak which lately fell at Hoxne, in Suffolk, as related in our November magazine, p. 469. (See the remarks of Mr. Lemon hereafter.)

A letter from Lord Albert Conyngham was read, accompanying the exhibition of several objects of antiquity discovered on the railroad near Amiens. A leaden coffin, of great thickness, contained two skeletons, by the sides of which, within the coffin, these objects were found: consisting of a pair of gold ear-rings; a gold ring set with an engraved cornelian; a pair of slender gold-wire armillæ of the plainest form; a gold fibula; a circular medallion of glass, to which is appended a small gold phallic figure; a globular hollow ball of red earth; fragments of three glass unguentaria; a bronze pin; a signet ring of bronze; and a bronze fibula ornamented with birds.

Benjamin Nightingale, esq. exhibited to the Society drawings of the various objects of antiquity discovered at Farley Heath, near Guildford, and described by Martin Farquhar Tupper, esq. last session.

Mr. John Doubleday exhibited an ancient pair of scales found in the isle of Gigha, in the very furthest part of Scotland, in the spring of 1847, upon the top of a ridge of sandy ground, on a farm called Tarbert, just brought into cultivation. The plough

which discovered these scales also exhumed several other relics of former time, such as the fragment of an urn or earthern vessel, a small piece of the handle of an iron sword, a portion of a wooden cup, &c.

Frederick W. Pott, esq. exhibited an ancient portrait, believed to be of Shakespeare, and supposed to be the same as one "painted by Zucchero, upon a small piece of panel, formerly in the vestry-room of St. Saviour's, Southwark." (See the remarks of Sir H. Ellis hereafter.)

A letter from John Yonge Akerman, esq. secretary, on Gnostic Gems, was read, accompanied and illustrated by several impressions and drawings. Mr. Akerman assigns the origin of these amulets to Alexandria, the hotbed of Gnostic superstition, and the birth-place of more than two leaders of that abominable sect. As far as we can judge from the style of their workmanship and the form of the characters, the greater part belong to a period later than the days of the Antonines. What renders these objects the more interesting is, the great probability that they furnished to the Gentile defamers of the early Christians the grounds of much scandal and invective. It is well known that the idea that the God of the Jews was worshipped under the figure of an ass prevailed so universally among the Romans, that Pompey, when at Jerusalem, made strict search in the temple for such an idol. This belief, coupled with the appearance of the long-eared figure so often occurring on these amulets, must have tended greatly to extend the popular rumour against the Christians. "The figure in question," says Mr. Akerman, "in all probability, was originally that of the Anubis of the Romano-Egyptian Pantheon." The author illustrated this point by reference to the particular gems exhibited, and to a passage or two in the works of Tertullian. "It seems extremely probable," he adds, "that the adoption, and consequent frequent occurrence of Anubis on this class of engraved stones, may be explained by a passage in Tertullian (*Ad Nationes, lib. ii. c.* 3) in which he shows that the worship of this divinity, who, it should be remembered, is not mentioned by Herodotus, originated in the Egyptian deification of the patriarch Joseph." The repute in which engraved stones were held as talismans in the middle ages has already been commented upon by Mr. Wright, in the 30th volume of the Archæologia, and is further illustrated by a remarkable example found on the finger of a skeleton discovered in Chichester cathedral, and bearing the representation of a Gnostic figure, half man and half serpent.

A letter was next read from William Durrant Cooper, esq. F.S.A. stating that Captain Smyth's paper on early clocks had brought to his recollection, that one of the oldest, if not the oldest, clock at present in constant use in this country, is in the tower of Rye church, in Sussex. It is a clock which chimes for the quarter hours. It has recently undergone a full degree of cleaning; and the cleaner states that a very large portion of the works is original, and that only immaterial parts, such as the small wheels, have been renewed, but that a pendulum has been substituted for a balance. The charge for making the clockwork and dial as entered upon the churchwardens' accounts in 1515, was 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Other entries relating to it occur in 1561; but the accounts between 1570 and 1710 having been lost, there are no means of ascertaining when the pendulum was first applied.

Nov. 23. John Yonge Akerman, esq. Secretary, exhibited to the Society a Fibula and a pair of Tweezers of bronze, stated to have been found at Silchester.

A letter from Richard Brooke, esq. F.S.A. was read, in illustration of a Brass Medal presented by him to the Society's Museum, struck in anticipation of the capture of Carthagena in 1741. It bears, on one side, Admiral Vernon, to whom the Spanish Commander, kneeling on one knee, is presenting his sword. A third figure represents Sir Chaloner Ogle. The circumscription, "The pride of Spain humbled by Ad. Vernon and Sir Challoner Ogle." On the reverse a fleet of ships of war is represented with the words, "They took Carthagena April 1741." Voltaire in his History of the Age of Louis XVth describes such a medal, which exhibited on one side the port and environs of Carthagena, with the motto "Il a pris Carthagena," and on the other Admiral Vernon, with the words "Au Vengeur de sa Patrie." Mr. Brooke adds, "It is possible that there were two medals of different kinds struck off representing the supposed capture of Carthagena."—At the following meeting a letter was read from Edward Hawkins, esq. describing no fewer than twelve varieties of these medals, the demand for which forms a singular instance of popular delusion. This letter has been printed in the Society's Minutes.

Robert Fox, esq. exhibited to the Society a gold Armilla found upon his estate last year near Wendover in Buckinghamshire, before described in our last Magazine, p. 68, in our Report of the Archæological Institute.

Jabez Allies, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Arrow-head, found in the centre of a log

of mahogany from Honduras Bay, in the year 1844. The log was between two feet two inches and three feet in diameter, and about seven yards long. The arrow-head lay parallel with the grain of the wood.

Charles Weld, esq. Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, exhibited the Matrix, with an impression, of the seal of William Neville Lord Fawconberg, third son of Richard Neville first Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan, daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Lord Fawconberg (who died in 1376), and was summoned to Parliament in right of his wife from 1429 to 1461, when he was created Earl of Kent.

Nov. 30. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Charles Bridger, esq. was elected a Fellow of this Society.

William Bromet, M.D. in a letter from Rome, sent a fac-simile of the characters engraved upon a Danish Prim-staff, now in the Kircherian Museum at the Collegio Romano. He regretted that in Rome he had no means of comparing it with the Calendar published by Plot, or that by Strutt, which has been called a Ploughman's Almanack, because of the relation of the Symbols on it to the labours of an Agriculturist. As the Calendar, the fac-simile of which was exhibited, refers only to the Festivals of certain Saints, Dr. Bromet thought it was probably drawn up for clerical purposes, and may therefore be of a kind never yet commented upon in England. The Staff itself is formed of beech wood, and, with the exception of a few worm-holes, is in good condition. Its body is a rectangle, about 3½ feet long; the larger faces being 2½ inches, and the smaller one inch wide; its upper end rounded into a handle about six inches long, the other end remaining of a rectangular form. On the two broad faces seven Runic characters occur, which, being repeated 52 times, evidently denote the days of the week; while twelve of the series, surmounted by small triangles, mark the commencement of each month. From several of these letters, also, springs a line of hieroglypical characters, referring to the chief festivals of the Romish Church, and to the days of certain Saints of greater notoriety apparently in Denmark than elsewhere; a list of all of which Dr. Bromet has appended to the communication. To what passage, however, in the Lives of many of the Saints, the said hieroglyphics refer, Dr. Bromet felt unable to detail.

G. Dittman, esq. R.N. exhibited several fragments of Ancient Sculpture collected by him while serving on board H. M. ship Albion, in the Piræus, found by private individuals while enlarging their cellars, digging for water, or clearing their wells.

A letter from Robert Lemon, esq. F.S.A. was read, respecting the supposed arrow-head imbedded in the fragment of St. Edmund's Oak. Having remarked, that it is an universal practice to immolate moles, stoats, hawks, rats, and other agrarian depredators, by nailing their bodies to any remarkable tree or other prominent object near farm buildings, and that this is a custom of extreme antiquity, he mentioned, as a remarkable illustration of the subject, that he last autumn observed at Herne in Kent a magnificent oak on which were nailed the bodies of many a rural transgressor. One nail in particular, from which the body of the offender had dropped from decay, was far imbedded in the tree, indeed the bark was level, or rather beyond the head of the nail. He concluded by recommending a careful investigation of the fragment of the Hoxne oak. If the object proved to be an arrow-head, as suggested, its value as an antiquarian relic will be of the very highest estimation; if proved to be any other or commoner instrument, it will still remain an object of great botanical curiosity.

A letter was read from Benjamin Williams, esq. F.S.A. upon the "Crakys," which Edward the Third took with him to Scotland in 1327, as stated in Barbour's poetical Life of Robert Bruce. Having quoted Jamieson's Etymological Scottish Dictionary and its Supplement, for the etymology of "Crack," Mr. Williams proceeded to remark that most of the early names of ordnance and guns were derived from the report made by their discharge, as bombarde from βομβος, a noise; sclopetum from sclopus, described by Ducange as the noise made by puffing up the cheeks; arquebuss from *buse*, in Flemish the pipe of a bellows, through which the air is forced, &c. Mr. Williams next quoted Sir Harris Nicolas, in his History of the Navy, as printed from a MS. of the fourteenth century, a recipe for making powder "pour le krake." Guns were called canellæ (*tubes*) by the Chaplain of Henry V. (MS. Cotton. Julius E. IV.) and saxivoma by Elmham and Titus Livius. Mr. Williams observed, that the silence of our historians as to the use of cannon in England in the latter half of the fourteenth century may arise from their novelty having passed away. It is remarkable that not one of the chroniclers has mentioned the fact that Richard II. took cannon with him in his second Irish expedition in 1399, and yet the fact is proved by a writ of Privy Seal remaining in the State Paper Office.

A letter was read from Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, commenting upon Mr. Pott's account of the picture recently exhibited as a portrait of Shakespeare. Having carefully examined every printed authority within reach, Sir Henry has found no record whatever of a picture of Shakspere mentioned as having been deposited in the vestry of St. Saviour's, Southwark. There is a passage in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, that "in 1598, the vestry of St. Saviour ordered that a petition should be made to the council concerning the playhouse in that parish, wherein the enormities should be showed that came thereby; and it is therefore not likely that a portrait of the chief actor, manager, or dramatist of that theatre should have been allowed to be suspended in their vestry." Boaden, in his "Inquiry into the Portraits of Shakespeare," 4to. 1824, makes no mention of a portrait at St. Saviour's, Southwark; but he mentions a portrait by Zucchero, said to have been an original picture, in the possession of Mr. Cosway. But Zucchero is supposed to have left England about 1580, when Shakespeare was only sixteen years old; and still at his native Stratford.

(*To be continued next Month.*)

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 4. The Rev. Professor Corrie in the chair.

The Rev. C. Hardwick, of St. Catharine's Hall, read an account of a satirical poem preserved in MS. in the library of St. Peter's College. From internal evidence this composition may be referred to about the year 1320, about thirty years before Piers Plowman. There are no means of ascertaining the name of the author. The subject of it is an almost indiscriminate satire upon all classes of society above the peasantry, and it is thus of high interest as an elucidation of the manners and customs of the nation, and state of the country at the time. It affords also another valuable step in tracing the progress of our language from the Anglo-Saxon to the modern English.

Mr. A. W. Franks, of Trinity College, described the deed granting arms to King's College, the original of which is still preserved in the treasury of that society. It is dated in 1449, and is thus much older than the grants which were made to other colleges in the reign of Elizabeth. He called attention to the fact that, previously to the date of this grant, the college used different heraldic bearings, although the other part of the collegiate seal was the same; and showed, from an examination of the matrix, that it was probable that the present coat had been inserted in the place from which the older one was removed at the time when the grant was obtained. An attempt was then made to explain the older bearings, and also of those now used.

Mr. C. C. Babington, of St. John's College, and the Rev. J. J. Smith, of Caius College, gave an account of the foundations of buildings recently brought to light, through the exertions of the Hon. Mr. Neville, at Ickleton and Chesterford (see our last Magazine, p. 633). At both places a large house was discovered, and from their situation, mode of warming, and the presence of many Roman tiles in their construction, they have been supposed to be Roman. As, however, there are only foundations, affording no architectural data, and but few antiquities were found during the excavation, and only a few coins of the lower empire, there seems to be nothing to prove that they are Roman. If also we take into consideration the fact that they are not built round a court, as was always the plan of the Romans, and that the masonry and the remains of the floors of two of the rooms which still exist are of the rudest character, we are led, as was suggested by Professor Willis at the meeting, to the conclusion that they may very probably belong to a later time. The use of Roman bricks, and the continuation of the warming employed by that people, is no proof of Roman origin, as both were certainly used at times long after their departure from Britain. Nearly adjoining one of these houses there is the foundation of another building, which has given rise to considerable discussion. It formed an oblong room, of about 78 feet by 35 internally, and was apparently divided lengthwise by two rows of pillars, of which the foundation alone remains. From the idea that the adjoining building was certainly Roman, this also was considered as the work of Roman builders, and called a temple, basilica, or church, by different persons. A mere inspection or consideration of its plan at once negatives the first supposition, and the absence of an apse, so constantly present in early churches, causes the last to be improbable. The rudeness of the work, and total want of regularity in the position, relative distances, and size of the bases of the supposed pillars, renders it probable that this also is a building of later than Roman date, and that it was in some way connected with the neighbouring house, and that no pillars ever stood upon the foundations which remain, but that they were the supports of wooden props to the roof, such as existed in the Sextry barn at Ely, as described by Professor Willis in No. VIII. of the publications of this Society.

Mr. Isaiah Deck exhibited several keys of very early date, found at the base of the walls of St. Martin's Priory, at Dover, in company with the matrix of the seal of that priory, an impression from which he presented to the Society. He also called attention to a portion of one of the pillars of the Priory Church, which he showed to the meeting. It consists of stalactitic carbonate of lime, a kind of stone not obtainable in this part of Europe, and of which the origin is unknown.—Professor Willis remarked that the pavement of Canterbury Cathedral, previously to the fire in 1174, was formed of the same stone.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 2. A quarterly meeting of this society was held at the Town Hall, Brighton, T. Attree, esq. in the chair. Among the objects of interest on the table were Etruscan, Greek, and Roman lamps and other objects from the Stowe collection, exhibited by W. W. Attree, esq.; a brass rubbing from Alton, Hants, exhibited by W. H. Blaauw, esq.; a Roman fibula, found at Southease, in 1847, belonging to Mr. Catt; a bronze Roman ring found at Cadbury, Devon; and the following objects by Mr. Lower:—Roman pottery from the recently discovered villa at Eastbourne; a gold ring with the arms of Farnefoulde, found in the bed of the Ouse, at Lewes; flint celts found at Eastbourne; Roman coins of Antoninus found at Eastbourne; drawings and woodcuts illustrative of the iron works in Sussex.

Mr. Lower observed that at the Society's Annual Meeting held at Lewes, in August, the Earl of Chichester, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, exhibited the pocket bible of Oliver Cromwell; and he (Mr. L.) now intended to make a few remarks on the book. It was the edition of 1645, printed for the "assignes of Robert Barker," and plainly bound for portability in four thin volumes. The autograph of the original proprietor was written at the beginning of the third volume only.—"O. C^{el}. 1645. *Qui cessat esse melior cessat esse bonus.*" The autograph of "Lord Fauconberg, his booke, 1677," occurred in all the volumes. The present proprietorship of this interesting relic of the Lord Protector was explained by a genealogical table. Sir T. Belasyse, first Viscount Fauconberg, who died in 1652, was the father of Henry Belasyse, who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving a daughter Arabella, afterwards married to Sir William Frankland, of Thirkelby, Yorkshire, Bart. by whom she had Sir Thomas Frankland, the second baronet. The wife of Sir Thomas was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Russell, who married Frances, a daughter of Cromwell. The sixth son of this Sir Thomas and Elizabeth his wife was Frederick M. Frankland, whose daughter and heiress married Thomas Pelham, first Earl of Chichester, and grandfather of Henry Thomas, the present Earl. So that Cromwell's granddaughter was the present Earl of Chichester's great-great-grandmother.

Mr. Blaauw.—The question is, whether this interesting relic is sufficiently "Sussex" to warrant us in having the autograph engraved in our next volume. Mr. Lower thought the Sussex genealogy was sufficient to that end. In this opinion the meeting concurred.

Mr. Blaauw called attention to the rubbing from Alton Church mentioned above. This had no connexion with Sussex, but was interesting from the fact that it was the only case in which he had found the word "yostregere." The word had puzzled all the antiquaries of his acquaintance, till Mr. Albert Way suggested that it meant "a keeper of goshawks," answering to the Latin, *austurcarius*, and the French, *autoursier*. The term occurred in an altered form in Shakspere's "All's Well that Ends Well."

Mr. Figg next read a paper on a slab found in the progress of the restoration of Bishopstone Church, by the Earl of Chichester, last summer. It had been built into the north wall, and had served as the lintel of a fire-place formerly existing in one of the pews. It had been carefully removed, and was now in the floor of the new vestry. Its length is 4 feet 2¼ inches; its breadth at top 13¼ inches, at the bottom 10½ inches. It was about six inches in thickness, the sculptured portion being at the top 2½ inches, and at the bottom 1¾ inches in depth. The material is what is locally called Bourne Rock. The lower portion of the sculpture is a Calvary cross, surrounded at the top in the lowermost of the three intertwined circles of cable; in the second circle is the Agnus Dei; and in the third or uppermost one a tall vessel or phial, out of which two birds, probably intended for doves, are drinking. It is not unlikely that the three circles of cable may have been designed to shadow forth the Trinity. Two birds, one on either side of a vase, drinking, or about to drink, was a favourite symbol among the early Christians in Italy, and doubtless was brought hither from thence. Aringhi, Ciampini, Bosio-Gorius, and other authors down to Maitland, in describing the catacombs at Rome, gave frequent examples of its use. On the side of the tomb attributed to the Emperor Honorius,

in the mausoleum erected by the Empress Gallia Placida, about the middle of the fifth century, was sculptured the Agnus Dei with a cross on its back, and a bird on each limb. At the end of the same tomb there was a vase with two birds apparently about to drink. In the Church of St. Apollinares at Ravenna, supposed to have been built in 570, over the arch of each window was introduced a mosaic representing a vase with two handles, between two birds apparently intended for doves. This symbol was not of frequent occurrence in England. Mr. Westmacott had stated that he never witnessed it in mediæval sculpture in this country. The ancient square font at Winchester Cathedral, considered to be early Norman, has in two of the angles of the upper side a device similar to the one under consideration, but with the addition of a cross issuing out of the vase. The sculptures on the font at Bridekirk in Cumberland, engraved in the 14th volume of the Archæologia, resemble in style the Bishopstone slab.

Mr. Lower next described a custom at Warbleton, co. Sussex, which was just going out of date. A Mr. Crowhurst had been in the habit of going on Rushlake-green, during the fair, and demanding a penny from each person who erected a booth or stall. The money was called the "Show Penny," and it was an appendage to Mr. Crowhurst's house, and expressed in the title deeds. On looking over some papers belonging to Mr. Crowhurst he found a memorandum, dated exactly a century ago, to this effect:—"We whose names are hereunto subscribed empower John Plaidell, of Warbleton, to collect the Show Penny from the fair on Rushlake-green. Signed, Henry Fuller and Richard Bristed." This custom had continued down to two years ago, when the fair, once of importance, had dwindled away, and the few persons who still kept it avoided the toll by erecting their standings a short distance from the spot.

Mr. Blaauw having called attention to the query of Major Haly at the Lewes meeting as to the meaning of the term "paul" in Brighton, a discussion took place on the subject. The Chairman said he could not ascertain its origin; and he believed its use was confined to Brighton. It meant the eighth part of a tenantry acre, which varied according to the "laine." The whole parish of Brighton was divided into tenantry laines by boundstones, and this was the case with adjoining parishes; but in Brighton the laines were subdivided into pauls. The original division in Brighton, however, was into yardlands; these were subdivided into laines, and these again into pauls. Therefore, if a man had four yardlands, he took as his share of the tenantry laines an eight-paul piece, for a single yardland a two-paul piece. From the boundary stone of one laine to the boundary stone of another ran a "leek" or "leet" way, sixteen feet wide. Some of the old narrow streets of Brighton would, if the matter were investivated, be found to be leak ways; where the old streets were double of that width, it was owing to the heading of two leek ways meeting together. The place where the meeting was now assembled was called "The Bartholomews." Adjoining was "The Hempshires." This was traced from old documents to be the spot on which, when Brighton was originally a fishing-place, hemp was grown; and that this was divided in the same way as the other land, was traced in the clearest possible manner. Taking Black Lion-street and Ship-street, if he found in Black Lion-street the end of a piece of land of certain dimensions, and in Ship-street another end of like dimensions, it was clear that the land originally belonged to the same person. A four-paul piece was generally twenty-five feet wide. The pieces had been for ages divided; but the line of demarcation was as clear as possible. An impression existed that from Black Lion-street to Middle-street was the ancient part of Brighton; but that such was not the case was clear, because these divisions showed that even this part of the town was part of the Tenantry Down.

Mr. Blaauw.—The old town, I suppose, was under the Cliff?

Chairman.—Part of it was. I remember the block-house.

Rev. Mr. Gaunt.—Do you remember a barn in North-street?

Chairman.—I do not. I remember the building of every house on the east side of the Steyne, except what was called the Library; I remember the building of every house on the north side of North-street, except the King and Queen; and I remember the building of every house to the east of Russell-street. Russell-street was just commenced when I first remember the town as a boy. Brighton then bore about the same proportion to Brighton now, as this desk does to the room. The paul is an arbitrary measure. All the land in the north part of the town measures well, that is, comes up nearly to the eighth part of an acre to a paul: all to the south is short. No one can tell how it is that the measures vary, or explain the division into pauls. There is no aliquot measure in any part of Brighton. The four-paul piece measures about 25 feet 3 or 4 inc.; sometimes 26 or 27 feet,

Mr. Figg.—It strikes me that the division of arable land was according to the number of sheep leazes which each proprietor held. Supposing the whole of the country to be down and sheep walks, the whole of the parish was divided into a certain number of sheep leazes; and as the land was broken up into arable, each proprietor took a certain quantity, in proportion to his sheep leazes in each laine.

Chairman.—You are wrong in supposing that the original division of the land was in proportion to the sheep leazes. The fact is, that the sheep leazes were in proportion to the arable land.

Mr. Figg.—It is a rather curious fact that in many parishes, at particular seasons of the year, when the arable land is not in crop, the whole of the flock goes over all the arable.

Chairman.—Within my memory, this was the case in Brighton.

Mr. Figg.—We have just gone into the question at Lewes.

Mr. Blaauw.—The magistrates have been obliged to buy up the right of pasturage over the site of the new gaol.

Chairman.—Under an old statute, "the Statute of Approver," the lord was prohibited from approving, that is, taking away, any part of the land, whereby his tenants, having right of common, were injured. The lord was obliged, before breaking up, to show that there was pasturage enough left for the number of sheep which the tenants were entitled to feed.

Mr. Lower next described some Roman remains at Eastbourne. About one hundred and thirty-two years ago Dr. Tabor, of Lewes, drew attention to some Roman antiquities discovered at Eastbourne. They consisted of a very perfect bath, the masonry of which was described in the Philosophical Transactions of 1717. The field belonged to Mr. Willard, a direct ancestor of Major Willard, of Eastbourne, and also of Major Willard, of Brighton. The field being of some value, the remains were covered up, and remained undisturbed till about forty years ago, when the bath was opened, and found to be in the same perfect state as when first discovered. These circumstances had passed into matters of history; but lately, in the course of erecting a sea-wall to prevent the further inroads of the sea, some more discoveries were made, proving the direction in which stood the Roman villa with which the bath was connected. The principal discoveries consisted of various massive foundation walls, four feet thick. A long corridor ran from the face of the cliff inward, in a direction towards the bath. This had been uncovered to the extent of one hundred and thirty-five feet; and, with the assistance of Mr. Berry, who is building the sea wall, he (Mr. Lower) probed the walls to the north, and found that the two sides of the corridor ran to the very site of the bath. The field was perfectly level, and without any indication on the surface of what was underneath. Some of the rooms of the villa must have been very large. There were considerable remains of paving in some places, tessellated, if that term could be correctly applied to such irregular pieces of tile as some of those on the table. The general width of the corridor was about 13½ feet; and to all appearance it had been paved throughout with small tesselated tile and a white or greyish substance, which he pronounced to be Caen stone. The material of the foundation was the "Eastbourne stone" of the vicinity. The mortar placed beyond dispute the Roman origin of the building. It is mixed, as usual, with pounded tile. There were also some fragments of ornamented tiles, and pottery with the figures of animals and the names of the potters stamped on the vessels. In the same place was found a stone celt.

Mr. Blaauw then read two letters from the steward of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester and Chancellor to Henry III., addressed to his master. In the first the steward stated that he had sent 19 pigs from the manor at Aldingbourne, and that as soon as the pigs on the other manors were fat he would send them also. The letter then made inquiries relative to buying some oxen, and concluded by asking his lordship to signify whether he should procure some dogs fit for catching foxes, "as the star for catching them was now passing." In the second letter the steward acquainted his master, that William Dens, vicar of Mundham, had two wives, as it was said, and that one of them was living at Chichester; but that the aforesaid William professed to have letters from the Supreme Pontiff, and that it was believed in Sussex that never did those letters emanate from the conscience of the Pope, being contrary to the statutes of the General Council. Wherefore the Steward prayed his master to signify his pleasure in the matter; and above all, if he so pleased, to send men with dogs to catch the foxes, which were a nuisance on the manor, and to do so quickly, "as the star for catching them had passed." These letters were copied from originals in the Tower of London.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of Saturday, Dec. 30, published three decrees of the President of the Republic, appointing, 1st, M. Leon Faucher Minister of the Interior, in the place of M. Leon Malleville, resigned; 2d, M. Lacrosse, Vice-President of the National Assembly, Minister of Public Works, in the place of Leon Faucher; and, 3d, M. Buffet Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in the room of M. Bixio, resigned. The resignations of M.M. Malville and Bixio had, it was said, been occasioned by differences of opinion as to their functions between them and the President. The new Ministry suffered a defeat in the National Assembly, on a proposition for a reduction in the duty on salt, which was carried, although the Minister of Finance declared that in the present state of the revenue they could not afford to give up any portion of the produce of the tax. M. Boulay de la Meurthe was on the 20th Jan. elected in the Assembly Vice-President of the French Republic, by a majority of 417 against 277. The Petit Luxembourg is being prepared for his official residence. On the 23rd, in the Assembly, the Ministers received a serious check, by the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the budget for the ensuing year. The vote was resisted as being a virtual transferrence of control over the finances of the country from the administration to certain members of the Chamber, and would have the effect of rendering the Assembly paramount. Nevertheless the vote was adopted by a majority of 374 against 322. The Committee will consist of thirty members, two to be named by each bureau. The election for the Colonel of the 2nd Legion of the National Guards of the Banlieu has terminated in favour of M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the son of the ex-King of Westphalia. He had 3,962 votes; M. Michel had 1,951 and Barbes 137. Vice-Admiral Cecile, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Court of England, left Paris, on Monday, Jan 22, for London.

AUSTRIA.

On the 18th Dec. Windischgrätz entered Presburgh, the second town in Hungary Proper, which had been wholly abandoned on the previous day by the Magyar troops, after they had removed the bridge of boats. On the same day Jellachich occupied Wieselburg, after a sharp action. He charged twice at the head of his Croats before he broke the ranks of the Magyars, and was all but made a prisoner by the enemy's hussars, in a hand-to-hand conflict. In this battle two Austrian generals, four staff officers, and fifty-seven other officers of rank fell on the field. On the 5th Pesth and Ofen was taken by the Imperialists, by which the campaign in Hungary may be considered as brought to a triumphant conclusion. Prince Windischgrätz has taken up his residence at the royal castle at Ofen; Jellachich in the baronial Karoly castle at Pesth. Field-Marshal Count Wrbna is commandant of both cities. The Imperial troops have been welcomed with illuminations and every mark of rejoicing; and the Hungarian forces have been beaten wherever they ventured to show themselves in masses. The whole Austrian empire is, therefore, once more consolidated, and on a firmer foundation than before.

ITALY.

The Junta published a proclamation on the 20th Dec. in which they declare that they will only continue in office till a Constituent Assembly of the Roman States shall have pronounced itself on the question of the political form of the State; and they will hasten as much as possible the moment when such an assembly shall meet.

Several magnificent presents were made to the Pope on Christmas-day. The King of Naples sent him an offering of 600,000 ducats, and the Queen of Spain a donation of 500,000 colonnates.

Pope Pius addressed a letter to the Roman people, dated from Gaeta, Jan. 1, in which he deeply regrets that not only "his erring children" had felt no remorse for the sacrilegious crimes and other outrages committed upon his residence and person, but had perpetrated a still more monstrous act, by ordering the convocation of a General National Assembly of the Roman States, for the purpose of establishing new political forms, thus heaping iniquity upon iniquity, by endeavouring to destroy the

temporal authority of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Pope, therefore, forbids all persons, of whatever rank, from taking part in any such proceedings, and concludes by supplicating Heaven for the conversion and salvation of those who have wandered from the right path. This letter, when it reached Rome, excited the greatest possible indignation. All the hats of the Cardinals were taken from the hatters' shops and flung into the Tiber.

EGYPT.

His Highness Abbas Pasha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, returned to Suez from Mecca on the 25th of November, and reached Cairo on the following day, when he quickly assumed the authority without opposition or any infringement of the generally prevailing tranquillity. On the 27th his Highness received officially all the European consuls. Very handsome presents of swords and snuff-boxes inlaid with diamonds were sent to Captain Frushard and the officers, and 400*l.* for distribution among the crew, of the East India Company's steamer Feroze, which conveyed Abbas from Suez to Jedda and back again.

INDIA.

The insurgent Sikh detachments have been invariably worsted in all cases where our troops have been fortunate enough to close with them. On the 7th Nov. after some days of severe skirmishing before Moultan, an attack was made on the field-works established near our camp, and by the fire from which our troops had been for some time greatly annoyed. The enemy were broken and driven back at all points—five of their guns remaining in our hands. A less successful encounter took place on the 22nd of November. The enemy were strongly posted on the right bank of the Chenab to the amount, it is supposed, of 30,000 men, and frequently crossed over to the left side, on which side the British army lay. Apprehensive that, from the proximity of the forces, an engagement might be prematurely brought on, Lord Gough had given express order that the enemy was not to be attacked until his arrival. His lordship left Lahore and crossed the Ravee on the 16th, and four days afterwards arrived at Newa Walla, where he joined General Thackwell's division, and had then under his command the divisions under Generals Thackwell and Gilbert, besides Brigadier Pope's brigade of cavalry, four heavy guns, the pontoon bridge, &c. The next afternoon a conference took place between his Excellency and Brigadier Campbell, when an arrangement for a reconnaissance next day was made, and it was understood that the Sikhs on the British side of the river would be driven across by our troops. The force assembled consisted of the whole of the cavalry (her Majesty's 3rd and 14th Regiments of Light Dragoons, the 5th and 8th Regiments of Light Cavalry, and 12th Irregular Cavalry); two troops of Horse Artillery (Duncan's and Warner's); two field batteries (Austin's and Dawes's); and two brigades of infantry (those of Brigadiers Godby, 2nd European Regiment and 7th Native Infantry, and Hoggan, her Majesty's 61st Foot, 36th and 46th Native Infantry). These troops were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, and were marched against the enemy on our side of the river. As the foe was approached, his tents were seen lining the opposite bank in great numbers. The Sikhs perceiving our troops hastened to cross the river and gain their own side. In the ardour of pursuit our men too hastily followed, and got embarrassed in heavy sand. The fire of the enemy was now so heavy from sheltered batteries on our exposed troops, that they were ordered to withdraw. An hour or two later word was brought that another body of Sikhs had been discovered on our side the river lower down, and a large body of our cavalry, amongst whom were the 3rd and 14th Light Dragoons, were ordered to dislodge them. On approaching a body of Sikh cavalry, drawn up as if to receive them, these broke and separated to the right and left, when the dragoons charging on were brought up by a nullah, or ravine, full of matchlockmen, who opened a galling fire on the European cavalry. Here fell Brigadier-General Cureton, who was shot through the heart; Lieut.-Col. Havelock dangerously wounded; and Capt. Holmes severely: and it was with some difficulty that the men were extricated from the trap into which they had been intentionally drawn by the enemy. Our cavalry then returned, but in the meantime the Sikhs had come across, and, taking a six-pounder horse artillery gun which had been left in the sand (but which had, however, been previously spiked by the gunners) off the carriage, they bore it in triumph to their own side of the river. During the night of the 3rd Dec. the whole of the Sikh force precipitately fled, concealing or carrying with them their artillery, and exploding their magazines. Lord Gough immediately pushed across the river the 9th Lancers and 14th Light Dragoons in pursuit, under Major-Gen. Sir Walter Gilbert.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Legislative Council met on the 1st of Nov. Sir Harry Smith, in his opening

address, observed that Earl Grey was pleased with the flourishing state of the finances of the colony. He regretted his lordship had ordered a cessation of emigration to the Cape. The Kafirs of the eastern frontier were to be compensated for loss of territory. The vagrant Fingoes were to be restrained from wandering, and located. Engineers were expected to decide on the breakwaters at Table Bay and Algoa Bay. Roads and harbours are to be made and improved. The treatment of prisoners was barbarous, and is to be altered. A Militia Bill is to be introduced, to relieve the colonists. Restrictions on holding public meetings are to be removed, and municipal laws amended. Sir Harry submitted a supplementary estimate of 22,000*l.* The colony, he said, was only chargeable with 10,000 for putting down the insurgent Boers. The Boers had been heavily fined; they had already paid 6,000*l.*

AMERICA.

The new world, and we may add the old also, has been thrown into a whirl of excitement, by the abundant discovery of surface gold on the plains of Upper California. In the spring of the year 1848 some settlers were excavating a mill-race in the neighbourhood of the Sacramento, a river about thirty miles to the north of San Francisco, having its rise in the Californian mountains, and falling into the sea in the Bay of San Pablo. In the course of their work they met with several pieces of heavy yellow-coloured metal, which, being of a sufficiently peculiar nature to excite curiosity, were speedily discovered to be gold of great purity. For some time they preserved the secret, and are supposed to have gathered a very considerable quantity before it transpired. At length an Indian surprised them while occupied in searching, and although they endeavoured to divert his attention, and detained him for some time, he acquainted his tribe, by whose means it soon became known in the country. Such an unheard-of circumstance caused great surprise and some curiosity, but a few having tried for themselves, and having become most satisfactorily convinced of its truth, all other pursuits were abandoned, and all hands hastened to the "diggings;" whilst wages, and all the necessaries of life and labour, have risen to most exorbitant prices. In the course of three months 4,000 people collected, digging and scraping early and late. The gold is found in three forms—granulated of the size of medium gunpowder, and mixed with iron; in small scales or laminæ of from one-eighth to one-twelfth of an inch in diameter; and in solid lumps of from half an ounce to 4 lbs. in weight, —many much larger are spoken of. The latter form is frequently found adhering to the rocks in the bed of the river, and many fine pieces have been gathered as one would gather limpets from the crevices and holes left dry at low water. Up to the middle of September the quantity known to be gathered is to the value of 550,000*l.*, and this does not include considerable amounts of which no account could be obtained. The Mormons, driven by persecution from their native country, have been among the most considerable gainers. The consequence is, that the spirit of adventure is thoroughly re-awakened in America. Associations are everywhere forming for the purpose of emigrating to California.

Mr. Wyld, the geographer, has issued a map of the country, in which the gold region is marked as extending five or six hundred miles in length, by one hundred or one hundred and fifty in breadth. In such an immense extent of territory there is evidently room for great discoveries yet to be made. The wonder is that the treasure should so long have remained unknown; but the wild character of the country, and the ignorance and indolence of the inhabitants, may partly account for this. It does not appear from this plan that any gold has been found within about fifty miles of the coast. The tributaries of the Sacramento, between the 38th and 39th degrees of north latitude, seem to have hitherto yielded the richest deposits.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 12. A marble statue of the Duke of Wellington, executed by Mr. Milner, was placed within the Tower of London, of which his Grace is High Constable. The figure was deposited on a granite pedestal ten feet in height, midway between the White Tower and the green fronting the flight of steps leading from Traitor's-gate. It is about eight feet high. His Grace is represented uncovered, attired in a plain military coat, a cloak loosely suspended from the shoulders by cord and tassel.

The Philanthropic Society, long located in *St. George's Fields*, and honourably

known for its successful endeavours to reform criminal and vagrant children, has determined to change its site and principle of operations. It has purchased a very eligible farm of about 130 acres at Potter's Bar, near Barnet; to which it is resolved to transfer the institution as soon as the necessary funds can be obtained and the proper buildings erected. The Colonie Agricole de Mettrai and the experience of the Bridgenorth Union School have furnished the chief suggestions for the new plan. The industrial training is to be extended to garden and field labour, care of sheep, cattle and horses, and to agricultural pursuits generally. The Society will thus make it a part of their design to prepare boys for emigration as farm labourers and servants in the colonies, away from the temptation of large towns, and from the vices from which they have been rescued. Another important addition to the plans already in operation, is an intention to groupe the boys in families —as at Mettrai, and as recommended by Capt. Maconochie—of about sixty each; every division, or family, occupying a distinct building, a distinct field of labour, and having its own master and mistress, with an assistant teacher. By this means, it is expected that feelings of attachment will grow up amongst the boys, a more domestic character will be given to the institution, and the influence of the instructors will become more personal and parental. The arrangements contemplated will require buildings of a different class from those hitherto used for such purposes. Instead of a palace, the institution will consist of a number of houses with a chapel in the centre—each house being appropriated to a distinct family. The plan is altogether well warranted by the experience of other institutions of a similar kind. It is proposed, as soon as sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose, to extend the number of inmates to 500. The fund for the purchase of land and for building is kept distinct from the Society's general fund. Her Majesty and her Consort have subscribed 100*l.*; and 3,051*l.* had been contributed up to November 1st.

Jan. 11. A fire broke out in the newly-erected premises termed the Hampstead Waterworks. How the calamity occurred is enveloped in mystery. The damage is thus officially reported to the West of England Insurance Office:—Buildings of engine-house and works generally consumed—supposed loss about 3,000*l.*; machinery, steam-engine, &c. partially destroyed—estimated loss, about 5,000*l.*; total supposed loss, 8,000*l.* The whole was uninsured.

Jan. 12. The house, No. 2, New-square, *Lincoln's Inn*, occupying a site of about 60 feet by 50, was destroyed by fire. Its chambers accommodated sixteen several tenants, some of them barristers, but chiefly firms of solicitors, many of whom were not insured.

Some of the houses connected with "King William's Naval Asylum," at Penge, near *Norwood*, founded and endowed by Queen Adelaide, being now completed, her Majesty has been graciously pleased, through Lord Howe, to nominate to two of them the widow of a commander of thirty-six years, who entered the navy in 1773, and the widow of a master, who at his demise held the office of master attendant at one of our royal dockyards. Each widow will also be entitled (on a certificate signed by a beneficed clergyman that they are of sober life and conversation, and members of the Church of England,) to an annuity of 30*l.* payable half-yearly at Messrs. Coutts's.

By an order of the City Commissioners of Sewers, no coffin is to be interred after Jan. 1, 1849, within the City of London, unless there be at least five feet of soil left above the same; nor any corpse placed in any vault or catacomb unless inclosed in a perfectly air-tight coffin, made of or lined with lead, or in pitch of half an inch thick, with an interior and exterior coffin of wood; under a penalty of 20*l.*

An awful visitation of cholera has occurred at the juvenile pauper asylum at *Tooting*, an establishment kept by Mr. Drouet, for the reception of pauper children from various unions in the metropolis and the suburbs. Mr. Grainger, one of the superintending Inspectors of the Board of Health, has made a long Report upon the subject, in which he states that "it appears from information derived from the Poor Law Commission, that on the 23d December the total number of children under Mr. Drouet's charge amounted to 1,372. The original premises were totally insufficient to accommodate this large number, and consequently, as successive additions were contributed by various parishes, new buildings were erected. In the construction of these buildings, none of the sanitary precautions so urgently demanded by the circumstances were observed; no effective ventilation was provided; and especially it must be pointed out that the space allowed, both in the dormitories and school rooms, was altogether inadequate to the number of inmates they subsequently received." Of the real character of the disease, Mr. Grainger, in concluding, remarks—"It is the concurrent opinion of all the first medical gentlemen who have attended

the children, that the epidemic is true Asiatic Cholera; all these gentlemen are acquainted with the disease, and one of them has had an opportunity of observing it extensively at the General Hospital of Calcutta. I may also state that my own experience is entirely in accordance with their opinion." The children having been chiefly removed to their own parishes, several inquests have been held on the dead, in various parts of the town, one of which, presided over by Mr. Wakley, returned the following verdict:—"That Bartholomew Peter Drouet is guilty of MANSLAUGHTER; and we beg to add, as a rider to that verdict, that the guardians of the Holborn union acted most negligently in their engagements with Mr. Drouet, also in their visits to his establishment; and we regret that the Poor Law Act is quite insufficient for the purposes for which it was intended; and we hope that the time is not far distant when the necessity for such establishments as that of Mr. Drouet will entirely cease."

The epidemic having apparently passed away at the Tooting establishment, the following official statement was issued on Saturday the 20th Jan.:—

Total number attacked	360
Deaths from cholera and its complications	150
Now under treatment	43
Convalescent	167

DEVONSHIRE.

A portion of the ceiling in the southern aisle of St. Andrew's Church, *Ashburton*, having been some time in a decayed state, was taken down a short time since. On the old pannels were discovered various emblematical paintings, with foliage, stars, &c. About eighty years ago a handsome stone pulpit, which was elaborately carved, and a brass eagle, were sold to the parish church of Bigbury. The beautiful screen which separated the church from the chancel, together with the screens belonging to the stalls in the south transept, were broken up, part sold for a small sum, and the residue were lodged in an outhouse at the Spread Eagle Inn, for several years afterwards, and at last used as wood for lighting fires. The arms of Bishop Oldham, who occupied the see of Exeter, in 1507, were recently discovered in a room in Ashburton, in excellent preservation. It is hoped that the improvements now making in the church will be in accordance with its ancient style of architecture.

The church of *Halberton* has lately been completely restored, the whole, with the exception of the four walls, being new, at an expense of about 1,400*l.*, of which 350*l.* was contributed by the ratepayers, and a considerable portion by the Rev. G. C. Newcomb, the Vicar, and his friends. The whole area has been reseated, and the whole of the nave has been given up for the use of the poor in free and open sittings. The piers and arches have been taken down and rebuilt, and a fine open roof put over the nave and chancel. The windows have all been restored, and that over the Communion Table has been enlarged, whereby its proportions have been greatly improved. The alterations have been completed under the superintendence of Mr. Hayward, architect, of Exeter.

ESSEX.

The remarkable church of *Greenstead*, built of split logs of oak, which has been so often described and engraved as a building of primitive antiquity, has recently been taken down for the purpose of repair, but will be carefully reinstated. The following letter on the subject appeared in "The Builder" of the 27th January:—

"Sir,—I infer, from a paragraph in 'The Builder,' that a wrong impression has gone forth as regards the wooden church at Greenstead, namely, that it has been destroyed, or at least partially so. Now, sir, that is not the fact; and if any person, having seen the outside of the timbers six months ago, could see them at the present time, they would scarcely be able to say, from their appearance, whether they had been removed or not. It was also stated that it was owing to the ravages of insects that it had become necessary to take it down. This, in some measure, is correct, as the lower ends of the timbers were in many instances perforated, but not to any great extent. The principal cause of its being taken down was this:—the oak cills having been laid on the earth, with merely some rough flint put under them at intervals, had become so rotten as to let the upright timbers drop through, and had not the ends of the wall plates rested on the brickwork of the chancel, a great part of the nave must have fallen. It has been the particular wish of the Rector, the Rev. Philip Ray, by whom the expense of the rebuilding the church is principally defrayed, and also of Mr. Wyatt, the architect, that every part of the old timbers should be preserved, and I have been careful to carry out those wishes. The only parts lost are about six inches cut from the lower ends; the timbers have been fresh tenoned and inserted in oak cills laid on brickwork, twelve inches from the ground, so that there is every reason to presume they will last as long as they have already stood, for

the planks, when cut, were so hard as almost to defy the saw. A new roof, open, and stained oak has been put on, having dormer windows, with stained glass, inserted. The whole of the plastering having been taken off, the planks are now seen inside. The pews are taken away and new seating fixed. The church will be open for divine service about the middle of February next, when any who feel a veneration for the relics of bygone days will be able to see that this ancient structure has been preserved to the fullest extent possible. JAMES BARLOW, Builder, Chipping Ongar."

A gentleman named Birkett is said to have recently identified the wooden church of Greenstead—we know not upon what evidence—as the original shrine of St. Edmund, erected by the monks A.D. 1010, when the body rested in this place on its return from London to Bury, after having been removed from the latter town for safety, on a sudden attack made by the Danes on the coast of Suffolk. Its construction was extremely simple, consisting of oak trees split in two, and fastened together with wooden pins to a plate and sill. These split trees, placed upright and fitting close, formed the four walls.

HAMPSHIRE.

Dec. 3. Divine service was again performed in the church of *Kingsclere*, that edifice having, since March last, undergone a thorough repair, much of it having been rebuilt. The parish is one of the largest in England, containing more than 3000 inhabitants. The church was a very ancient fabric, built in the form of a cross, with a remarkably large tower, containing six bells, of Norman architecture. The interior contains a nave, two transepts, and a deep chancel. Becoming so dilapidated as to be scarcely safe, it was resolved to take it partly down and rebuild the same after its original plan. To execute this a sum of nearly 5000*l.* was required. The nobility and gentry around were appealed to, and the chief portion of that sum was quickly subscribed — viz. Lord Bolton giving 1000*l.*, Duke of Wellington, 500*l.*, Miss Carter, 500*l.*, besides a splendid clock with two faces, the Messrs. Holdings, 500*l.*, several other families, each 100*l.*, besides 50*l.*, 10*l.*, 5*l.*, &c. amounting to at least 500*l.*, and the parish of Kingsclere raised, by a 6*d.* rate, 1000*l.*

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Dec. 11. The new church at *Bonchurch*, I.W., was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. Among the assemblage were the principal nobility and gentry of the island, and thirty-two of the clergy. The church is in the early Norman style, and situated in a most picturesque spot. The churchyard, which is being laid out, will be exceedingly beautiful, and on the north side, from the position of the rocks, catacombs may be constructed with a trifling outlay. The chancel windows are an admirable imitation of ancient stained glass, the work of a young artist in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

It was proposed, at first, to keep up the old house at *Osborne*, adding merely an out-lying wing to the west, to contain the principal apartments for the residence of the Royal Family. The first stone of this was laid under the direction of Mr. Thomas Cubitt, to whom the works were wholly entrusted, in June, 1845, and in Sept. 1846 the wing was occupied. This is a square pile of building, about 65 feet each way, and comprises the drawing-room, dining-room, and billiard-room, and some smaller apartments. Projecting from the front of the main building is a lofty campanile, 20 feet square, with vestibule, and an apartment one story in height. The drawing-room extends the whole length of the water front, and being open to the billiard-room (separated only by a screen of columns), forms a fine apartment. Scattered about the residence are some statues and a few nice pictures by Stanfield, Uwins, Cope, and others of our artists. The whole of the building is fireproof, and the construction thoughout is of the soundest character. The chimneys are cleverly brought together in the centre of the building, and made to form an architectural feature. The roof around them is flat, to form a promenade. The upper part of the tower is fitted up as an observatory, and in the centre of it there is a circular staircase of teak, opening on to the flat roof which covers it. The height of this tower is 100 feet, and its foundation is 160 feet above the sea. The views it commands are most extensive and beautiful. A stormy night spent here would be full of sublimity. The whole of the building externally is formed in cement (a matter of regret). The style is Italian, the ground story and the angles above are rusticated; a large cornice, with consoles, runs all round the edifice, and is crowned by a balustrade. This, then, was the extent of the building as first proposed, but a very short time probably sufficed to show that more room was necessary. The old house has therefore been taken down, and a pile of buildings, similar in character to that we have briefly described, has been erected in its place, including a second tower, for a clock, at the eastern extremity. Part of it is still unfinished. On the side towards the

water, which occupies an extent of 280 feet, the ground is much lower, and a series of balustraded terraces, with flights of steps from one to the other, concur to increase greatly the effect of the building. The gardens filled with fine shrubs and trees, some of them planted by the infant Princes, have made rapid progress, and now present a most luxuriant aspect.—*The Builder.*

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The following very important resolution has recently been determined upon by the Dean and Chapter of *Hereford*, from which beneficial results may be confidently expected to follow, not only to the decoration of the venerable Cathedral by appropriate specimens of the beautiful art of glass painting, but its preservation from the disturbance and injury of its walls and floors; whilst at the same time it may possibly tend to the promotion of a grand desideratum, a cemetery beyond the environs of the city. The resolution is as follows:—"That in future all burials in the Cathedral Church shall be charged with the payment to the fabric funds of one hundred guineas; in the Lady Arbour and Cloisters, of seventy guineas; in the Churchyard, of fifty guineas. That none but flat stones shall be laid in the Lady Arbour, Cloisters, or churchyards—for each of which twenty-five guineas shall be paid. That no monuments shall be admitted into the Cathedral but such as are strictly of the same character as those coeval with the fabric, the charge for which shall be one hundred guineas, the design to be first submitted to the Dean and Chapter. Should such monuments be of special character, the Dean and Chapter will consider what amount might be remitted; that they will allow instead of monuments the erection of painted glass memorial-windows, provided the design and artist be approved of, in writing, by the Dean and Chapter, upon a small payment as acknowledgment for permission." We understand that one window has already been liberally offered and accepted.

KENT.

Dec. 20. The Bishop of Rochester consecrated a new church at *Brompton*. The church is an elegant structure, from the design, we are informed, of Mr. Wyatt the architect. The foundation-stone was laid by Miss Conway, sister to the Rev. William Conway, Curate of St. Nicholas, on the 10th Dec. 1847. It has been erected at the expense of 6000*l.* by Mr. Conway and his sister, and also endowed with the sum of 50*l.* per annum.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A new stained glass window, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, has just been put in at the east end of *Daventry* church. The window is divided into three compartments; in the centre is the Ascension, which has been beautifully treated by the artist, both in respect to drawing and colour. In the right and left compartments, the Baptism of our Saviour, and the Offering of the Wise Men, are effectively represented in small figures. The remaining spaces are filled up by symbolical subjects from the book of Revelations. The expression of the countenances in the different groups is exquisitely delineated, and each division of the window is enriched by a chaste and light border, which adds much to the effect.

The restoration of the fine Chancel of *Rothwell* church, under the superintendence of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, is progressing very satisfactorily. Coats of whitewash, twenty and thirty fold, have been removed from the pillars, and the corbel-heads and other ornaments heretofore clogged up, come out very sharp and fine. Three semi-Norman clerestory windows have been opened on the south side, and the stonework of the arches made good. The plain stonework inserted in the Decorated sedilia, probably of the Perpendicular period, has been removed from the easternmost one, and the groining and pillars are now seen detached. Fragments of the original perpendicular glass have been found imbedded in the plaister. It is a plain pattern quarry, not uncommon in the neighbourhood. A few fragments of encaustic tiles have likewise been found. These relics are reserved for the Architectural Society's collection. On one of the semi-Norman arches is some original coloured diaper work, which has been carefully preserved. The substantial repairs, which include a new roof, have been thoroughly and correctly done by the lay-impropriator.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Dec. 19. The church of St. Luke's, *Leek*, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. It was built by voluntary contributions, amounting to about 4,000*l.* aided by grants from the incorporated Society for Building Churches, &c. from the Lichfield Diocesan Church Building Society, from Sir R. Peel's fund, and the purchase money of a piece of land left by the late Mrs. Brentnall. The beauty of the building, as well as the interior arrangements, were the theme of general admiration. It is of pure Gothic architecture, designed by Mr. Francis, of London.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Dec. 29. Lieut.-Col. Ralph Carr Alderson, R. E. to be Secretary and Registrar to the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, *vice* Neave, resigned. —61st Foot, Major W. Jones to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. J. Stephens to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. W. H. Frankland to be Major.

Dec. 30. Royal Glamorgan Militia, C. J. K. Tynte, esq. to be Colonel.

Jan. 1. Matthew Talbot Baines, esq. to be a Poor Law Commissioner for England, *vice* Buller, deceased.

Jan. 4. Samuel Gaskell, of Lancaster, esq. (surgeon), to be a Commissioner in Lunacy, *vice* Dr. Prichard, deceased.

Jan. 10. John Bowring, esq. to be Consul in the city and district of Canton.—The Earl of Harrowby, the Very Rev. W. R. Lyall, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, William Page Wood, esq., Robert Baynes Armstrong, esq., John George Shaw Lefevre, esq. C.B., and the Rev. Richard Jones, M.A., to be Commissioners for inquiring how Episcopal and Capitular estates and incomes in England and Wales can be most beneficially managed with due regard to the just and reasonable claims of the lessees; and also how fixed, instead of fluctuating, incomes can be best secured to Bishops and members of Chapters.

Jan. 15. The Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, Bart. to be First Lord of the Admiralty.—Royal Regiment of Artillery, brevet Colonel W. Wylde to be Colonel; brevet Major B. Cuppage to be Lieut.-Col.

Jan. 18. Edmund Hooke Wilson Bellairs, esq. (late Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers), to be Exon of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, *vice* Sir William Bellairs.

Jan. 19. Brevet, Capt. Charles William Tyndale, of the 55th Foot, to be Major in the army.—Hospital Staff, Montague Martin Mahony, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.—James French, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals in Canada, *vice* Mahony. —Charles Maclean, M.D. to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, *vice* French.

Jan. 23. The Hon. George Sulyarde Stafford Jerningham (now Secretary of Legation at Madrid), to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy to the Ottoman Porte.—Daniel Blair, M.D. to be Surgeon-General for the colony of British Guiana.—George Marsh, esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Mossel Bay, in the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 24. Rear-Admiral H. M. Ommanney to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Capt. W. F. Carroll, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Naval Promotions.

To be Captains,—John T. Talbot, Adolphus Slade, William Peel, James J. M'Cleverty (for his services in rescuing the British merchantman "The Three Sisters" from pirates).

To be Commanders,—Lazarus Roberts, John Hains, Thomas Thompson, Edward P. B. Von Donop, T. H. Lysaght, Alan Henry Gardener (who served as First Lieut. to Comm. M'Cleverty in the Polyphemus, on the occasion above mentioned.)

To be retired Commander,—Thomas Hills.

Appointments,—Capt. R. Fanshawe, C.B. to be Commodore of the first class and Commander-in-Chief on the coast of Africa, *vice* Sir C. Hotham.—Comm. Charles Hillyar to the Centaur; Comm. Thomas Heard to the Belerophon; Comm. R. B. Crawford to the Polyphemus steam-sloop; Comm. James Rawstorne to the Apollo troop-frigate.—Lieutenant Willoughby J. Lake to be flag-Lieut. to Commodore Fanshawe, C.B. on the coast of Africa; Lieut. W. K. Joliffe to command the Pluto steam-cruiser; Lieut. R. A. Powell to the James steam-gun-vessel, for service at Gibraltar.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. G. Clark, to be a Canon of Hereford.
Rev. E. Eliot, to be a Canon of Salisbury.
Rev. T. Hillyard, to be a Canon of Chester.
Rev. W. Calvert, to be a Minor Canon in St. Paul's Cathedral.
Rev. W. J. B. Angell, Overton V. Wilts.
Rev. C. M. Arnold, South Lambeth Chapel P.C. Kennington, Surrey.
Rev. H. A. Atkinson, Escome P.C. Bishop's Auckland, Durham.
Rev. W. F. Audland, Enham Knights R. Hants.
Rev. P. Booth, Little Wilbraham R. Camb.
Rev. E. Bosanquet, Forscote R. Somersetsh.
Rev. J. Bosworth, Waith V. Lincolnshire.
Rev. T. Bowstead, Poulton P.C. Fairford, Wilts.
Rev. C. H. Campion, Westmeston V. Sussex.
Rev. G. R. Carr, Jarrow P.C. Durham.
Rev. R. Cattermole, Little Marlow R. Bucks.
Rev. R. S. C. Chernside, Wilton with Bulbridge RR. Ditchampton V. with Wetherhampton P.C. Wilts.
Rev. R. A. Cliffe, Tenbury V. Worcestershire.
Rev. J. S. Coles, Barrington P.C. Somersetsh.
Rev. C. Cook, New Parish of Brompton P.C. Kent.
Rev. J. E. Cox, St. Helen's, Bishopsgate V. London.
Rev. T. M. Davies, Llanilid with Lanharan RR. Glamorgan.
Rev. F. J. Durbin, Harston V. Cambridgesh.
Rev. C. G. G. Gambier, St. Aldwyn V. Glouc.
Rev. J. L. Gisborne, Yoxhall R. Staffordshire.
Rev. A. Hibbitt, Little Ilford R. Essex.
Rev. W. Holloway, Rocester P.C. Staffordsh.
Rev. A. G. How, Bromley St. Leonard V. Middx.
Rev. J. Hughes, Llanvihangel Cwmdu R. Brecon.
Rev. I. Jones, Beddgelart P.C. Carnarvon.
Rev. J. C. Keate, Hartley Wespall R. Hants.
Rev. R. Lamb, St. Paul P.C. Manchester.
Rev. T. Lathbury, St. Simon's Church P.C. Bristol.
Rev. W. Lewis, Holy Trinity Church P.C. Ripon, Yorkshire.
Rev. E. Lovell, Coddington R. Herefordshire.
Rev. T. Mitchell, Catmere R. Berks.
Rev. M. Newport, Markfield R. Leicestersh.
Rev. G. F. Ottey, Isleham V. Cambridgeshire.
Rev. J. O. Picton, Smithills Dean P.C. Lanc.
Rev. O. Reynolds, Boulge with Debach annexed RR. Suffolk.
Rev. R. Richards, Meivod V. Montgomerysh.
Rev. J. Russell, Holland Fen and Chapel Hill P.C. Swineshead, Lincolnshire.
Rev. C. Salusbury, Church Stretton R. Salop.
Rev. A. Sedgwick, St. Paul's P.C. Stayley, Chesh.
Rev. C. F. Seymour, Winchfield R. Hants.
Rev. T. Sikes, Sherrington R. Bucks.
Rev. T. G. Smith, Flax Bourton P.C. Somers.
Rev. J. J. Smith, Loddon V. Norfolk.
Rev. — Stephens, Wednesfield P.C. Wolverh.
Rev. W. F. Taylor, Christ Church P.C. Claughton Firs, Lancashire.
Rev. C. E. Thomas, Warmsworth R. Yorksh.

Rev. J. Tyler, St. Anne's Sutton R. Loughbro.
Rev. H. J. Urquhart, Fleet V. Dorset.
Rev. J. Wason, Ford P.C. near Shrewsbury.
Rev. R. Whiting, Ringsfield and Little Redisham RR. Suffolk.
Rev. E. Woolnough, Northenden R. Cheshire.

Chaplains.

Rev. T. Protheroe, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Osborne.
Rev. T. Scard, to the Duke of Cambridge.
Rev. C. R. de Havilland, B.A. to Viscount Molesworth.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. Joseph Shaw, B.D. to be Master of Queen's college, Cambridge.
John H. Hay, esq. to be Chief Clerk of the Board of Admiralty, *vice* Amedroz, retired; J. H. Briggs, esq. to be clerk of the first class: Thomas James, esq. to be clerk of the second class; Clarence Braddyll, esq. to be clerk of the third class.
Rev. W. J. Read, to be Principal of the Huddersfield Collegiate Institution.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 27. At Kempston Hoo, Beds, the wife of Robert Hobson, esq. a son.——30. At Little Linford House, the wife of Matthew Knapp, esq. a son.

Dec. 6. At Torquay, the wife of Edward T. Hutton, esq. of Beverley, Yorksh. a son and heir.——12. At Gorhambury, the Countess of Verulam, a dau.——At Wiesbaden, the wife of the Rev. George Ayscough Booth, twin daus.——13. At Great Grimsby, the wife of Capt. Lewis Maitland, R.N. a son and heir.——At Pinkney-park, Wilts, the wife of William Henry Cresswell, esq. a son.——21. The wife of George Tate, esq. of Bawtey Hall, a dau.——23. In Lowndes-sq. the wife of Geo. Eyre, esq. a dau.——24. At Withington Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Gustavus Talbot, a son.——25. At Stoke Rochford, the Lady Caroline Turner, a son.——At Cranley Rectory, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. J. H. Sapte, a son.——27. At Southsea, Portsmouth, the wife of George Gibbon, esq. R.N. a son.——28. At Eton College, the Hon. Mrs. T. E. Tonge, a dau.——At Castle Hamilton, co. Cavan, the wife of Joseph Dickson, esq. of Drummeley-house, a son and heir.——29. At Leases, Yorksh. the wife of Frederick Acclam Milbank, esq. a son and heir.——30. At Stackpole-ct. Viscountess Emlyn, a son.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. W. Maule, a dau.——In Mansfield-st. the Hon. Mrs. Hall, a son.

Jan. 2. At Ryde, I. W. the wife of Sir Claude M. Wade, C.B. a son.——3. In Cumberland-st. the wife of Charles Pennington, esq. of the Rifle Brigade, a son.——4. In Carlton-gardens, Lady Lyttelton, a dau.——At Croxteth, the Countess of Sefton, a son.——7. At the vicarage, Chesterford, the Lady Harriet Hervey, a son.——8. At Elmore Court, Gloucestersh. the wife of W. V. Guise, esq. a dau.——At Orizava Cottage, Chudleigh, the wife of Capt. Powney, R.N. K.T. a son.——10. At Bath, the wife of Capt. Sydney Dacres, of the St. Vincent, a dau.——21. At Beeston-hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a son and a dau.——23. The wife of H. Winthrop, esq. Comm. R.N. a son and heir.——At Balbernie, Lady Georgiana Balfour, a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Auckland, New Zealand, Henry J. H. *Holdsworth*, fourth son of the late Rev. Charles Holdsworth, of Stokenham, Devon, to Catharine-Matilda, eldest dau. of J. F. Hichcson, esq. Staff-Officer of Pensioners, Auckland.

Oct. 11. At Woodstock, Upper Canada, Henry, son of the Hon. Peter Boyle de *Blaquiere*, to Margaret-Lucretia, fourth dau. of Col. Light, late 25th Regt. of Lytis Carey, near Woodstock, Upper Canada.

21. At Dacca, William Joseph *Allen*, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. second son of the late Right Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ely, to Caroline, only dau. of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, the Hon. East India Company's Chaplain at Dacca.

Nov. 4. At Cawnpore, Lionel Radford *Newhouse*, esq. son of Mrs. Newhouse, of Talbot-cottage, Fratton-path, Portsea, of 19th Bengal Nat. Inf. to Meta, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Hawtrey, 3rd Bengal Lt. Inf.

6. At Madras, William R. *Babington*, esq. surgeon, Hon. East India Co's. Serv. to Louisa, youngest dau. of William Husband, esq. Collector of Excise, Hull.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William *Leslie*, esq. of Drumrossie, and younger of Warthill, Aberdeenshire, to Matilda-Rose, second dau. of the late William Rose Robinson, esq. of Clermiston, Sheriff of Lanarksh.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Walhouse *Mark*, esq. second son of William Mark, esq. of Malaga, to Frances-Sarah, eldest dau. of John Bidwell, esq. of Park-place, St. James's.

18. By Special licence, in Merrion-square, North Dublin, Francis Richard *Brooke*, esq. only son of George Brooke, esq. of Somerton, co. Dublin, to the Hon. Henrietta Monck, third dau. of Viscount Monck.——At Martyr Worthy, Hants, Arthur Henry *Freeling*, esq. Capt. Royal Engineers, eldest son of Clayton Freeling, esq. and grandson of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. to Charlotte-Augusta, second dau. of Sir Henry Rivers, Bart.——At Cheltenham, Robert *Hammond*, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Great Marlow, to Sarah-Bliss, only surviving child of the late Mr. W. Bliss Barrett, and niece of Mr. Sharp, of Keynsham Bank.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut. S. H. *Laston*, R.N. to Amelia, second dau. of Maitland Maitland, M. D.——At Islington, Walter *Pullein*, esq. of Aldermanbury, and Aketon Lodge, Yorksh. to Harriett, youngest dau. of William Smith, esq. formerly of Morton Hall, Worcestershire.

19. At Edinburgh, Charles G. *Addison*, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Frances-Octavia Murray, youngest dau. of the late Lord Cringletie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice of Scotland.

20. At Neath, F. *Ashmead*, esq. C. E. second son of G. C. Ashmead, esq. of Clifton, to Harriette, only dau. of George Dods, esq. of the Little Gnoll, Glamorganshire.

21. At St. Mabyn, Cornwall, Henry *Onslow*, eldest son of Sir Henry Onslow, Bart. of Hengar House, Cornwall, and Chittern, Wilts, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Peter, esq. of Porthcothan, Cornwall.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Richard *Done*, esq. of Tarporley, Cheshire, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Sir William Domville, Bart. of Southfield-lodge, Eastbourne, Sussex.——At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Hon. William *Cowper*, M.P. second son of Viscountess Palmerston, to Georgiana, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.——At Preston, co. Rutland, the Rev. Charles *Lucas*, of Filby-house, Norfolk, to Fanny, third dau. of the Rev. William Belgrave, of Preston-Hall, Rutland.——At Eaglescarnie, the Right Rev. George *Tomlinson*, D.D. Bishop of Gi-

braltar, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G.——At Knaresborough, Joseph *Weld*, jun. esq. third son of Joseph Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, to Flora-Macdonell, fourth dau. of Sir Joseph and Lady Radcliffe, of Ruddingpark, Yorkshire.——At Cranbrook, Kent, the Rev. C. T. *Davies*, son of the Rev. Charles Davies, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Liverpool, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late George Rees Williams, of Tilbury, Essex, esq. and ward of John Jobson, M.D. of Cranbrook.

22. At Stoke, Devonshire, Charles-Edward, eldest son of George *Johnstone*, esq. of Tavistock-sq. London, and of Broncroft Castle, Salop, to Jane-Elizabeth-Balcombe, only child of Edward Abell, esq. and grand-dau. of Wm. Balcombe, esq. late Col. Treasurer for New South Wales.——At Rowley Regis, the Rev. Leonard *Sedgwick*, B.A. Incumbent of Laithkirk, Yorkshire, to Emma-Beaufoy, youngest dau. of T. Yate Hunt, esq. of the Brades, Staffordshire.——At Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Claud *Douglas*, E. I. Co.'s service, to Eliza-Harrison, widow of Henry Smith, esq. of Cheshunt.——At Christ Church, Regent's-park, Major Edward *Vicars*, Royal Eng. to Annie-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late James Foster, esq. of Liverpool.

23. At St. Pancras New Church, the Rev. Edward Knight *James*, of the Rectory, Penmaen, Glamorganshire, to Lucy, dau. of the late John Holland, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey.——At Ockham, Surrey, the Rev. Edw. *Spencer*, M.A. Fellow of Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. to Mary, only dau. of the late J. Williams, esq. of Redditch, Worc.——At Newland, Glouc. Adolphus *Meetkerke*, esq. of Julians, Herts, to Cecilia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. the Hon. E. Gore, R.N.——At Packington, Leicestersh. Joseph Lester *Hassall*, esq. of that place, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Rice, esq. Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

25. At Hastings, the Rev. R. G. *Barton*, eldest son of the late Capt. R. J. Barton, H.C.S. to Louisa-Amelia, only dau. of the late W. P. Bent, Barrister-at-Law, of Cheltenham.

26. At Dover, John Robert *Hoey*, esq. 3d Bengal Cavalry, second son of the late Francis Hoey, esq. of the Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Hatch, of the Rectory, Sutton, Surrey.

28. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Richard *Allen*, M.A. Minister of St. Jude's, St. Pancras, to Margaret-Anne, second dau. of the late Hugh Gray, esq. of Islington.——At Edinburgh, John Archer *Houblon*, esq. of Hallingbury-pl. Essex, to Georgina-Anne, fifth dau. of the late Gen. Sir John Oswald, G.C.B. of Dunnikeir, Fife, N.B.——At Kingston-on-Thames, Henry Goodwin *Grazebrook*, esq. M.A. to Lucia-Harriet, youngest dau. of Charles W. Hallett, esq. of Surbiton-lodge, Kingston.——At Burnham, Som. Arthur *Barrow*, esq. Lieut. R.N. son of John Barrow, esq. of the Manor House, Wedmore, to Harriet, eldest dau. of John Allen, esq.——At Witton, Norfolk, George Colt *Langley*, esq. Capt. R. Marine Art. to Maria-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late John Penrice, esq.——At Blakeney, Norfolk, the Rev. Edward W. *Dowell*, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Dowell, Vicar of Homiacy, Heref. to Mary, second dau. of Randle Brereton, esq. of Blakeney.——At Minto, Frederick *Romilly*, youngest son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, to Lady Elizabeth Elliot, third dau. of the Earl of Minto.——At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Richard *Macan*, esq. of Greenmount, Castle Bellingham, Ireland, to Caroline-Hélène, only dau. of Professor Macaire, of Geneva, and niece of George Hallimand, esq. of Belgrave-sq.——At North Runcton, Norfolk, Henry Annesley *Woodham*, esq. M.A. Fellow of Jesus College, Camb. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Charles Humfrey, esq. of Cambridge.

29. At St. James's, Paddington, Capt. George *Pipon*, late of the 16th Lancers and 7th Dragoon Guards, only son of Lieut.-Col. Pipon, K.H. to Louisa-Anne, only child of John Savage, esq.——At Bath, John Davie *Bassett*, esq. third son of the late Joseph Davie Bassett, esq. of Watermouth, Devon, to Harriet, widow of Capt. Hilton, 16th Lancers.

30. At Paris, Robert B. *Kennedy*, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wm. Kennedy, Deputy Adj. Gen. E.I.C.'s Service, to Allicea E. M. Crookshank, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Crookshank, K.H.——At Edinburgh, Major Rawdon *Vassall*, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Vassall, to Margaret-Emily, dau. of the late Sir Alex. Boswell, Bart. of Auchinleck.——At Brighton, Grenville Frodsham *Hodson*, only son of the late Frodsham Hodson, D.D. Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Hodgson, of the Hon. E. I. C. S.——At Edinburgh, the Rev. Charles *Yate*, B.D. Vicar of Holme, Yorkshire, to Jane-Anne, eldest dau. of Arthur Campbell, esq. W. S.——At Paddington, James Francis *Johnstone*, 3d Madras Light Cav. son of the late W. C. Johnstone, esq. of Wimpole-st. to Emma-Christian, eldest dau. of Capt. E. M. Daniell, H.C.S.——At Hartpury, P. R. *Gordon*, esq. late of the 78th Highlanders, second son of the late William Gordon, esq. of Millrig, co. Ayr, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Robert Canning, esq. of Foxcote, co. Warwick, and Hartpury, co. Gloucester.

Lately. At Whitacre, the Rev. Charles *Hill*, M.A., curate of Newington, near Sittingbourne, Kent, to Sarah, dau. of Wm. Wilson, esq. of Whitacre-house, Warwickshire.——At Auckland, New Zealand, Major H. *Matson*, of the 58th regt. son of the late Charles Matson, esq. of Wingham, Kent, to Isabel, only dau. of the Baron de Theirry.——At Nottingham, the Rev. John Murray *Wilkins*, Rector of Southwell, son of the Ven. Archdeacon Wilkins, to Lucy-Sophia, youngest dau. of David Melville, esq., Standard Hill, Nottingham.——In Dumfriesshire, N.B., Francis *Smith*, esq. to Emily, youngest dau. of the Viscount Bolingbroke.

Dec. 2. At Saint Pancras, John Blick *Spurgin*, esq. Madras Fusiliers, eldest son of Dr. Spurgin, of Guildford-st. to Emma, third dau. of Henry Wakefield, esq. and granddau. of the late Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, B.A.

5. At Winslade, James Graham *Domville*, esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. Domville, Bart. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Orde, Rector of Winslade, Hants.——At Brighton, John Hamlyn *Borrer*, esq. jun. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. William Forrest, Inspector of Military Stores to the East India Company.——At Ancroft, Northumberland, John Walter *Morrice*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law, to Mary, second dau. of John Strangeways Donaldson Selby, esq. of Cheswick, Northumberland.——At Edinburgh, Robert Bewicke *Longridge*, esq. of Bedlington, Northumberland, to Elizabeth-Selby, second dau. of Major Begbie, late of the 82d regt.——At Tickhill, Yorkshire, the Rev. Edward H. H. *Brookesbank*, to Mary, eld. dau. of Hugh Parker, esq.——At Bath, W. H. *Emerson*, esq. 63d regt. second son of the late A. L. Emerson, M.D., of Alvercroft Abbey, Leic. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, &c. to Flora-Brenda, youngest dau. of D. F. Haynes, esq. of Ashtead, Surrey, and grand-dau. of the late Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart.——At Storrington, the Rev. Henry *Latham*, Vicar of Fittleworth, Sussex, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Warren, Rector of Ashington, same co. and widow of the Rev. Ellis Roberts,

Vicar of Llanynys, Denbighshire.——At Trinity District Church, Marylebone, Augustus Newnham, youngest son of John *Dickens*, esq. to Harriett, fifth dau. of the late Francis Lovell, esq. of Sloane-st. and formerly of Fort St. George, Madras.

7. At Lyminster, Sussex, the Rev. Orbell Plampin *Oakes*, second son of H. J. Oakes, esq. of Nowton Court, Suffolk, to Julia, third dau. of Thomas Evans, esq. of Lyminster.——At Southampton, the Rev. Henry *Keary*, M.A. of Harrow, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. third son of the Rev. W. Keary, Rector of Nunnington, Yorkshire, to Mary, youngest dau. of W. S. Oke, esq. of M.D. of Southampton.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. Robert *Ellis*, of North Grimston, Vicar of Birdsall, Yorkshire, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Alex. Erskine, esq. of Bryanston-sq. and Balhall, Forfarshire.——At St. Marylebone, Frederic, youngest son of the late J. *Jennings*, esq. of Nottingham-terr. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late J. E. Gaine, esq. of Bridgnorth.——At St. Marylebone, Philip, eldest son of the late Philip *Antrobus*, esq. of Turner-heath, Cheshire, to Sarah, eldest dau. of George Swayne, esq. of Circus-road, St. John's Wood.——At St. Paul's, Wilton-pl., William, eldest son of William *Parke*, esq. of the Thickets, Jamaica, to Emma, dau. of the late William Grasett, esq. Ovenden-house, Sevenoaks.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William-Philip, eldest son of William *Snell*, esq. of Eaton-sq. to Rosa-Jane, only child of David Howard Morgan, esq. of St. Mary Cray, Kent.——At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Robert *Tower*, esq. son of the late Rev. Charles Tower, of Shenfield Place, Essex, to Clara, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Verner, and niece of the Dowager Marchioness of Donegal.——At Plymouth, Alfred *Waring*, esq. of Hallenbrook, Henbury, Gloucestersh. to Lyddie, second dau. of P. Leigh, esq. of Exeter.

8. At Alphington, William T. *Whyte*, esq. son of James Whyte, esq. of Pilton-house, to Maria-Henrietta, only child of the late Capt. Guy Rotton, 17th Foot.——At St. James's, Piccadilly, Thomas Abraham *Rawlinson*, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Abraham Rawlinson, of Fakenham, Norfolk, esq. to Anna, eldest dau. of Robert Copeman, esq. late of Aylsham.

9. In the chapel of Hatfield House, the seat of her uncle the Marquess of Salisbury, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton *Bulwer*, K.C.B. her Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to the Hon. Georgiana-Charlotte-Mary Wellesley, the only child of the late Baron Cowley, by the Baroness Cowley.

12. At Cranbrook, Kent, Thomas Denne *Hilton*, esq. M.B. of Caius College, Camb. to Eliza, only surviving dau. of the late James Phillips, esq. of the Commissariat Department, Quebec.——At Brighton, Henry *Harrison*, second son of the late Henry Harrison, esq. of Castle Harrison, co. Cork, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Norton, R.N. Guildford.——At Torquay, Edward *Laws*, esq. of the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. William Griffith, M.A. Chaplain of the Dockyard.——At St. Marylebone, John James *Glossop*, esq. son of the Rev. H. Glossop, Vicar of Isleworth, to Harriet-Eliza, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. S. C. Martin, of the Grenadier Guards.——At Bathwick, George *Harris*, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, eldest son of George Harris, esq. of Rugby, to Elizabeth, only surviving child of the late Rev. George Innes, of the College, Warwick.——At Clifton, Henry J. *Haycraft*, esq. of Clifton, Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, to Sophia-Massères, youngest dau. of the late Robert Fellowes, esq. LL.D. of Dorset-sq.——At Harbury, near Leamington, the Rev. Thomas *Lea*, Rector of Tadmarton, Oxfordsh. to Henrietta-Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Clement Newsam, Vicar of Harbury.——At Shrewsbury, William David *Field*, esq. of Ulceby Grange, Linc. to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Colley, esq. of Cefngwifed, Montgomerysh.——At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Richard *Brooke*, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart. of Norton Priory, co. Chester, to Louisa-Tollemache, second dau. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H.

13. At Edinburgh, Alfred T. *Fawkes*, esq. of Chester-sq. to Graham, eldest dau. of Thomas Maitland, esq. of Dundrennan, M.P. Solicitor-General for Scotland.

14. At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Henry Philip *Pepys*, esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Worcester, to Louisa-Eleanor-Anne, only dau. of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Disbrowe.——At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Charles W. *Macbryde*, esq. of Oxford-ter. Hyde Park, to Anne Perrin, widow of Alex. Davidson Rice, esq. of Calcutta, and dau. of the late John Bryne Cox, esq. of Melcombe Regis.——At Hornsey, Stephen-Gage, eldest son of Joseph *Gardiner*, esq. of Highgate, to Susan, only child of Thorny Chapman, esq. of Crouch-hill, Hornsey.——At Shipton-on-Cherwell, the Rev. J. H. *Passand*, Rector of Shipton, to Catherine, youngest dau. of William Turner, esq. of Shipton House.——At Hove, Sussex, Edward Kent *Parson*, esq. to Ann-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. Elam, esq. of Brighton.——At Paddington, William *Devoy*, esq. to Annette-Rosalie, youngest dau. of the late James Goodese Sparrow, esq. of Gosfield Place, Essex.——At Killeagh, co. Cork, Edw. *Conolly*, esq. M.R.C.S.L. to Frederica-Hamilton, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard L. Fitzgibbon, D.D. Rector of Killeagh, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieut.——At Kilpeacon, co. of Limerick, Frederick John *Partridge*, Lieut. R.N. younger son of John Partridge, esq. of Bishop's Wood, co. of Heref. to Henrietta, dau. of John Croker, esq. of Ballynagarde, co. Limerick, and niece of the Rt. Hon. Wilson Croker.——At Long Melford, Suffolk, the Rev. Charles *Chapman*, Vicar of Prescot, Lanc. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Richard Westhorp, esq. of Long Melford.——At the Eccles, Lancashire, W. H. H. *Hutchinson*, esq. of Hull, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Robt. Cookson, esq. Ellory, Westmoreland.

15. At St. John's, Cambridge-sq. William Cunningham *Glen*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza, eldest dau. of John Nethersole, esq. of Jamaica.

16. At Exeter, Frederick, third son of John *Milford*, esq. of Coaver, to Frances-Harriet, only child of Thomas Locke Lewis, esq. Capt. R. Eng.——At Bayswater, John *Sheehan*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, to Ellen, relict of Major Henry Shubrick.——At Beckenham, Walter Raleigh *Gilbert*, Capt. Royal Horse Art. to Marianne-Charlotte-Isabella, eldest dau. of William Peters, esq. of Beckenham Place.——At Enfield, Robt. Bruce *Kennard*, esq. to Ann-Grace, eldest dau. of John Davies, esq. of Devonshire-sq. and Enfield.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Mr. Arthur *Collinge*, of Lambeth, to Louisa-Caroline, second daughter of Allen Blizard, esq. of Half Moon-st.—At Paddington, Sir Offley *Wakeman*, Bart. of Perdiswell, Worc. to Mary-Smith, only dau. of the late Thomas Adlington, esq. of Clapham Common.——Samuel James Bouverie *Haydon*, esq. to Mary-Agnes, only dau. of the late Henry Deane, esq. of Caversham.

18. At Bassaleg, Monmouthshire, William *Styles*, esq. eldest son of Capt. Styles, R.N. of Bicester House, Oxf. to Rosamond-Marian, eldest dau. of Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar Park.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF OXFORD AND MORTIMER.

Dec. 29. At his seat, Brampton, Herefordshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. Edward Harley, fifth Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Baron Harley of Wigmore, co. Hereford (1711), D.C.L.

His lordship was born on the 20th Feb. 1773, and was the only son of the Hon. and Right Rev. John Harley, Lord Bishop of Hereford (third son of Edward the third Earl), by Roach, daughter and heir of Gwynne Vaughan, esq. of Trebarry, co. Radnor.

When in his 18th year he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle Edward the fourth Earl, Oct. 8, 1790. He soon after became a member of Christ church, Oxford, and graduated M.A. Nov. 22, 1792, D.C.L. July 3, 1793.

In early life the Earl of Oxford took an active part in the debates of the House of Peers. On the 23rd March, 1796, he moved an address for a negociation of peace with France, which was supported by 16 Contents, but negatived by 62 Non Contents.

He voted Lord Melville guilty, and in 1807 divided with the minority in favour of the Roman Catholic claims. In 1831 and 1832 he supported the Bills for Reform of Parliament.

The Earl of Oxford married, March 3, 1794, Jane-Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Scott, Vicar of Itchen, near Southampton; and by that lady, who died Nov. 20, 1824, he had issue three sons and four daughters: 1. The Right Hon. Jane-Elizabeth, Lady Langdale, married in 1835 to Henry Bickersteth, esq. now Lord Langdale, and Master of the Rolls, and has issue an only daughter; 2. Edward Lord Harley, who died in 1828, in his 28th year, unmarried; 3. Lady Charlotte-Mary, married General Bacon, formerly an officer of the British Legion in Spain; 4. Lady Anne, married in 1835 to the Cavaliere San Giorgio; 5. Lady Frances, married in the same year to Henry Vernon-Harcourt, esq. fifth son of the late Archbishop of York; 6. Alfred, now Earl of Oxford and Mortimer; 7. the Hon. Mortimer, who died an infant.

The present Earl was born in 1809, and married in 1831 Elizabeth Nugent, a natural daughter of the Marquess of Westmeath; but, having no children, is the last survivor in remainder to the peerage.

THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G.C.B.

Jan. 1. At the Grange, near Alresford, Hampshire, the seat of Lord Ashburton, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. George Eden, Earl of Auckland and Baron Eden, of Norwood, co. Surrey (1839), second Baron Auckland of West Auckland, co. Durham (1793), and Baron Auckland in Ireland (1789); G.C.B.; a Privy Councillor, First Lord of the Admiralty, Official Governor of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, an official Trustee of the British and Hunterian Museums, and Vice-President of the Senate of University college, London.

The Earl of Auckland was born at Eden-farm, near Beckenham, in Kent, on the 20th of August, 1784, the second son of William first Lord Auckland, by Eleanor, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Eliot, and sister to Gilbert first Earl of Minto. He received an education befitting a man intended for one of the learned professions. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him on the 17th Dec. 1808. He entered Lincoln's-inn as a student on the 7th of May, 1806, and was called to the bar by that society on the 13th of May, 1809; but in the following year he became heir apparent to the peerage, his elder brother, Mr. William Eden, who was a Teller of the Exchequer, having been accidentally drowned in the Thames on the 19th Jan. 1810. He was shortly afterwards elected to Parliament for the borough of Woodstock, to fill the seat which his deceased brother had previously occupied. He was not rechosen for Woodstock, however, at the general election in 1812, and he remained out of Parliament till Nov. 1813, when, General Thornton having resigned, he again became member for Woodstock, and so continued till he succeeded to the peerage as second Baron Auckland, upon the death of his father, which took place on the 28th of May, 1814.

He was about twenty-six years of age when he entered the House of Commons, and under thirty when he quitted that assembly, so that he had scarcely time to build up for himself a reputation amongst the representatives of the people, and it must be acknowledged that in neither branch of the legislature did he attain to any very great eminence. But the impression left on the minds of those who enjoyed officially and privately the best means of appreciating his character is "that a more kind, a more true, or a more just man never existed than Lord Auckland;" and there is every reason to believe that these praises are not the exaggerations of friendship, but the award

of an impartial judgment. In common parliament, however, he was not much of "a Parliament man," and yet he was a respectable speaker; and great good sense, general knowledge, moderation, refinement, a very gentle bearing towards his adversaries, and a very consistent support of his friends, made him greatly beloved. He was a good Whig, but far from being among the most efficient and formidable members of that party; hence he is more heard of when his political friends are in power than in their less prosperous days, being, like the late Lord Bexborough, more useful in council than distinguished in debate.

The great mass of the public, therefore, knew scarcely anything of Lord Auckland till in Nov. 1830, they were informed that he had been appointed President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, with a seat in the Cabinet of Earl Grey. In July, 1834, Sir James Graham resigned the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Auckland presided at that Board during the following four months, going out with his party when it was disarranged by the accession of Lord Althorp to the peerage.

Upon the speedy return of his friends to office, Lord Auckland's talents were transferred to a very different sphere of action. It might perhaps have been more conducive to his happiness, and not less favourable to his reputation, if he had resumed the administration-in-chief of Admiralty affairs; for he is said to have been excellent as first member of that Board, though it will scarcely be considered that he was very fortunate as Governor-General of India. One of the best possible judges of his character and qualifications as head of our naval department pronounces him to have been a man whose "mind was of the very highest order. His long experience, impartiality, and excellent judgment fitted him admirably for the place which he filled." The destiny of Lord Auckland, however, was to become Governor-General of India; and he quitted England in Sept. 1835, for the purpose of entering on the administration of affairs in that most important part of the British possessions. The great feature of his government in India was the Affghan war. Soon after his Lordship's arrival at Calcutta, the aspect of the relations which had long subsisted between the princes of India and our Government underwent an extensive and important alteration. Our own subjects became alarmed at the expectation of a prodigious force from the regions beyond the Indus, while the native princes betrayed by their restlessness and Irish anxiety the fact that confidence in our supremacy had been shaken. progress of the Persian arms and fears of Russian influence gave birth panic universal, and in many of its disastrous Desirous of supporting who should be interested in peace tranquillity rather than a chief schemes of personal aggrandizement unfatigued, the British cabinet felt driven to espouse the cause of Shah S a chief who had long lived as a refu our territories, against the active energetic *de facto* ruler, Dost Mah A firm persuasion that so long as remained under the government o latter chief no tranquillity on our fro could be expected, and an earnest h raising up a barrier against wester croachments, seem to have been motives which led to those vast oper in the cause of Shah Soojah-ool-M which rendered Lord Auckland's r India so disastrously memorable. events cannot, however, be justly as to Lord Auckland's personal wish policy. He acted implicitly on h structions from home: and even Sir Hobhouse, who then held the offi President of the Board of Control unwillingly persuaded into the me The British forces reached Candah April, 1839, and with every expec of success the current of the e tion proceeded. It is well known Ghuznee was taken, how Dost homed fled, how Shah Soojah wa stalled, and how a considerable port the army returned to British India. not necessary now to dwell on the fortunes of Dost Mahomed, on the rection of Cabul, on the assassinati Burnes and M'Naghten, or on th sensions which ended in the expuls the British forces from those district

The change of Ministry in Sept. had the effect of recalling Lord Auc from India. He was succeeded by Ellenborough, who arrived at Calcu the last day of Feb. 1842.

Lord Auckland was nominated a Cross of the Civil division of the Hon. order of the Bath, soon aft appointment to India, and was adv to the dignity of an Earl by patent Dec. 21, 1839.

When Lord Auckland returned country he seemed still to enjoy g not robust, health, and to have s little from residence in a warm cl He resumed his customary punctu tendance upon the deliberations House of Lords, and gave his p friends the full benefit of his vote advice, besides an occasional spee any matters connected with trad

business of the navy, or the affairs of India. Of course, when the present ministers, in the year 1846, became once more the responsible advisers of the Crown, merits like those of the Earl of Auckland were not to be forgotten, or such assistance as he could render to be on any account disregarded; he is therefore found again at the head of the Admiralty Board, discharging its duties with a degree of ability which has commanded the approbation of the most competent judges, and has been, at the same time, rewarded with no inconsiderable amount of success.

The following is a "Board Minute" dated Jan. 4, 1849:—

"The Board of Admiralty desires to record its sense of the irreparable loss which the naval service and the country have sustained in the death of the Earl of Auckland, whose long experience, admirable judgment, and unremitting attention to the duties of his high situation, have left the deepest impression upon the minds of all who had the honour of serving under him.

"My Lords desire that, as a mark of respect to Lord Auckland's memory, the colours of Her Majesty's ships in all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland shall be hoisted half-mast high from 9 a.m. till sunset on Saturday next, the day of his Lordship's funeral. H. G. WARD."

On Saturday the 30th Dec. while shooting at Lord Ashburton's, Lord Auckland was seized with a paralytic attack. Though four miles from the house when the attack came on, he was very speedily conveyed thither, and every remedy that human skill could suggest was immediately administered, but, unhappily, without effect. Dr. Locock was in attendance on his Lordship early on Sunday morning. A second attack destroyed all hope, and his Lordship only survived until the morning of Monday the 1st Jan.

The funeral of Lord Auckland took place on Saturday the 6th of January, when his body was conveyed from the Admiralty to Beckenham, attended by the present Earl, his sister the Hon. Frances Eden, his nephew the Hon. W. Godolphin Osborne, his brother-in-law Mr. A. W. Colville, his great-nephew and private secretary Capt. Charles Eden, and his cousin Commodore Henry Eden, superintendent of H.M. dockyard at Woolwich, and also formerly private secretary to his Lordship. A third mourning coach containing servants, his Lordship's carriage, and the two carriages of his Lordship's sister the Countess of Buckinghamshire and of Lord Bexley, which joined at Lewisham, formed the whole of the funeral procession. At the hour the funeral procession was appointed to leave the Admiralty, Rear-Adm. J. Deans Dundas, the Hon. W. Cowper, Captain Milne, and the other Lords of the Admiralty, Mr. Ward, M.P. and Captain Hamilton, the Secretary to the Admiralty, the principal clerks, and the bargemaster and assistants, in their liveries, assembled in the inner hall and vestibule of the First-Lord's official residence, and formed in lines on each side, between which the coffin and mourners passed. The Queen, the Queen Dowager, and the other members of the Royal family, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and the members of the Cabinet, would have sent their respective equipages, but their offers of respect were declined.

The Earl of Auckland having died unmarried, the earldom has become extinct, but he is succeeded as Baron Eden both in England and Ireland by his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Sodor and Man, late Vicar of Battersea, Surrey. The present Lord Auckland married in 1825 Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Edward Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, co. Derby, and has issue a numerous family.

A statue of Lord Auckland has been recently sent out for erection in Calcutta, for which purpose more than 2000*l.* were raised by public subscription. It has been executed in bronze by Weekes.

SIR AUGUSTUS FREDERIC D'ESTE.

Dec. 28. Aged 54, Sir Augustus Frederic D'Este, K.C.H. a Colonel in the army.

On the 4th April 1793, his late Royal Highness Augustus Frederic Duke of Sussex, the son of King George the Third, married at Rome the Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John fourth Earl of Dunmore, by Lady Charlotte Stewart, sixth daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway. The marriage ceremony was repeated in London on the 5th Dec. following, but in August 1794 was declared by the Court of Arches to be invalid, in consequence of its having been contracted contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act, passed 12 Geo. III.

This marriage was productive of two children, the late Sir Augustus D'Este, and Ellen-Augusta, married in 1845 to Sir Thomas Wilde, now Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Sir Augustus D'Este was born in the year 1794. In 1806 his mother (having separated from the Duke of Sussex) assumed the name of De Ameland; and in 18 , the two children began to be called by the name of D'Este, adopted from the early ancestors of the house of Brunswick.

The son entered the army as Lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, with which regi-

ment he went to America, and was present at the attack upon New Orleans in 1815, as aide-de-camp to Sir John Lambert. He returned on the re-establishment of peace, and in 1817 received a troop in the 9th Lancers. In 1822 he was promoted to a majority in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons; in 1824 he was made a Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1838 a Colonel. Having retired on half-pay in 1824, he recently came on full pay and sold his commission.

King William IV. in 1830 appointed him a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He was for some years Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks.

On the 23d Aug. 1834 Sir Aug. D'Este presented the following memorial to his Royal Highness the (Duke of Cambridge, then) Viceroy of Hanover and the Hanoverian ministry:—

"The undersigned, Augustus Frederic D'Este, mindful of his descent from the legally valid and unexceptionable marriage of his august father, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and his deceased mother, daughter of Lord Dunmore, of the formerly reigning house of Athol, has never doubted that his birth entitled him justly to claim the full enjoyment of the paternal rights belonging to his rank and family, especially with reference to the Royal house and kingdom of Hanover. His august father always gave to him, in the earlier years of his life, the titles connected with these claims, and it was only through feelings of delicacy for family relatives, that have long since passed away, that the bearing of this title was suspended, but meantime the name of the most Serene house of Brunswick was given him, and borne by him without objection, indeed, on his part, but without any renunciation of his legal claims. Eminent German lawyers, whom he has consulted on the subject, have unanimously pronounced his claims to be well founded, and a circumstantial, historical, and legal deduction of them is certain in the second volume (accompanying this memorial) of Mons. Counsellor Klubis's Essays and Observations. The undersigned considers it to be a duty to the memory of his honoured mother and to himself to endeavour not only that his claims shall be generally known and acknowledged, but also that the external marks of them, the titles, arms, and rank attached to them, shall be assigned and borne by him and every where regarded. With this view, and referring to the essay in question, he addresses to your Royal Highness and to your Excellencies the respectful entreaty that you may be pleased, graciously pleased, to grant him for this purpose your powerful intercession with his Majesty our most gracious Sovereign. The undersigned begs your Royal Highness and your Excellencies to accept the expression of his most profound respect and most distinguished consideration.

"AUGUSTUS D'ESTE.

"Hanover, August 23, 1834."

Upon the death of the Duke of Sussex in 1843, Sir Augustus D'Este preferred his claim to succeed to the titles and honours of his father, and the claim was heard by the House of Lords in that year, when, after proof was given of the marriage of his father and mother, and of the birth of Sir Augustus Frederic in 1794, a question was submitted to the Judges upon the effect of the Royal Marriage Act, 12 Geo. III. The Judges pronounced their opinion to be that that statute had incapacitated the descendants of George II. from contracting a legal marriage without the consent of the Crown, either within the British dominions or elsewhere, whereupon the House of Lords resolved that Sir Augustus Frederic D'Este had not established his claim.

Sir Augustus has died unmarried.

By the demise of Sir Augustus D'Este a pension of 500*l.* per annum, granted to him soon after the accession of William the Fourth, reverts to the Treasury. Lady Wilde had a pension of a similar amount on the civil list granted at the same period.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CONOLLY, M.P.

Jan. 6. At his seat, Castletown, near Dublin, in his 63rd year, Edward Michael Conolly, M.P. for the county Donegal, Lieut.-Colonel of the Donegal Militia, and D.C.L.

Lieut.-Colonel Conolly was born on the 24th Aug. 1786, the eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Sir Thomas Pakenham, G.C.B. (second son of Thomas first Lord Longford,) by Louisa-Augusta, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. William Conolly, of Castletown.

He assumed the name of Conolly in 1821 on inheriting the estates of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, of Castletown, after the death of his widow Lady Louisa Augusta Conolly, daughter of Charles third Duke of Richmond. After having served the office of sheriff for the counties of Donegal and Kildare, he was elected to Parliament for the county of Donegal in 1831, and had continued to represent it from that time. "As a resident landlord," says the Dublin Evening Packet, "Colonel Conolly was deservedly beloved by a numerous tenantry, to whom his active benevolence justly endeared him. He was unceasing in his attention to their welfare, and spared neither trouble nor

expense when the object was the advancement of their interests, or the promotion of that happiness and content which, amid every turmoil and disturbance, always creditably distinguished his large estates."

Lieut.-Colonel Conolly married, May 25, 1819, Catharine-Jane, eldest daughter of Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby-Barker, esq. (cousin to the Earl of Bessborough) by Lady Henrietta Taylour, aunt to the present Marquess of Headfort; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and four daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Louisa-Augusta Lady Langford, married in 1846 to Lord Langford; 2. Thomas Conolly, esq. born in 1823; 3. Henrietta; 4. Chambre-Brabazon, deceased; 5. Mary, deceased; 6. Arthur-Wellesley, Lieut. in the 30th Foot; 5. John-Augustus; 6. a son born in 1834; 7. Mary; and 8. Fanny.

ROBERT WILLIAM BRANDLING, ESQ.

Dec. 30. At Brussels, aged 74, Robert William Brandling, esq. of Low Gosforth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and formerly of Portland-place, Middlesex, a barrister at law, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Northumberland.

Mr. Brandling was the fourth son of Charles Brandling, esq. of Gosforth, High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1781 and M.P. for Newcastle in the Parliaments chosen 1784, 1790, and 1796, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Thompson, esq. of Shotton, in the parish of Easington, Durham. He was called to the bar, by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, May 23, 1800.

Possessing in the fullest degree that gentlemanly bearing and generous conduct which have ever been the characteristics of his family, few men have taken a more active part in projecting and promoting great public undertakings of a useful kind, both in his native county and the adjoining one of Durham. The duties of a magistrate he discharged with sound energy and fearless rectitude, and on an occasion of much difficulty, in 1815, during a strike of the seamen of the port, he showed these essential qualifications so strongly as to call forth the public approval of his brother magistrates.

In the affairs of the coal trade, from the large stake he and his family had in coal-mining, he took a prominent and active part, and for many years was chairman of the united body of coal-owners on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, and was repeatedly examined before committees of both Houses of Parliament, as to the practices, usages, and regulations of that important trade. He had a quick perception of genius wherever it existed, however concealed it might be by poverty, want of education, or lowliness of situation in life; and he used all his influence, talents, and friendship, to procure its successful development. One whom from the first he warmly supported in his early efforts, and was a chief means of bringing into public notice, was the celebrated George Stephenson, of whose claims to the invention of the safety lamp for coal mines, in opposition to those of Sir H. Davy, Mr. Brandling was the untiring advocate, and, in 1817, acted as secretary to the committee, of which his brother, the late Charles John Brandling, esq. was chairman, to procure the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Stephenson.

In 1821, he succeeded Alderman Joseph Forster as one of the receivers of the Greenwich Hospital estates in the north of England.

In 1835, he brought before the public the project of a railway between Gateshead, South Shields, and Monkwearmouth, which was carried into effect, and is still known by his name, as the Brandling Junction Railway. It continued an independent line until incorporated in the Newcastle, York, and Berwick Railway, being bought by that company in 1845, of which it is a most important link, connecting, as it does, three of the largest towns in the northern counties, and the outlet for the produce of an extensive and valuable coal field. It is deserving of remark that in the projection of this line of railway Mr. Brandling kept in view the immediate connexion of the town of Newcastle with the lines of railway from the south, and selected the only line that could accomplish this end, which has prevented Newcastle being a branch station only, as it would have been if the great trunk line had been carried higher up or lower down the river. To carry out his views in this respect, he proposed that the Tyne should be crossed by the railway (at the present site of the High Level Bridge now erecting) to the Castle Garth, and thence through the town north, east, and west; and of this projection he caused plans and sections, which he had made, to be exhibited in 1840. These plans he, in the most disinterested manner, afterwards placed in the hands of the engineers of the Newcastle and Berwick and Darlington Junction Railway Company, being anxious to see this desirable object taken up by some party likely to carry it out in the best manner, which it now is, by the noble viaducts, nearly finished, leading to the Carlisle Railway and the Newcastle and Berwick Railway.

The last undertaking he projected was brought before the public at a meeting of

the Newcastle Town Council, in Nov. 1845, and had for its object the formation of a short line of railway from the north end of the town, to be used for the daily transit of the ashes, street-sweepings, &c. of the town, to depôts in the country, so as to be available to the farmers for manure, and thus effect two useful purposes at once, viz. the quick removal of a prolific source of disease, when allowed to be heaped up in the town as it had been, and the turning it into a means of benefit by its removal. He also proposed that this railway should be used to bring in coals to the town; and further, that the levels of the line might be so arranged as to admit pipes for the conveyance of water, of which there is, of the purest kind, an abundance on the property belonging to his family at Gosforth. A plentiful supply of water was much required by the inhabitants, who had hitherto suffered from its scarcity and bad quality; he, however, was not so fortunate as to see these valuable intentions adopted by an independent company—though the two first are now carried out on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway, and are productive of all the advantages Mr. Brandling expected. He thus, nearly up to the period of his death, employed his talents (which were of the highest order) in engineering science for the benefit of his fellow-townsmen and neighbours, who heard of his death with that regret which is consequent on the loss of one who had uniformly been highly respected.—(*Newcastle Chronicle.*)

Mr. Brandling married at Gosforth church, Oct. 8, 1803, Mary, daughter of Thomas Jaques, esq. of Leeds, by whom he had issue. She died 12th Feb. 1841, and was interred in the family burial place at Gosforth church. His remains arrived at Newcastle, by a steam vessel, at noon on Monday the 15th January instant, and were interred in the family vault at Gosforth the next day.

CAPT. C. C. ASKEW, R.N.

Dec. 7. At Broadbush House, near Petersfield, Hampshire, Christopher Crackenthorp Askew, esq. Post Captain, R.N.

He was the sixth son of John Askew, esq. of Pallinsburn, Northumberland, by Bridget, daughter of John Watson, of Goswick, co. Durham, esq.; and a younger brother of the late Lieut.-Gen Sir Henry Askew, Knt. and C. B. of Pallinsburn, of whom a memoir was given in our vol. XXVIII. p. 432.

He entered the Navy Feb. 21, 1798, as midshipman on board the Vestal frigate, Capt. Charles White; and served under that officer in the expedition against Ostend, conducted by Major-Gen. Coote and Capt. Sir Home Popham. We next find him with the gallant Riou, in the Amazon 88, at the sanguinary battle of Copenhagen; during which his captain was slain, and 36 of his shipmates killed and wounded.

After the renewal of the war with France, in 1803, Mr. Askew, then serving in the same frigate, under Capt. William Parker, assisted at the capture of Le Felix privateer, of 16 guns and 96 men. He subsequently accompanied the squadron under Lord Nelson to the West Indies, in pursuit of the combined fleets; and, returning from thence, assisted in capturing the Principe de la Paz Spanish privateer, mounting 24 long 9-pounders and 4 brass swivels, with a complement of 160 men.

His first commission bore date Nov. 27, 1805: and on the 4th of the following month Lieut. Askew was appointed to the Dictator 64, Capt. James Macnamara. On the 30th December, 1806, he was removed from that ship to the Thalia 36, then commanded by Capt. James Walker, on the Guernsey station, but afterwards by Captain Thomas Manby, and employed in protecting the Greenland fishery. While serving under the latter officer he successively visited Davis's Straits, the coast of Labrador, Newfoundland, the Western Islands, Cadiz, and Gibraltar. Under his successor, Capt. J. G. Vashon, he served in the expedition to the Scheldt, in the year 1809. He was promoted from the Thalia to the command of the Moselle sloop, on the Jamaica station, Nov. 26, 1811.

Capt. Askew's subsequent appointments were, June 7, 1814, to the Shamrock brig, which vessel he paid off, Oct. 9, 1815; and, May 22, 1821, to the Martin ship-sloop, fitting for the Mediterranean station, where he received his post commission, bearing date July 19, 1822.

He married Feb. 13, 1828, Sarah, third daughter of the late Patrick Dickson, esq. of White Cross, Berwickshire, by whom he had issue.

CAPT. P. H. BRIDGES, R.N.

Oct. 17. At Bath, aged 63, Captain Philip Henry Bridges, R.N.

This officer was mentioned in the following terms in an official letter from Capt. (the late Sir Frederick L.) Maitland to Adm. Sir John Colpoys, reporting the capture of the French national brig Venteux, by two boats belonging to the Loire frigate, close under the batteries of l'Isle de Bas, June 27th, 1803: "Mr. Bridges has served his time, and passed for Lieutenant nearly a year; of whose conduct Mr. Temple speaks in the highest

terms, together with that of every officer and man under his command."

On the 4th of the following month, Mr. Bridges was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and in Jan. 1804, the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund "resolved that a sword of thirty pounds value, with a suitable inscription, should be presented to him, as a token of the sense entertained of his distinguished merit." He subsequently served under Captains the Hon. George Elliot, George Sayer, and Samuel Leslie, in the Hussar, Leda, and Theban frigates, on the East India station; where he was appointed acting Commander of the Zebra sloop, Dec. 8th, 1815; and promoted to the command of the Challenger 18, in Nov. 1816. His last appointments were,—in 1818, to act as Captain of the Trincomalee 46, which ship he brought home from Bombay, and paid off in April 1819; and, July 24, 1827, to the Prince Regent 120, bearing the flag of Sir Henry Blackwood, and commanded by Capt. the Hon. George Poulett, at Chatham, where he was serving when advanced to his rank of Post Captain on the 29th of Sept. following.

CAPT. JOHN REYNOLDS, R.N.

Oct. 4. At Orestes cottage, Southsea, Captain John Reynolds, R.N.

He was brother to the late Capt. Reynolds, R.N. who obtained post rank in April 1802, and died at Canterbury, Dec. 25th, 1822; also to the late William Reynolds, esq. who was twenty-five years a clerk in the Admiralty Office, and died in 1811. His only sister married Edward Boys, M.D. who, during the war, was one of the physicians of Haslar Hospital.

Mr. John Reynolds was born at Sandwich, Nov. 8th, 1783; and he appears to have entered the navy as midshipman, on board the Saturn 74, Capt. Jacob Waller, in Jan. 1798. He next joined the Inspector sloop, Capt. George Sayer, on the North Sea station, where he saw much active service; and subsequently the Cynthia sloop and Venerable 74.

He was a Lieutenant of the Santa Margaritta frigate, in Sir Richard J. Strachan's action, Nov. 4th, 1805; on which occasion a French Rear-Admiral and four line of battle ships were captured. He was afterwards appointed to the Conqueror 74; and, about May 1809, to command the hired armed cutter Hero, on the Baltic station.

In 1810 he discovered that the harbour of Salo, in the Cattegat, then little known to the English, was a good place of refuge for vessels during gales of wind blowing on the Swedish coast; and after it had been surveyed, under his directions, both men of war and merchantmen frequently took shelter there.

Early in 1812, he was removed to the command of H. M. cutter Nimble, which vessel unfortunately foundered in a violent storm, while cruising in the Sleeve, Nov. 6th following; the whole of her crew, however, providentially escaped.

During the period that Lieut. Reynolds commanded these cutters, he captured and destroyed three Danish privateers, and no less than thirty-four sail of merchantmen; was frequently in action with the enemy's flotilla; and, on one occasion was slightly wounded. So greatly were the Norwegian merchants, in particular, annoyed by his active and successful exertions against their trade, that they actually offered a considerable reward for the capture of the hero. For these services he received the high approbation of his commander in chief, Sir James Saumarez.

Lieut. Reynolds's next appointment was, Jan. 13th, 1813, to be first of the Doris frigate, Capt. Robert O'Brien, with whom he soon afterwards sailed for China. On the 28th Nov. following, he was removed to the Owen Glendower frigate, Captain Brian Hodgson, in the East Indies; where he received his commission as Commander, dated Nov. 20th, 1815, and appointing him to the Hecate of 16 guns. He was afterwards successively nominated to the temporary command of the Elk 18, Conway 24, and Volage 22, all on the same station. In Feb. 1828, he commissioned the Orestes 18, fitting out at Chatham for the Cork station, where he continued until advanced to the rank of Captain, July 22, 1830.

Captain Reynolds married Miss A. H. Decœurdoux, of Plymouth.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. BATTY, F.R.S.

Nov. 20. At Ridgemount-place, Amptill-square, aged 59, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Batty, F.R.S.

He was the son of Robert Batty, M.D. of Hastings, who is still living at an advanced age, and who, like his son, has been well known as an amateur artist. His daughter, also, now Mrs. Philip Martineau, produced the series of views of Italian scenery, published in 1820.

At the age of fifteen Lieut.-Colonel Batty accompanied his cousin Mr. Henry Bickersteth, now Lord Langdale, (whose mother was the daughter of John Batty, esq.) on a tour to Italy, where he had an early opportunity to cultivate his taste for art.

His destination in life for some time lay balanced between arms and medicine. After entering the army, he returned to Cambridge, where he was already a member of Gonville and Caius college, and

took the degree of bachelor of medicine in the year 1813.

In the Grenadier Guards he served during the campaign of the Western Pyrenees, and at Waterloo (where he was wounded by a shell in the hip while in square). He was aide-de-camp to Sir William Clinton in Portugal; and on the staff of Count (now Prince) Woronzow, who commanded the Russian forces at Maubeuge. He recorded the gallant services of his corps in a quarto volume, illustrated with an admirable plan, and views of his own taking, etched by himself; it bears this title, "Campaign of the Left Wing of the Allied Army in the Western Pyrenees and South of France in the years 1813-14, under Field Marshal the Marquess of Wellington. 1823." He also wrote a "Sketch of the Campaign of 1815," which met with the decided approbation of the Commander, the Duke of Wellington.

In 1820 and some subsequent years were published several beautiful volumes of scenery in various countries: of these the Italian volume, as already mentioned, was by Miss Batty, the Swiss was by Major James Cockburn, the Sicilian by Major Light. Several others were by Captain, afterwards (in 1823) Lieut.-Colonel Batty, viz.:—

French Scenery, from drawings made in 1819. Imp. 8vo. 1822.

German Scenery, from drawings made in 1820. Imp. 8vo. 1823.

Welsh Scenery. Imp. 8vo. 1823.

Scenery of the Rhine, Belgium, and Holland. Imp. 8vo. 1826.

Hanoverian, Saxon, and Danish Scenery. Imp. 8vo. 1828.

Scenery of India.

Select Views of the principal Cities of Europe. In Parts. 1830—1833.

The last work contained some beautiful views of Lisbon, Gibraltar, &c. He also made the tour of Spain, alone, with no other protection on his person but the penknife he cut his pencil with. He fortunately met with no molestation, and sketched some wonderfully accurate views of Madrid, and of nearly every place of interest or importance in that country. Of these, a very few years ago, he finished in water-colour a selection for publication, similar to and equalling, if not surpassing, his other works; and we regret that diffidence of success on the part of the publishers to whom it was disposed of, has hitherto prevented its publication.

Latterly, Lieut.-Colonel Batty had suffered from paralysis, but he painted within a few weeks of his lamented death.

He married Johanna, daughter of the Sir John Barrow, Bart. Secretary to the Admiralty; and Mrs. Batty survives him with several children. She was bereaved of her father three days after the death of her husband, as we have recorded in our last Magazine.

JAMES COWLES PRICHARD, M.D.

Dec. 22. In Woburn-place, Russell-square, aged 63, James Cowles Prichard, M.D. Licentiate of the College of Physicians, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy, Fellow of the Royal Society, Member of the Royal Irish Academy, Corresponding Member of the National Institute, of the Royal Academy of Medicine, and Statistical Society of France; of the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Oriental Society of America, the Ethnological Society of New York, and Scientific Academy of Sienna; Honorary Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; and at the time of his death President of the Ethnological Society of London.

Dr. Prichard was born at Ross, in Herefordshire. He settled as a physician in Bristol in the year 1810, and was a few years afterwards appointed Physician to the Clifton Dispensary and St. Peter's Hospital. In addition to his professional avocations, he occupied himself at this period in writing the first edition of his "Researches into the Physical History of Man," which appeared in 1813, and his work upon "Egyptian Mythology."

In 1816 he was elected Physician to the Bristol Infirmary, which appointment he filled in conjunction with that of Physician to St. Peter's Hospital; and in the year 1822 he published a work on the "Diseases of the Nervous System."

In 1829 he wrote a small octavo work, entitled "An Essay on the Vital Principle," dedicated to the Patrons of the Bristol Philosophical Institution, of which he was one of the founders, and where he frequently gave lectures and read papers on various subjects. He also took an active part in founding the Bristol College, and was for many years one of the members of its council. The degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Oxford was conferred upon him, *by diploma*, upon the occasion of the installation of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of that University. He was one of the Visiting Physicians of the Gloucestershire Lunatic Asylum, and a Metropolitan Commissioner in Lunacy before his appointment under the recent Act.

In the year 1845 he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lu-

nacy, and removed to London, where, besides the active duties of the Commission, he completed the third edition of his "Physical History of Man," in five volumes, as well as his popular work on the "Natural History of Man."

Dr. Prichard was seized with a severe feverish attack while visiting the Lunatic Asylums in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, on Monday the 4th Dec. and was confined in that city until the 17th, when he was conveyed to his own house in London. The fever proved to be of a rheumatic and gouty character, baffling all the efforts of medical skill, and terminating his life on the 22nd Dec. after much suffering, by *Pericarditis*, (inflammation of the membrane containing the heart,) and extensive suppuration in the knee-joint.

In his intercourse with his professional brethren and colleagues, Dr. Prichard's conduct was straightforward, honourable, and generous. To his patients he was gentle, attentive, and kind. High moral and religious principle, an affectionate disposition, an instinctive sentiment of delicacy, propriety, and consideration for the feelings of others, and a retiring modesty and simplicity of deportment, as much distinguished and endeared him in the domestic and social relations of life, as his literary and scientific attainments have elevated him to the eminence he held in public estimation. He furnished, indeed, a bright example of the scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian.

The following is a catalogue of his works:—

Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. 1813. 8vo. 2d edition 1826 in two volumes. 3d edition 1841 in five volumes.

An Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology; to which is subjoined a critical examination of the remains of Egyptian Chronology. 1819. 8vo. This was translated into German by A. W. von Schlegel, and printed at Bonn in 1837. 8vo.

A History of the Epidemic Fever which prevailed in Bristol during the years 1817, 18 and 19. 8vo. 1820.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System. Part I. comprising Convulsion and Maniacal Affections. 1822. 8vo.

A Review of the doctrine of a Vital Principle, as maintained by some writers of Physiology: with observations on the causes of Physical and Animal Life. 1829. 8vo.

The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations, proved by a comparison of their Dialects with the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic languages, forming a Supplement to Researches into the Physical History of Mankind. 1831. 8vo.

A Treatise on Insanity, and other Disorders affecting the Mind. 1835. 8vo.

On the different forms of Insanity, in relation to Jurisprudence. 1842. 12mo.

The Natural History of Man, comprising inquiries into the modifying influence of physical and moral agencies of the different tribes of the Human Family. 1843. 8vo.

Dr. Prichard also contributed various articles to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and "The Library of Medicine."

SAMUEL HIBBERT WARE, M.D.

Dec. 30. At his seat, Hale Barns, near Altrincham, Cheshire, in his 67th year, Samuel Hibbert Ware, M.D., F.R.S. Ed., and formerly Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

He was the eldest son of Samuel Hibbert, esq. of Clarendon House, Chorlton, in Lancashire; and was born in Manchester, 21st April, 1782. His original destination, we believe, like that of two younger brothers (one of whom was killed at Vimiera, and the other received the companionship of the Bath for his services in Affghanistan), was the army; and he held for some time a commission in a militia regiment. Succeeding to an independent fortune, his natural inclination to scientific pursuits induced him to pass through a regular course of medical study. He took his degree of M.D. at the University of Edinburgh, in 1817; the subject of his thesis was "De Vita Humana." In the same year he made a voyage to Shetland, his attention having been directed to this quarter by the early mineralogical publications of Professor Jameson. He remained during that autumn no idle visitor, but, carefully exploring this interesting group of islands, now rendered by means of steam navigation so easily accessible to the summer tourist, Dr. Hibbert produced as the fruits of this excursion, the chromate of iron, which he had found in such masses as to become an important discovery. He made a second voyage to Shetland in the following summer, chiefly at Professor Jameson's instigation, in the view both of rendering his discovery of public benefit, and of completing his geological survey of the country. For this discovery the Society of Arts in London awarded to him, in 1820, the smaller or Isis gold medal. Two years later he published, in a large volume in 4to. his "Description of the Shetland Islands, comprising an account of their Geology, Scenery, Antiquities, and Superstitions."

Having taken up his residence in Edinburgh, he became, in 1820, a Fellow of the Royal Society of that city, and of

other literary and scientific associations. Among the papers read to the Royal Society was an Essay on Spectral Illusions. This gave rise to his volume, containing "Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions: or, an Attempt to trace such Illusions to their physical causes," published in 1824, and of which a second edition corrected appeared in 1825.

As a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, he undertook the office of Secretary; and during the period from 1823 to 1827, he was eminently successful in contributing to revive the Society to a state of active usefulness. In acknowledgment of such services, the Society afterwards elected him an honorary member. Among various important geological contributions which might be specified, we may particularly refer to his papers on the Vitrified Forts, a subject of great difficulty, and on which the most conflicting sentiments had been entertained.

The cause of his relinquishing his official connection with this Society, was an intention of visiting the Continent; and he spent two or three years chiefly in examining the volcanic districts of France and Italy, and the northern parts of Germany. On his return to Edinburgh, he embodied a portion of his observations in his "History of the Extinct Volcanoes of the Basin of Neuwied, on the Lower Rhine," 1832, 8vo. Another important contribution to geology was submitted to the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1833, and appeared in their Transactions "On the Freshwater Limestone of Burdiehouse, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, belonging to the Carboniferous group of Rocks."

His attention was also directed to illustrating matters connected with his native city and county, more especially in his large and valuable History of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, in 1830. Also a curious volume, printed in 1845, for the Chetham Society, "Lancashire Memorials of the Rebellion in 1715."

After his return from the continent, Dr. Hibbert made an extensive and protracted tour through Scotland, accompanied by Mrs. Hibbert (his second wife), who executed a series of elaborate and beautiful drawings of the sculptured stones and Runic inscriptions that exist in Forfarshire, Ross-shire, and other parts of the kingdom. Had his health permitted, he proposed to have had these drawings engraved, accompanied with descriptions; but after a continued residence, first at Knaresborough, and latterly at his seat at Tarrincham, when he returned to [illegible] three years ago to devote himself anew to archæology, all his plans were frustrated by severe illness—and the complaint bronchitis, of which he died, precluded him from being able to resume his labours.

Dr. Hibbert, by royal license, dated 14th March, 1837, assumed the surname and arms of Ware, as being the representative of the eldest branch of the family of Sir James Ware, the historian of Ireland.

He married three times: first, on the 23rd July, 1804, Sarah, youngest daughter of Thomas Crompton, esq. of Bridge Hall, near Bury, co. Lancaster. She died in 1822, and was buried at St. John's chapel, Edinburgh. Secondly, Jan. 8, 1825, Charlotte-Wilhelmina, widow of William Scott, esq. and eldest daughter of Lord Henry Murray, fourth son of John third Duke of Athol; she died in 1835, and was buried at Knaresborough. Thirdly, Aug. 4, 1842, Elizabeth, eldest child of Anthony Lefroy, esq. of York, late Captain 65th Regt. and niece to the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. By his first marriage he had issue two sons and one daughter, viz: 1. Titus Hibbert Ware, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law; 2. William Hibbert, M.D. who, being assistant surgeon in the 2nd Queen's Royals, lost his life in the expedition to Affghanistan, Jan. 29, 1839, aged 27; 3. Sarah, who died unmarried Aug. 22, 1839. By his second marriage, Dr. Hibbert-Ware had further issue two sons and one daughter, 4. Robert-Green; 5. George-Henry; 6. Elizabeth-Jessie.

(From a memoir in the Scotsman of the 13th Jan. and a genealogical account of the families of Ware and Hibbert communicated by the deceased to Burke's Dictionary of the Landed Gentry.)

JOHN HARRIS, M.D.

Dec. 15. At his residence in Albemarle-street, aged 44, John Harris, Esq. M.D. Cantab. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Dr. Harris was a native of Plymouth in Devonshire, and was cousin-german to Sir William Snow Harris, F.R.S. He began the study of his profession by passing a noviciate with an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Plymouth, a course of education to be invariably recommended and followed by all who aspire for the highest branch of the medical profession, as tending to give to the future physician that elementary and practical knowledge of the detail of medical duties which may perhaps never afterwards be acquired, or even known, by those who enter the profession later in life, and after the university education has been completed. Dr. Harris was of Trinity college, Cambridge, taking

his degree of Bachelor of Medicine in that University in 1830, and his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1835. Between this period he passed two years in active and scientific professional study in Paris at the Ecole de Medecine and Hotel Dieu under Dupuytren, Breschet, and others, from whom he received the highest testimonials; and, on returning to England, completed his education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was a pupil and dresser there under Mr. J. P. Vincent, one of the most distinguished surgeons of the day.

Those who had the opportunity of judging Dr. Harris in the performance of his responsible duties as physician, bear a willing testimony to his medical skill and kindness, and that he always shewed singular powers of sagacity in diagnosis, and vigorous good judgment in treatment; and his professional loss to those who had long known and regarded him is considered by them irremediable. An attack of apoplexy, the severity of which from its commencement precluded all reasonable hope of recovery, terminated in a few hours the life of one who, if God had spared him, would certainly have become a very distinguished member of his profession.

Dr. Harris at his death filled the offices of physician to the Surrey Dispensary and to the Legal and Commercial Life Assurance Society.

WILLIAM TWINING, M.D.

Nov. 15. Aged 35, William Twining, esq. M.D. Oxon.

He was the youngest son of Richard Twining, esq. of Bedford-place, and of the Strand, banker, and was a member of Balliol college, Oxford, where he graduated in medicine, and he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in Oct. 1840.

Dr. Twining was physician to the North London Ophthalmic Institution; and was the author of "Some account of Cretinism, and the Institution for its cure, on the Abendberg, near Interlachen in Switzerland. 1843." 12mo. Published with the view of obtaining contributions to the Hospital on the Abendberg, and dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Winchester.

Dr. Twining first visited Dr. Guggenbühl on the Abendberg in August, 1842, and at his desire undertook to make the institution known in England, and to procure funds for the erection of a larger building for the use of the cretins. On his return, he published the pamphlet above mentioned, and subsequently, "Extracts from the First Report of the Institution." Until the publication of these works, little had been known in this country concerning the nature and means of cure of this terrible malady; but public attention became aroused, and not only was Dr. Twining enabled to send to Dr. Guggenbühl a large sum of money collected by subscription, but the matter was taken up vigorously in England. Three schools for the instruction of idiots were established: at Highgate, at Bath, and at Wells. In Scotland, the cause of the cretins and idiots has been ably advocated by Dr. Coldstream (who has recently published an interesting work called "The Abendberg"), and in America, by Dr. Howe, of Boston. The subject continued to occupy the thoughts of Dr. Twining up to the time of his death.

MR. ALDERMAN JOHN JOHNSON.

Dec. 30. At his residence, Millbank, Westminster, after an illness of some months' duration, in his 58th year, John Johnson, esq. Alderman of the Ward of Dowgate, in the city of London.

Mr. Alderman Johnson, in conjunction with his brother William (who survives him), succeeding to his father's business, was in early life extensively engaged as a paviour, and both also inherited a large fortune from their father, who made a most fortunate speculation in a stone quarry in Devonshire, since known as the "Haytor Granite," and also undertook the contract for the celebrated Breakwater at Plymouth. This and other successful speculations tended to place the deceased alderman at the head of the stone trade, and in the year 1836 he was called upon to fill the office of Sheriff of London. In 1839, a vacancy taking place in the ward of Dowgate, he became a candidate and succeeded to the aldermanic gown for that ward. In 1845 he was elected, after a poll, to fill the civic chair, and during the year of his mayoralty maintained the hospitality and dignity of the office of chief magistrate in a state of almost unrivalled splendour; and among the many guests who honoured him by their presence at the civic festive board was Ibrahim Pacha. During that period he presided at meetings of a vast number of the metropolitan charities, to each of which he was a liberal contributor. Of late years he advocated strong and decided Conservative principles, being a firm supporter of the navigation laws, and a decided opponent of free trade.

At the wardmote held for the election of his successor, a resolution was passed, "to convey to the widow and family of their deceased alderman the expression of their deep sympathy and sincere condolence: that they recognised in their late alderman a gentleman truly devoted to the interests

of the public, unostentatious in his charities, unaffected in his demeanour, and of a universal benevolence of spirit; that, entertaining the deepest veneration for his memory, this Wardmote desires to place on record their sincere respect for one who has died so universally regretted. That the foregoing resolution be fairly transcribed, signed by the ward clerk, and presented to the family of the late John Johnson, esq."

Alderman Johnson died without issue. His body was intombed in the vaults of St. John's church, Westminster.

REV. THOMAS PRICE.

Nov. 7. At the vicarage house of Cwmdu, near Crickhowell, in the county of Brecon, the Rev. Thomas Price, Vicar of that parish, and incumbent minister of the adjoining parish of Tretower.

His health had for some time been declining, so far as to excite the apprehensions of his friends that his decease was not far distant, yet he went about as usual until his last afternoon, when he was seized with a fit of fainting, thought to be from indigestion, which his debilitated powers were not able to overcome, and after remaining speechless, and in a state of stupor for about three hours, expired.

Mr. Price was born in the parish of Llanvihangel Brynpabean, near Builth, co. Brecon, in the year 1788, and was the youngest of two sons of the Rev. Rice Price, Vicar of Llanwrthwl, in that district. His elder brother was of Wadham college, Oxford, received holy orders, and died in early life.

The subject of this memoir is considered to have learned the rudiments of his education at Builth, from whence, as his age advanced, he removed to the college grammar school at Brecknock, where he had to finish his course. About the year 1812 Mr. Price received holy orders, and became curate of the parishes of Llanyre and Llanvihangel Helygen, near Llandrindod Wells, in the county of Radnor. After having served this cure for two or three years he engaged the curacy of Llangeney near Crickhowell, at which town and in the neighbourhood he passed the remainder of his life.

After having performed the duties of a curate with diligence and ability for about thirteen years he succeeded to the vicarage of Cwmdu in 1825, in addition to which he lately became the incumbent minister of the adjoining perpetual curacy of Tretower, the income of both which benefices being considered not to be much more than 200*l.* per annum.

Mr. Price in early life discovered a taste and ability for drawing, which, whilst he was at school at Brecknock, became known to Mr. Theophilus Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, who resided in that town, and who employed him to make drawings for his work; and in the second volume of the History of Brecknockshire the name of T. Price may be seen at the corner of the plates. This volume was published in 1809, when Mr. Price was only twenty-one years of age. He had likewise afforded important assistance to the author in arranging the links of the pedigrees, with which the work abounds.

The ingenuity of Mr. Price in early life is also evinced by a reference to the seventeenth volume of the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, pages 168—172, where is an account of some Roman remains near Llandrindod, in a letter from the Rev. Thomas Price to Theophilus Jones, esq. and a sketch of the Roman camp and roads on Llandrindod Common, dated Sept. 23, 1811. Mr. Price signs his name, with the description, "Curate of Llanyre," at which time he was about twenty-three years of age, and his observations were made, and his letter written, probably soon after he commenced serving the curacy.

In the year 1829 Mr. Price made a pedestrian tour through Britany, and particulars of his proceedings, and a description of the country, with observations on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, were subsequently published in the second and succeeding volumes of the Cambrian Quarterly Magazine, to the extent, in the whole, of between 90 and 100 pages. He also was instrumental in causing the New Testament to be translated and published in the Breton language.

Mr. Price carved in wood, modelled in wax and cork, and etched beautifully, and, in addition to what has been already said respecting the employment of his talents in drawing, the engravings in the publications of the Welsh MSS. Society were executed from his performances, and most of the fac-similes of old MSS. contained in them were done from the work of his hands. He could play any air on the Welsh harp by ear, perfectly understood the construction of the instrument, and made one with his own hands. And, although not a botanist, he was acquainted with every aboriginal plant and tree in Wales, and used to cultivate the wild Welsh willow, to which he was partial, as well as the bitter Welsh turnip, which he feared would become extinct.

His knowledge of history, geography (ancient and modern), as well as ancient Welsh literature, and his classical attainments were of a high order, which with

the delight he occasionally took in lighter pursuits, as archery, management of the coracle, &c. rendered him a favourite companion for every class. In his youth he was an excellent swimmer, and often reverted to his pleasure in that exercise. His correspondence was very extensive, for learned foreigners who had become acquainted with him kept up an occasional intercourse by epistolary writing, and many of his own countrymen, from the pedestrian bookseller to the soaring bard, as well as the literati of the principality of every class, received from him literary assistance.

It was observed of Mr. Price that he was an eminent living example of what the human mind can accomplish, unaided by any great advantages of education, without patronage, without rank or connexions, and without income more than sufficient to procure him what are generally considered the bare necessities of life. Through means of his talents and application he acquired extensive knowledge, and was able to afford literary assistance to many. He was happy and contented, and imperceptibly acquired great influence over the affections of numbers of his countrymen, with a literary fame in Wales which will remain so long as its literature will last.

He gained several premiums for prize compositions on Welsh literature, from the Cambrian literary societies, and contributed numerous communications to various periodical publications on the history, antiquities, and music of Wales, but being anonymous they are not known, and cannot be specified. The following are the titles of all the works known to the writer of this memoir that were published by him, with his own name, or his assumed designation of *Carnhuanawc*.

1. An Essay on the Physiognomy and Physiology of the present inhabitants of Britain, with reference to their origin as Goths and Celts. 8vo. 1829.

2. Hanes Cymru.—A History of Wales in the Welsh Language, giving an Account of the Country and of its inhabitants, from the earliest ages to the death of Prince Llewelyn ap Griffith, with a few particulars of the times from thenceforward. 8vo. 1842.

3. The Geographical Progress of Empire and Civilization. 8vo. 1846.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 13. At Overton, Wilts, aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Hoyle*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797; and was presented to his living in 1813 by the Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Hoyle was author of "Exodus," an Epic Poem, 1808, "The Pilgrim of the Hebrides," and several other poems.

Nov. 30. Aged 60, the Rev. *John Charles Williams*, M.A. Rector of Sherrington, Bucks. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1823. He was for nineteen years Curate of High Wycombe, on quitting which parish he was presented with a silver epergne, weighing 200 ounces, and bearing the following inscription:—

"Presented to the Rev. John Charles Williams, A.M. (nineteen years Curate of High Wycombe, Bucks,) by the people of his charge, on his relinquishing that scene of his labours;—as a mark of their affectionate regard;—a testimonial of their high estimation of his character as a Minister of the Gospel. Bearing witness to the purity of the doctrines he has ever inculcated, and the good feelings he has manifested towards all classes of the community. Psalm xx. ver. 1, 2, 3, 4.

"Wycombe, July, 1842."

He was about to remove to the rectory of Farthingstone, in Northamptonshire, to which he had been collated by the Bishop of Lincoln, when he exchanged it for that of Sherrington, which he held until his decease. Mr. Williams published in 1825 a Discourse preached before the London Missionary Society; in 1830 A Collection of Psalms and Hymns, collected and revised, for the church of High Wycombe; and in 1835 a Sermon preached at Hambleden, Bucks. on the death of the Rev. Henry Colborne Ridley, D.D. late Rector of that parish.

Lately. At Holland Fen parsonage, Lincolnshire, aged 43, the Rev. *William Braithwaite.*

The Rev. *Timothy Castley*, Rector of Sneaton, Yorkshire, to which he was presented in 1827 by the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. *Thomas James Jaumard*, Vicar of Codicote, Hertfordshire. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805; and was presented to Codicote in 1808 by the Bishop of Ely.

At Templemartin glebe, co. Cork, aged 73, the Rev. *F. C. Sullivan.*

Dec. 3. Aged 70, the Rev. *James Peterson Chambers*, B.D. Rector of Swerford, Oxfordshire, late Fellow of Magdalene college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1802, and by which society he was presented to his living.

Dec. 4. At Dromarky cottage, aged 34, the Rev. *G. W. Welsh*, Incumbent of Castle Archdall.

Dec. 5. At Chesterton, near Cambridge, aged 80, the Rev. *John Dawson Wrigglesworth*, Vicar of Loddon, Norfolk. He was of St. Catharine's hall, Cambridge, B.A.

1793, and was presented to Loddon in 1833 by the Bishop of Ely.

Dec. 7. At Aswardby, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Charles Brackenbury*, Rector of that parish and of Wilsford. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Brackenbury, esq. of Scremby hall in the same county. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806; was instituted to the rectory of Aswardby in 1808, and to that of Wilsford in 1830, the patronage of both being in his own family.

Dec. 8. At Bath, aged 59, the Rev. *William Barlow*, Canon of Chester, and Rector of Northenden, Cheshire. He was the second son of Adm. Sir Robert Barlow, G.C.B. by Elizabeth, second daughter of William Garrett, esq. of Worting, Hampshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1820; was nominated a Canon of Chester in 1834, and in the same year instituted to the rectory of Coddington in the gift of the Dean and Chapter. This living he resigned for Northenden (which is in the same patronage) in 1840. He married in 1846 Anne eldest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, Rector of Dennington, Suffolk, who survives him, without issue.

Dec. 12. At Morningthorpe, Norfolk, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Howes*, Rector of Fritton and Great Moulton. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, as 16th Senior Optime, M.A. 1795; was instituted to Fritton, which was in his own patronage, in 1797, and presented to Great Moulton in 1845 by W. Chute, esq. He married Anne only daughter of J. F. Franklin, esq. of Attleborough, Norfolk, but leaves no issue.

Dec. 13. At his residence, Englefield Green, Surrey, in his 72nd year, the Rev. *Christopher Raikes*.

Dec. 16. At Palgrave, Suffolk, in his 84th year, the Rev. *James Orr*, D.D. Rector of that place and Vicar of Denham in that county. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1796, B. and D.D. 1809; and was formerly, during twenty-eight years, master of the Grammar-school at Gainsborough. He was subsequently alternate preacher at Belgrave chapel, London. In 1824 he was instituted to the rectory of Litton Cheney, in Dorsetshire, which was in his own patronage; and in Nov. 1834 he was presented to the vicarages of Hoxne and Denham in Suffolk, by Major-Gen. Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. who had known him early as the preacher at Belgrave chapel. In 1842 he exchanged the Vicarage of Hoxne with the Rev. John Hodgson, for the Rectory of Palgrave, retaining Denham, which he had before held with Hoxne.

At Calais, aged 78, the Rev. *John Liptrott*, Rector of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire. He was formerly of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1808; and was instituted in 1812 to Broughton Astley, which was formerly held by (his grandfather?) the Rev. John Liptrott, noticed in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 61.

At Cropwell Butler, Nottinghamshire, aged 78, the Rev. *Henry Smith*, formerly Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797.

Dec. 17. At North Pickenham rectory, Norfolk, aged 74, the Rev. *Jonathan Townley*, Vicar of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1801; and was presented to Steeple Bumpstead in 1834 by the Lord Chancellor.

Dec. 20. At Kempsey, Worcestershire, aged 72, the Rev. *Edward Miles Rudd*, senior Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1801.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 21. In the Old Kent-road, aged 56, Mr. Robert Gribble, of the Bank of England.

Dec. 8. Aged 57, the Rev. David Denham, late pastor of the Baptist Churches at Margate, and Unicorn-yard Chapel, Tooley-st.

Dec. 9. At East Peckham, aged 75, Mr. T. Foster, formerly of Penshurst. He was a celebrated cricketer.

In Westbourne-pl. Eaton-sq. aged 74, Lydia, relict of George Webb, esq. formerly of the E.I.C. service.

In Claremont-pl. Barnsbury-road, aged 68, Thomas Eastland, esq. of St. Alban's.

Dec. 10. In the Camberwell New-rd. aged 32, Charlotte, wife of James Gustard, esq. and fourth dau. of the late Thomas Woolstoncroft Bower, esq. of Winchester college.

Dec. 12. In Dorchester-pl. Blandford-sq. Sarah, relict of Major Pritchard, of the E.I.C. service, St. Helena.

Aged 10, John-Charles-Bates, eldest son of John Murray, esq. of Whitehall-pl. and Maida Vale, having survived his mother but one month.

In Berkeley-sq. Mary, wife of William Ord, esq. M.P. She was the second dau. of the Rev. James Scott, M.A. of Ilchester, Dorsetshire, sister to the late Countess of Oxford; she was married in 1803, and has issue one son William Henry Ord, esq. M.P. for Newport, and formerly a Lord of the Treasury.

During a visit to England, aged 45, William H. Faveac, esq. of Rio Janeiro.

Dec. 13. In Eaton-sq. Wm. Witham, esq.

Aged 89, Barnard Van Sandau, of Pentonville, formerly of the Royal Exchange, notary public.

Dec. 14. Aged 58, Peter Auber, esq.

In Wilmington-sq. aged 37, Mr. Vincent Fox, of the firm of Storars, Fortescue, and Fox.

Aged 76, Mary-Anne, widow of William Scott Peckham, esq. late of Euston-sq. and New Boswell-court.

In Robert-st. Hampstead-road, aged 87, Mrs. Lowry, celebrated for her acquirements in the sciences, but more especially mineralogy.

Dec. 15. In Great Cumberland-pl. aged 80, Richard Dawkins, esq.

In Doddington Grove, Kennington, Frances, widow of William Varnham, esq.

Dec. 16. In consequence of a fall from his phaeton, aged 35, John Aldington Ainslie, esq. of Nassau-st. and of Shepherd's Bush.

In Park-st. Westminster, aged 62, the Hon. Lady Hope, widow of Adm. Sir George Hope, K.C.B. and sister to Lord Kinnaird. She was the Hon. Georgiana-Mary-Anne Kinnaird, second daughter of George the 7th lord, by Elizabeth, dau. of Griffin Ransom, esq.; became the second wife of Sir George Hope in 1814, and was left his widow in 1818, having had issue an only daughter, Eliza, married in 1835 to Sir Harry Verney, Bart.

Of scarlet fever, aged 2, Henry-Samuel; on the 19th, aged 4, Sarah-Mary; and on the 23d, aged 7, Catherine-Sarah, eldest dau., children of Henry Samuel Johnson, esq. of Peckham Rye.

Dec. 17. At Stockwell, aged 58, Mary-Ann, widow of Henry Buckler, esq. of Islington, and the Central Criminal Court.

In Regent-place East, Regent-sq. aged 70, Miss Habberton.

Dec. 18. At Hackney, aged 66, Edy, widow of Isaac Booth, esq. of the Bank of England.

At the residence of her nephew, the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, St. James's chapel, Hampstead-road, aged 86, Mrs. Ann Anderson, dau. of the late Thomas Rede, esq. of Beccles, and relict of Lieut.-Col. John Anderson, formerly Major of the 11th Light Dragoons, and Inspecting Field Officer of Lincolnshire.

Dec. 19. At Notting-hill, aged 52, Major Bernard M'Mahon, of the Hon. East India Company's service, formerly of the 24th Bombay N. Inf.

At St. Bartholomew's, aged 39, Mr. John Bullivant. When he attained his majority he entered into the possession of a handsome estate, but advanced the bulk of his fortune to Owen's Labour Exchange Bazaar, in Gray's Inn-lane, in exchange for which he received what were styled "one hour" and "two hour" notes, entitling him, upon the reciprocity principle, to the produce of one hour or two hours' labour, but which proved wholly valueless. He afterwards kept a chemist's shop in Camden Town, but, having lost his all, he shot himself.

Dec. 20. In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, at an advanced age, D'Arcy Mahon, esq. formerly a Commissioner of Stamps in Ireland.

In Portman-st. aged 84, Charles Shaw Nevett, esq.

Aged 49, Thomas South, esq. surgeon, of Judd-st. Brunswick-sq.

Dec. 21. In Mornington-pl. Hannah, wife of Thomas Cree, esq. of Gray's Inn.

In Tavistock-sq. aged 77, Solomon Sheldon, esq.

At Upper Clapton, Renie-Guichard, wife of Claud Neilson, esq.

At Kennington, aged 72, Ann, widow of Thomas Kearsey, esq.

Aged 41, Miss Tryphena Morton, of Calthorpe-st.

At Haverstock-hill, aged 88, Mary, widow of John Pelly Lepard.

At Brixton, aged 62, Mr. William Piper, bookseller and publisher, Paternoster-row.

At Kew-green, aged 82, Miss Mary Elizabeth Meyer, the eldest surviving dau. of the late Jeremiah Meyer, esq. R.A. of Kew.

Dec. 22. At Tavistock Villas, Tavistock-sq. aged 37, Sarah-Philips, wife of the Rev. W. Webster, M.A. of King's college.

At Notting-hill-terrace, aged 23, Mary-Ann, wife of Charles Eaton, esq.

At Newington-terrace, in the prime of life, John Chillcott, esq. of the Royal Vinegar Works, son of Thomas Chillcott, esq. of Clifton.

In Sussex-sq. aged 46, Richard Heathfield, jun. esq. barrister-at-law.

Dec. 25. In St. George's-terr. Hyde Park, Hannah-Maria, wife of Edmund Treherne, esq.

At Islington, aged 83, W. Walton Lake, esq. formerly a resident for many years of the city of New York, and afterwards of Castle Donington, Leicestershire.

Dec. 26. At Walworth, aged 25, Benjamin, only son of the late B. Redhead, esq.

In St. Peter's-sq. Hammersmith, John Winckworth, esq.

Aged 86, Margaret, wife of Charles Sewell, esq. of Clarendon-sq.

Dec. 28. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 74, Sarah Munro, wife of E. W. Martin, esq.

At Islington, aged 66, Hannah, widow of J. B. Lloyd, esq. and dau. of the Rev.

Robert Storry, formerly Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

Samuel Johnson, esq. of Upper Ranelagh-st. Pimlico.

Dec. 30. In Westbourne-cresc. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 22, Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. B. T. Norgate.

Aged 76, Elizabeth-Willoughby, wife of Peter Trezevant, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park.

At Shacklewell, aged 60, George Carey, esq. of the Bullion Office, Bank of England.

Aged 77, John Christian Burckhardt, esq. of Ladbroke-place, Notting-hill.

Aged 65, Thomas Kent, esq. of Southampton-pl. Euston-sq. and Dorney House, Weybridge.

Dec. 31. At the residence of her sister, Lady Teesdale, Upper Baker-st. Miss Stewart, of Hampton Court Palace, eldest dau. of the late Gen. James Stewart.

At Kensington, aged 58, William Taylor Abud, esq. late of Ramsgate and Clerkenwell.

Lately. In Guildford-st. aged 73, Anne, relict of Dymoke Welles, esq. of Grebby Hall, and Kexby Grange, co. Lincoln, and Treswell Woodhouse, Notts, and dau. and co-heiress of the late Thomas Waterhouse, esq. of Beckingham, Notts.

At the Parsonage, Muswell-hill, aged 31, Ellen-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Browell, and only daughter of the late Thomas Davis, esq. Portway House, Warminster.

Jan. 2. In Connaught-sq. aged 72, Arthur Stert, esq.

Jan. 3. At Highgate, Sarah, wife of James Giro, esq.

Aged 39, Bartholomew Parker Bidder, esq. Actuary of the Royal Exchange Office.

In Great Marlborough-st. aged 64, William Thompson, esq. eldest son of the late W. Thompson, esq. of Kentish Town.

Jan. 5. In Fleet-st. aged 60, Mr. Ebenezer Olding, youngest son of the late John Olding, esq. of Cornhill, banker.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 83, Mary, relict of Thomas Dennett, esq. of Alresford, Hants.

Jan. 6. At Brompton, aged 79, Charles Edward Clarke, esq. formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Coldstream Guards, and late of Lower Grosvenor-place, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Apothecaries' Company.

Jan. 7. In Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 85, William Joseph Warren, esq.

In Cambridge-st. Hyde-park, Edward Owen, esq. Lieut. R.N. (1815).

Elizabeth-Ann, the wife of Captain Henry Nelson, of Denmark-hill.

John Easthope, esq. only son of Sir John Easthope, Bart.

In Lambeth-terr. aged 63, George Shadbolt, esq.

Jan. 8. In Duke-st. Westminster, aged 69, John Cooper, esq.

At Notting-hill-terrace, aged 63, William Boylett, esq.

Jan. 10. In the Albany, Piccadilly, aged 63, the Right Hon. Anthony Richard Blake, late Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland. He was admitted a bencher of the King's Inns in 1824, and sworn a privy councillor of Ireland in 1836.

Jan. 11. In Gloucester-pl. Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Gunning.

BEDS.—*Nov.* 24. Suddenly, whilst on a visit at Campton, aged 75, Mrs. Kidman, relict of Thomas Kidman, esq.

Dec. 21. At Biddenham, Elizabeth, wife of William Golding, esq. only dau. of the late Capt. Brooks, R.N.

Dec. 22. Aged 73, Samuel Sutton, esq. of Muggerhanger.

Jan. 4. At Sharnbrook, aged 74, John Gibbard, esq. He was many years Major of the Bedford Militia.

BERKS.—*Dec.* 13. At Southcot House, Charles Lutyens, esq. Deputy Commissary-Gen. of her Majesty's Forces.

Dec. 21. At Windsor, Lieut.-Col. Adam Gordon Campbell, Knight of Windsor, lately commanding the 16th Regt. of which he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in 1834.

Dec. 28. At Windsor, aged 58, Henry Edward Dawe, esq.

Jan. 12. Aged 80, William Peto, esq. of Cookham.

BUCKS.—*Dec.* 14. At Aylesbury, at her father's, Henry Heyward, esq. aged 32, Emma-Marie-Angele, wife of Mr. John Ingram Lockhart, of Fulham.

Dec. 27. At Turweston, aged 90, Mrs. Ann Green.

Jan. 1. At the Rectory, Loughton, aged 41, Miriam, wife of the Rev. John Athawes.

Jan. 8. At Cadsden Cottage, Charlotte, wife of Walter F. Robinson, esq. R.N. and dau. of Capt. T. Maynard, R.N. of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Jan. 9. At Great Marlow, aged 80, Miss Mary Hammond.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec.* 18. At Melbourne, aged 82, Mary, relict of the late Rev. William Carver.

Dec. 30. At Cambridge, Mr. Fisher, banker, and latterly resident director of the Eastern Counties Railway Company. Mr. Fisher was once chief magistrate of that borough, and as a leading Conserva-

tive generally took an active part in its contested elections.

Jan. 1. At Cambridge, aged 63, Richard Newby, esq.

Jan. 11. At Conington House, Annette, wife of W. Westwood Chafy, esq. and second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Kyle, Lord Bishop of Cork.

CHESHIRE.— *Dec.* 24. At Alderley Hall, aged 20, Hugh Robert, eldest son of Samuel Alderley, esq.

Jan. 5. At the parsonage, Henbury, Eleanor, widow of Edward Pilkington, of Tullamoore, in the King's county, esq.

Jan. 9. At Chester, aged 79, Mrs. Maddock, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Maddock, Canon of Chester.

Jan. 10. At Stapeley Cottage, near Nantwich, aged 38, Mary-Anne-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Folliott.

CORNWALL.—*Dec.* 8. Aged 65, Mary, widow of John Paul, esq. of Saltash.

DEVON.—*Dec.* 8. At Upton Lodge, Brixham, aged 29, Rose-Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Thomas Wilson.

Dec. 10. At Butts Farm, Kenton, aged 81, Ann, relict of Richard Splatt, esq.

Dec. 11. At Dodbrooke, aged 31, Caroline-Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Osmond.

Dec. 12. At Setdcombe House, aged 41, Thomas Huddleston, esq.

Dec. 13. In his 78th year, Richard Edgcumbe, esq. of Edgcumbe House.

At Stonehouse, aged 70, Wm. John Symons, esq. late Major in the 10th Lancers.

Dec. 17. At Teignmouth, Sarah, wife of Richard Bright, esq. and dau. of the late William Robertson, esq. Assistant-Commissary General.

Dec. 18. At Kilmington, near Axminster, aged 62, Wm. Spicer, esq.

At Exeter, Clara-Josephine, only dau. of Samuel Tyndall, M.D. late of Plymouth.

Dec. 20. At Topsham, Rosamond, fifth dau. of the late Rev. James Carrington, Prebendary of Exeter.

At Burton Bradstock, aged 83, Anne, widow of P. Daniell, esq. of Yeovil.

Dec. 21. At Torquay, aged 36, Frances-Jane, wife of W. Armstrong, esq. late Capt. 10th Hussars.

At Billacombe, Plymstock, aged 63, William Henry May, esq.

At Sherwell House, Plymouth, aged 83, James Newman Tanner, esq.

Dec. 23. At South Molton, aged 81, Elmira, relict of George Dawson, esq.

Dec. 24. At Torquay, Warren Maude, esq. late Capt. of the 33d Regt. which rank he attained in 1840.

Dec. 26. At Ashburton, aged 18, Mary-Grace, eldest dau. of Richard Caunter, esq.

Dec. 27. At Newton Abbot, Dinah, relict of John Hugo, esq. twenty years Coroner for the county.

Dec. 31. At Mont-le-Grand, near Heavitree, aged 60, John Trimble, esq.

Lately. At Teignmouth, Eliza, wife of Capt. Bartlett, of East Teignmouth, and eldest dau. of the late Capt. Heartszoalk.

Jan. 6. At Exmouth, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Adams, esq. of Bristol.

DORSET.—*Lately.* At Symondsbury, the wife of Lieut. J. E. C. Pitfield, R.N. She was sister to John Perham, esq. of Bridport.

Jan. 7. At Longfleet, Poole, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Jenkins.

ESSEX.—*Dec.* 5. Aged 83, Alderman Manning, esq. of Dedham.

Dec. 9. At Harwich, aged 72, John Sansum, esq.

Dec. 13. Aged 88, James Habgood, esq. of Loughton.

Jan. 6. At Hubbard's Hall, Charles Sims, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Jan. 9. At Colchester, aged 57, William Byass, esq. late of Worthing, surgeon, many years resident at Berbice, British Guiana, second son of the late John Byass, esq. surgeon, of Arundel.

Jan. 11. At Saffron Walden, aged 65, John Emson, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec.* 7. At Clifton, aged 75, Ann, relict of Edmund Chambers, esq. late of Milcote, near Stratford-on-Avon.

Dec. 10. At Cheltenham, aged 55, Elizabeth-Margaret, the wife of Major Edward Jeffreys, Bengal Army.

Dec. 14. At Polefield, Cheltenham, aged 51, Richard Scholes, esq.

At Clifton, aged 80, Lucy, widow of Gen. Foster, and dau. of the late John Lagier Lamotte, esq. of Thorngrove, co. Worc.

Dec. 16. At Cheltenham, Frances, second dau. of the late Rev. Oliver Miller, of Monkstown, Dublin.

Dec. 17. At Prinknash Park, aged 37, Mary, wife of James Ackers, esq. late M.P. for Ludlow.

Dec. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 77, William Greaves, esq. M.D. late of Mayfield Hall, Staff. a Justice of the Peace for Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Gloucestershire.

Dec. 20. At Beach, near Bitton, aged 66, Anne, relict of John Bush, esq.

Dec. 21. At Cheltenham, aged 42, Richard Dart, esq. late of Albion-st. Hyde Park, and of Walbrook-buildings.

Dec. 24. At Clifton, aged 70, George Hilhouse, esq. late of Combe House.

Dec. 26. At Tidenham, aged 90, Mary,

relict of Capt. James Roberts, formerly of the port of Bristol.

Dec. 31. At Newent, aged 4, Mary-Frances, dau. of the late Richard Edward Legge, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Harriett, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Rawlins, esq. of Pophill House, Warwick.

At Cheltenham, Thomas Lewis Coker, esq. of Bicester House, Oxfordshire.

Jan. 1. At Brockworth, aged 80, Henry Yates Jones, esq.

Aged 82, at Bourton, the residence of her nephew, Sir James Buller East, Bart. M.P. Dorothy, last surviving dau. of the late Joseph Chaplin Hankey, esq. of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

Jan. 4. At Cheltenham, Anne, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Price, Rector of Rettendon and Little Ilford, Essex.

Jan. 5. At Minchinhampton, aged 69, Mary-Elizabeth, relict of John Leadam, esq. of Tooley-st. Southwark.

At Clifton, aged 74, Charles McDowall, esq. formerly of Bristol.

Jan. 12. Aged 95, Richard Hartwell, esq. of Clifton.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Isaac Spooner, esq.

HANTS.—*Dec.* 11. At Bransbury House, aged 20, Edward Tory Mackrell, second son of the late William Mackrell, esq. of Sturminster Marshall, Dorset.

Dec. 14. At West Meon, aged 95, Mrs. Sibley, widow of Joseph Sibley, esq.

Dec. 15. At Fareham, Harriet, relict of John Lawrence, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

Dec. 17. At East Cosham House, aged 76, Jane-Ellen, relict of Adm. Paterson.

Dec. 19. At Romsey, Charlotte-Christiana, wife of the Rev. J. D. Money, Rector of Sternfield, Suffolk. She was the third dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, by Sophia, dau. of Sir Lucius O'Brien, of Drumoland, Bart. was married in 1832, and had a numerous family.

Aged 22, Frances-Mary, second dau. of Thomas Dyer, esq. surgeon, Ringwood.

Dec. 20. At Southampton, aged 86, James Fisher, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 62d Reg.

Dec. 21. At Bishop's Waltham, at an advanced age, Sarah, relict of Daniel Jonas, esq.

Martha-Jane, wife of Charles Castleman, esq. of St. Ive's house.

Dec. 22. Aged 62, Mrs. Twynam, wife of Dr. Twynam, of Knowle-hill, near Bishopstoke. This unfortunate lady, who had been for some time in a state of mental depression, destroyed herself by discharging the contents of a gun through her head. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

Dec. 23. Aged 56, Mr. Henry Rooke, of Rockbourne, eldest son of the late George Rooke, esq. of Pertwood, Wilts.

Dec. 25. At Bournemouth, Charles-Archer, youngest surviving son of the late James Croft Brooke, esq. of Littlethorpe, near Ripon, Yorkshire.

Dec. 27. Aged 19, Cordelia, dau. of Thos. and Elizabeth Grant, of Broomey Cottage, in the New Forest.

Dec. 30. At Fareham, aged 72, Elizabeth, relict of James Bogue, esq.

Dec. 31. At Southampton, aged 69, Mrs. Ralfe, wife of James Ralfe, esq. Winchester.

Lately. At Ewer Common, near Gosport, Commander Benj. Bayntun. He was a Lieutenant of 1810.

Jan. 5. At Southampton, William Tanfield Macdonald, only son of W. P. Tomlins, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, having only survived his sister one day.

Jan. 6. Aged 95, Mrs. Ventham, mother of John Ventham, esq. of Winchester.

Jan. 8. At Southampton, aged 45, Thomas Chudleigh, esq.

Jan. 9. Aged 75, Mrs. Butt, wife of Alderman Butt, of Winchester.

Jan. 12. At Ryde, I.W. aged 39, Edwin Dempster Littlejohns, esq.

William Dowling, esq. of Wallop.

HEREFORD.—*Dec.* 31. At Homend, near Ledbury, aged 74, Edward Poole, esq.

Lately. John Rogers, esq. one of the senior Aldermen of Hereford.

HERTS.—*Dec.* 10. At Bengeo, Harriet, relict of Edward Palmer, esq. formerly of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire.

At St. Alban's, aged 38, Anthony Browne Story, esq.

Dec. 15. At King's Walden, aged 34, Thomas, son of the late Rev. John Hull, Standon, Beds.

Dec. 27. Aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of John Butler, esq. of Royston.

Dec. 28. At St. Alban's, aged 89, Richard Kentish, esq.

Lately. At Stansted House, near Ware, Mary, relict of the late Wm. Booth, esq. distiller. She was the youngest dau. of the late J. Williamson, esq. banker, at Baldock.

KENT.—*Dec.* 11. At Farnham, Rose-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Fletcher, M.A. of Beckenham, Kent.

Dec. 17. At Faversham, aged 63, Martha, wife of the Rev. James Stade, Curate of Luddenham.

Dec. 18. At Greenwich, aged 58, Nathaniel Thompson, esq.

Dec. 20. At Dover, aged 43, Mr. C. A. F. Bouverie, surgeon.

At Margate, aged 24, Mary Dirs, second

surviving dau. of Herman William Mertens, esq. formerly of Lower Clapton.

Dec. 25. At Margate, aged 14, Mary-Annette, only dau. of G. H. Hoffman, esq.

Dec. 26. At Shooter's-hill, aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Dillon Gibbons, wife of Thomas Gibbons, esq. formerly of the Ordnance.

At Dover, aged 25, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of J. B. Knocker, esq.

Dec. 28. Charlotte, wife of Wm. Keats, of Forest-hill, Sydenham.

Jan. 2. Aged 24, Frederic, youngest son of Thomas Hooker, esq. Jewel House, Marden.

Jan. 4. At Lee, Kent, aged 46, Charles Hewitt Sams, esq.

Jan. 6. Elizabeth-Oakley, wife of the Rev. Charles Fielding, Vicar of Headcorn.

Jan. 8. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Dame Charlotte, widow of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. She was the daughter of John Hook Campbell of Bangeston House, co. Pembroke (uncle to John first Earl Cawdor), by Eustachia, eldest daughter and coheir of Francis Basset of Heanton Court, co. Devon, esq. She became the second wife of Sir Thomas Gage in 1796, and was left his widow in 1798, having had issue two daughters.

Jan. 10. At Maidstone, aged 31, Elizabeth, wife of William Hoar, esq. of that place, surgeon, and eldest dau. of the late Edward Young, esq. of Hawkhurst.

LANCASTER.—*Dec.* 21. Aged 72, Samuel Kay, esq. of Manchester, solicitor.

Dec. 29. At Worseley Old Hall, aged 44, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of James Loch, esq. M.P.

Jan. 5. At Broad Oak, Accrington, Grace, wife of John Hargreaves, esq. and only surviving dau. of William Brown, esq. M.P. for South Lancashire.

Jan. 9. At Allerton Hall, near Liverpool, Pattison Ellames, esq.

Jan. 10. At Atherton, James-Brydges, second son of the late Stephen Curtis, esq. of London.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Nov.* 7. At Lincoln, aged 73, Hannah-Maria, relict of Wm. Hurd Robinson, esq. who for many years held the office of Under-Sheriff for the county, and whose father, Robert Mitchel Robinson, esq. of Hauthorpe House, served High Sheriff of the county in 1791.

Dec. 17. At Louth, aged 75, Elizabeth, relict of Sapsford Harrold, esq. of Utterby House. Her death was accelerated by accidentally swallowing an embrocation.

Jan. 1. At Stamford, Charlotte, widow of William Slater, esq. of Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

Jan. 3. At Saleby Vicarage, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Arthur Mackie, esq. M.D. of Lewisham, Kent.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec.* 6. Aged 50, Miss Anna Margaretta Reynolds, of the Butts, Brentford.

Dec. 17. On Chiswick Mall, Mary, wife of J. Clark, esq.

Dec. 20. At Tottenham, Betsy-Rogers, wife of Charles Browne, esq. late Under-Secretary to Her Majesty's Excise.

Jan. 9. At Enfield Old Park, aged 71, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Thomas Winchester Lewis.

MONMOUTH.—*Dec.* 6. At Pontypool, aged 72, W. Llewellin, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Dec.* 9. At Hopton, aged 39, John Edward Lacon, esq. of Ormesby House.

Dec. 16. At Great Yarmouth, Francis, son of Samuel Paget, esq.

Dec. 25. At Norwich, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Henry Symonds, Precentor, and dau. of the Rev. Edward South Thurlow, late Canon of Norwich, and Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

At Keswick, near Norwich, aged 61, Henry Birkbeck, esq.

Jan. 12. At Great Yarmouth, Elizabeth, relict of William Mason, esq. of Necton Hall.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan.* 3. Frances-Ann, dau. of Mrs. Rice, of Northampton, and grand-dau. of Major Ogilvie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and late of Hemmingford Abbot's, Hunts.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Dec.* 30. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 51, James Reid, esq. Belgian Consul at that port.

NOTTS.—*Dec.* 7. At Nuthall rectory, Frances-Barbara, wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Vernon. She was the second daughter of the late Thomas Duncombe, esq. of Copgrove, Yorkshire, by Emma, eldest dau. of Dr. Hinchliffe, Bishop of Peterborough, was married in 1830, and had issue an only son, who died an infant.

Jan. 8. At Mansfield, aged 44, Jane-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Robert Shurlock, esq. of Stoke next Guildford.

OXFORD.—*Dec.* 11. At the residence of her daughter, Louisa, relict of Philip Lybbe Powys, esq. of Hardwick House, Oxfordshire, eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Richard Mitchell, esq. of Culham-court, Berks.

Dec. 19. At Oxford, Charles Lewes Parker, M.A. of Wadham College, Surgeon to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Jan. 5. At Oxford, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage, aged 57, Edward Cumming Quicke, esq. B.C.L. one of the Senior Fellows of New College, and third son of the late John Quicke, esq. of Newton St. Cyres. Mr. Quicke had been a Fellow of New College between 30 and 40 years. He was almost the last of his race at Oxford, having long been

celebrated as a famous *whip*. From the nature of this melancholy accident he may be almost said to have died in harness. Whilst driving his usual steady pace he met a horse in a dog-cart coming at full speed; Mr. Quicke pulled aside, but a collision taking place, he was thrown out, and received injuries on his head. At first he was progressing favourably towards recovery, but a change took place which terminated fatally.

RUTLAND.—*Dec.* 26. At Oakham, aged 32, Eliza, second dau. of the late Rev. W. W. Layng, Vicar of Harrowden, Northamptonsh.

SALOP.—*Dec.* 11. At Newport, Charles Morris, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy-Lieut. of the counties of Salop and Stafford.

Dec. 21. At Cremore House, near Wem (from a fall from his horse whilst coursing), Henry Burnley, esq. formerly of Birkenhead.

SOMERSET.—*Dec.* 8. At Bath, aged 89, Sarah, only surviving sister of the late Rev. Canon Gould.

At the residence of his father, John Hayward, esq. second son of Richard Hayward, esq. of West Chinnock, near Crewkerne.

Dec. 13. At Bath, aged 71, James Beck, esq. for many years a banker at Coventry, and formerly a Captain in the Scotch Greys. He married Miss Adams of Ansty Hall, Warwickshire, sister to the late C. Adams, esq. by whom he leaves several children.

Dec. 17. At Bath, Mrs. Garrett, widow of William Garrett, esq.

At Bath, aged 63, William Dampier, esq. of Bruton, formerly a Capt. in her Majesty's 40th regt.

At Ilminster, C. H. Mules, esq. M.D.

Dec. 20. Aged 83, Anne, widow of Peter Daniel, esq. of Yeovil.

Dec. 22. At Bath, Catherine, widow of Henry Sockett, esq. late of that city, and formerly of Swansea.

At Bath, aged 67, Mary Dorothy Whately, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch Park, Surrey.

Dec. 30. At Rumwell, near Taunton, aged 42, Abel Easton, esq. late of Strathfieldsaye.

Lately. In Bath, aged 104, William Harvey, one of the band at the last ball given by the officers of the Royal George before that noble vessel was capsized.

At Bath, aged 79, Elizabeth Hutchinson Phillips, dau. of the late Capt. David Phipps, R.N.

Jan. 7. At Taunton, aged 83, Clement Drake, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Dec.* 12. Aged 45, G. S. Kenrick, esq. of West Bromwich.

Jan. 5. Charlotte-Mary, wife of the Rev. John Molyneux Crockett, of Tatenhill, and eldest dau. of the Rev. Blackley Cooper, Rector of Lewcombe, and Vicar of Yetminster, Dorset.

Jan. 8. At Burton-on-Trent, aged 75, Mrs. Edward Hodson.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* At Brandon Hall, Michael Edward Rogers, esq. late of the 8th Hussars.

Jan. 15. At Benhall, much respected, in her 87th year, Mary, relict of Samuel Toller, gent.

SURREY.—*Dec.* 23. At Farnham, aged 67, Ann, relict of the Rev. J. Johnson.

Dec. 24. At Wimbledon, aged 77, Peter Mac Evoy, esq.

Dec. 29. Louisa, wife of Samuel Clement, of Surbiton, and dau. of the late William Paley, barrister-at-law.

Jan. 2. At Wimbledon, aged 31, Edward E. Pigott, esq. youngest son of John Pigott, esq. of Capard, Queen's County, Ireland.

Jan. 12. Aged 23, Annie, wife of Henry Back, esq. of Garbrand Hall, Ewell, and dau. of Robert Gardner, esq. of Manchester.

SUSSEX.—*Dec.* 11. At Chichester, aged 70, Capt. E. M. Brown, late of the 23rd Foot.

Dec. 14. At Brighton, aged 43, Sidney John Smith, esq. of the East India House, and Camden Grove, Kensington, only son of James Smith, esq. of Crescent-place, New Bridge-st.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, aged 94, Mary, relict of Henry Sutton, esq. of Kentish Town.

Dec. 16. At Eastbourne, aged 52, Miss Charlotte Emly.

Dec. 19. At Brighton, aged 87, John Gordon Haven, esq. formerly Major of the 50th Regt.

Dec. 20. At Brighton, aged 66, George Drysdale, esq. M.D. R.N.

At Kemp Town, aged 48, Mr. Sidney Walsingham Bennett, solicitor, of Middle-st. Brighton.

Dec. 25. At Woolbeding, aged 74, Frances-Ann, second dau. of the late Hon. E. Bouverie, M.P. for Northampton, and sister to Edward Bouverie, esq. Delapre Abbey.

Jan. 1. At Brighton, aged 60, Charlotte, wife of Gen. Sir Charles B. Egerton, G.C.M.G. and only daughter of the late Adm. Sir Thomas Trowbridge, Bart. She was married in 1809, and had issue three sons.

At Brighton, aged 74, Rebecca, relict of Robert Whytt, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. John Lovekin, Rector of Colne Engaine, Essex.

Jan. 2. At Brighton, aged 65, George

Gunning, esq. late of Frindsbury, Kent, and on half-pay in the 1st Dragoon Guards.

At Bognor, aged 70, Anne, wife of Vice-Adm. Alexander W. Schomberg, and dau. of the late Rear-Adm. Richard Smith, of Poulton-cum-Seacum, Cheshire.

Jan. 9. At Worthing, Bessy, eldest dau. of the late John Burford, esq. of the India House.

Jan. 10. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 17, Amy-Mary, dau. of the Hon. Philip Stourton.

Jan. 11. At Brighton, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Charles Bridger, Rector of Albourne and Twineham.

Jan. 14. At Clayton House, Brighton, aged 75, John King, esq.

WARWICK.—*Dec.* 6. At Leamington, aged 18, Felicia-Anna, fifth dau. of the Rev. Percival S. Wilkinson, of Mount Oswald, Durham.

Dec. 21. At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of William Izod, esq.

Jan. 5. At Longbridge House, near Warwick, aged 71, Marianne, only surviving dau. of the late Osborne Standert, esq.

At Allesley, Mary, relict of Thomas Osmond, esq. of Coventry.

Jan. 10. At Leamington, Henry Hunter, esq. late Capt. in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

WILTS.—*Dec.* 15. At Milford Grove, near Salisbury, Ann, wife of Sharp Thurlby, esq.

At Marlborough, aged 57, Hannah-Penelope, only child of the late Robert Edward Ward, esq.

Jan. 7. At Warminster, aged 68, Stephen Francis Phelps, esq.

Jan. 11. At Trowbridge, aged 68, Sarah-Ann, widow of the Rev. Henry Page.

WORCESTER.—*Dec.* 17. At Harvington, aged 77, J. L. André, esq.

Lately. At Evesham, aged 76, Mary, widow of T. Caddick, esq. late of Tewkesbury.

Jan. 7. At Worcester, aged 83, John Goldingham, esq. F.R.S. late in the Hon. East India Company's service at Madras.

YORK.—*Dec.* 17. At Kirkleatham Hall, aged 34, Arthur Newcomen, esq.

Dec. 19. At Hessle, aged 56, Leonard Brooks Earnshaw, esq.

Dec. 20. At Knedlington, aged 74, Mrs. Jane Spofforth, mother of Thomas Clarke, esq. of Knedlington Hall, near Howden.

Dec. 23. At Whitwell, Eusebius Cleaver, esq. youngest and only surviving son of the late Edward Cleaver, esq. of Nunnington.

Aged 79, Miss Ramsay, of Acomb, near York.

Aged 73, William Horner, esq. solicitor, Bridlington.

Dec. 25. At Kirkella, aged 87, Mary, widow of Wm. Huntington, esq. of that place.

Aged 10, Henry, only son of Henry Casson, esq. Beverley-road, Hull. He died from the bite of a large dog of the St. Bernard breed, which he had been accustomed to feed, but which is supposed not to have known him from having new clothes on.

Dec. 27. At Beverley, aged 17, Ferdinand, son of John Bourke Ricketts, esq. of London.

At Woodhouse, near Leeds, aged 82, Mary, relict of Wm. Frobisher, esq. of Halifax, and mother of Mrs. William Hargrove, of York.

Jan. 4. At Leeds, aged 46, John Hepworth Hill, esq. barrister-at-law, and recorder of Pontefract. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, M.A. 1826, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn 1829.

Jan. 6. At Wakefield, aged 52, Mr. George Crowther Lockwood, of the late firm of J. and G. Lockwood, merchants and shipowners, of Liverpool, and St. John, New Brunswick.

WALES.—*Dec.* 14. At Tenby, aged 64, George Richards, esq. of Cheltenham, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Lately. At Kittle Hill, Gower, John G. Hancorne, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec.* 14. At Aberdeen, Letitia-Margaret, youngest dau. of William Abercrombie, esq. late of Camberwell Grove.

Dec. 27. At Broomhill, Lasswade, Major James Aitchison, of the 28th Bengal N. Infantry; and on the 29th ult. Amelia-Frances-Paterson, his second dau.

Dec. 29. At Perth, Robert Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq. late Capt. in the Grenadier Guards, (by commission dated 29 July, 1836); third son of John Blenkinsopp Coulson, esq. of Blenkinsopp Castle, Northumberland, by Alicia-Frances-Forth, dau. of the Rev. Gustavus Hamilton, and great-granddaughter of Gustavus Viscount Boyne.

Jan. 3. At Edinburgh, aged 56, Alpina, third dau. of the late Capt. John Macdonell, of Leek, Inverness-shire, N.B.

IRELAND.—*Dec.* 5. At Cork Barracks, aged 29, Peter Thomas Gunning, assist.-surgeon in the 12th Royal Lancers, youngest son of the Rev. George Gunning, of Iron Acton, Glouc.

Dec. 6. At Dublin, Mr. Nicholas Murray Mansfield, late proprietor of the Dublin Evening Packet.

Dec. 11. At Castle Townsend, co. of

Cork, aged 83, Henrietta, widow of Richard Boyle Townsend, esq.

Dec. 17. At Newcastle, Ireland, aged 25, Capt. Jules Isham Routh, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of typhus fever, caught in the execution of his duty as temporary Poor Law Inspector.

Dec. 22. In Lurnabarson, near Pomeroy, aged 115, Mary M'Garraty. Not many weeks since she was known to spin a hank of yarn daily.

Jan. 11. At Corville, Roscrea, Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, brother to Lord Dunalley. She was the only dau. of the late Right Hon. George Ponsonby, by Lady Mary Butler, eldest dau. of Brinsley second Earl of Lanesborough; was married in 1803, and had issue three sons and three daughters.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug.* 21. At Umballah, of fever, Augustus Bulstrode Darling, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, youngest son of the late Lieut. George Darling, 24th Foot.

Sept. 27. At Lahore, aged 24, Hosier Gell Grayling, surgeon 14th Irregular Cavalry, youngest son of Thomas Grayling, esq. Longport, Canterbury.

Sept. 29. At Madras, aged 22, William Bennett, Lieut. 15th Hussars, second son of the late William Bennett, esq. of Faringdon House, Berkshire.

Oct. 8. At Mooltan, Scinde, in the camp of Lieut. Edwardes, aged 33, Lieut. Wilmot Christopher, of the Indian Navy, of wounds received on the 9th Sept. while guiding some of her Majesty's troops (to whom the localities were unknown) in a night attack on the fortifications of the enemy.

Oct. 18. At Meerut, aged 18, Cornet David Henry Hill, 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, son of David Hill, esq. Sussex-sq. Hyde Park.

Oct. 25. At Nainee Thal, George Thomas Lushington, esq. Commissioner of the Province of Kumaon, third son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, of Norton Court, near Faversham.

Nov. 1. At Umballah, Bengal, Major George Templer, son of the late Col. Henry Templer, of Teignmouth, and A.D.C. to Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, K.C.B.

Nov. 8. At Bombay, aged 32, Capt. E. J. Brown, Bengal Eng. Secretary to the Governor in Scinde, third son of R. Brown, esq. East Dorne House, Bognor.

Nov. 15. At Kurrachee, aged 32, Capt. Stephenson Brown, of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, youngest son of the Rev. C. Brown, Rector of Whitestone, Devon.

In India, Mr. D. H. Williams, son of Mr. D. Williams, mineral surveyor, of Swansea. He was mineral surveyor to the Government, and, previous to his residence in India, acted as an assistant to Sir H. de la Beche, in the geological survey of Great Britain. He had been in India about four years, and died of jungle fever, having three days before had a fall from his elephant.

WEST INDIES.—*Sept.* 29. At St. Thomas's, West Indies, after suffering shipwreck at Granada, aged 22, John Malmsbury Kirby, eldest son of the late Rev. J. M. Kirby, B.D. Chaplain of the Stourbridge union, and Second Master of the Grammar School, Stourbridge.

Oct. 23. At Dominica, William James, eldest son of Dr. Agnew, M.D. of Bristol.

Oct. 24. Aged 26, Assistant-Surgeon William C. Torrance (1845), of the Royal Naval Hospital, Port Royal, Jamaica. He was eldest son of Collector Torrance, of the Excise, Greenock.

Oct. 25. At Barbados, aged 21, William Robert Pyne, of 66th Foot, eldest son of the Rev. William Pyne, Rector of Pitney, Somerset.

Nov. 13. At Barbados, in his 24th year, Francis William Astley, esq. Capt. of the 66th Reg. He was the third and youngest son of the Rev. Francis Astley, Rector of Everleigh and Manningford Abbot's, Wilts, and of Mary-Anne-Newdigate Astley his wife, and nephew to the late Sir John Astley, Bart. He had acquired the esteem and attachment of his brother officers, and is deeply lamented by his afflicted family.

Nov. 16. At Bridgetown, Barbados, at the Clarence Hotel, of which she had been proprietress for many years (and which received its name from having enjoyed the presence of the Duke of Clarence), Miss Eliza Howard Austin, better known, perhaps, as "Miss Betsy Austin." Amusing incidents are chronicled of her in the pages of Marryat's "Peter Simple," "Tom Cringle's Log," and other naval writers.

Nov. 22. At Barbados, aged 32, Capt. John Thomas Hope, of the 72nd Reg. eldest son of the late Gen. Sir John Hope.

Nov. 28. At Barbados, aged 27, Capt. Henry Rice, 72nd Reg. second son of Edward Rice, esq. M.P.

ABROAD.—*July* 18. At Sidney, New South Wales, aged 79, Alexander Macleay, esq. formerly Secretary of the Transport Board and of the Linnean Society, lately Secretary of the colony above-mentioned, and first Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Aug. 25. On board the Mary Anne, on his passage to England, on sick certificate, aged 42, Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, Bart. Capt. 41st Madras Native Infantry. He succeeded his uncle Sir Charles-Windham, the 5th Baronet, in 1839. He married in 1834 his cousin the

daughter of Wm. Hugh Burgess, esq. by whom he has left issue Sir Charles-Wentworth, his heir, born in 1835.

Aug. 24. At Maisonette Savane, Mauritius, aged 46, George F. M. Elliott, esq. second son of the late Rev. W. Elliott, Rector of Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire.

Oct. 3. At St. Petersburgh, aged 79, Alexander Grant, esq.

Oct. 5. At M'Carthy's Island, Africa, Dr. F. A. Kingdon, son of Wm. Page Kingdon, esq. of Exeter.

Oct. 20. At Britannia, near Bytown, Lower Canada, Caroline, wife of Nelson George Robinson, esq. formerly of Hendon Lodge, Sunderland, and daughter of George Christopher, esq. of Chiswick, Middlesex.

Oct. 30. At Malta, aged 71, Major-Gen. John Tombs, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal Cavalry. He was a cadet of 1795, attained the colonelcy of the 8th Light Cavalry 1829, was appointed Brigadier at Rohilcund 1833, Major-Gen. 1838.

Lately. At Florence, Harriet Theodosia Fisher, step-dau. of Joseph Garrow, esq. of Torquay.

Nov. 11. At Capecure, Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 69, John Hill, esq. M.D.

Nov. 12. At Tampico, Mexico, aged 64, James W. Glass, esq. H. B. Majesty's Consul.

Dec. 3. At Gibraltar, after giving birth to twins, Fanny, wife of Major Budgen, of the Eng. She was eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Maule, of the 26th Reg. and niece of Wm. Maule, esq. of Ashfield Lodge, near Midhurst.

Dec. 5. At Malta, William Henry Hotham, esq. Lieut. 44th Reg. eldest son of the Hon. Capt. Hotham, R.N. and the Lady Susan Hotham.

Dec. 8. At Montreal, aged 57, Bernard Turquand, esq. Deputy Receiver-Gen. of Canada.

Dec. 29. At Berlin, aged 40, Frances, youngest daughter of the late Francis Hopkinson, esq. and sister of Dr. Hopkinson, of Stamford.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Dec. 23	579	337	200	2	1118	567	551	1521
,, 30	689	460	253	1	1403	709	694	1458
Jan. 6	587	326	214	4	1131	565	566	1312
,, 13	695	441	306	1	1448	697	751	1421
,, 20	628	405	307	5	1345	640	705	1528

Weekly Winter average of the 5 years 1843—47, 1169 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, JAN. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
47 6	31 1	18 0	28 3	28 10	33 7

PRICE OF HOPS, JAN. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, JAN. 26.

Hay, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 13*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 2*s.* to 1*l.* 9*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 14*s.*

SMITHFIELD, JAN. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, JAN. 22.	
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Beasts	3138 Calves 24
Veal	3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	17,710 Pigs 160
Pork	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*		

COAL MARKET, JAN. 26.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1848, to January 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	46	50	49	29, 99	cloudy, rain
27	43	49	43	30, 09	do. do.
28	41	44	42	, 01	do.
29	40	44	38	, 14	do.
30	37	40	37	, 18	do. rain
31	37	40	38	, 14	do. do.
J. 1	35	37	28	, 09	do.
2	25	28	25	, 04	do. fair
3	24	27	33	29, 67	do. fog
4	33	36	34	, 75	do. rain
5	33	35	32	, 82	do. do. snow
6	33	35	34	, 97	do. foggy
7	33	36	35	, 83	do. rain
8	35	37	40	, 59	constant rain
9	43	46	41	, 52	cloudy, fair
10	46	49	43	28, 01	do. rn. windy

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	40	40	34	29, 40	cloudy
12	33	37	46	30, 10	do. fair, rain
13	49	51	53	29, 68	do. rain
14	54	57	42	, 41	heavy do. fair
15	40	44	39	, 91	fair
16	43	46	49	, 83	cloudy, rain
17	51	53	44	, 73	do.
18	42	52	49	, 94	fair, cloudy
19	49	53	51	, 91	do. do.
20	49	51	48	30, 14	do. do.
21	49	50	49	, 08	do. do.
22	43	47	45	, 18	hail, stmy. fair
23	44	48	48	, 86	cloudy, fair
24	46	52	48	, 72	do. do.
25	49	52	50	, 08	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	189	89	———	89⅛	8⅜	———	———	———	37 40 pm.	41 pm.
29	190	88⅝	———	89¼	8⅜	———	———	———	40 42 pm.	41 38 pm.
30	191½	88⅝	———	89⅜	———	———	———	———	———	43 40 pm.
1	———	89⅛	———	89⅜	8⅜	———	———	———	43 44 pm.	40 43 pm.
2	191½	89⅜	———	90	8⅜	———	———	———	43 44 pm.	40 43 pm.
3	191½	89¼	———	89⅞	8⅜	———	———	———	———	43 pm.
4	191	89⅛	———	89⅜	8⅛	———	———	———	44 42 pm.	41 44 pm.
5	———	88⅞	———	89⅜	8⅜	———	———	———	45 41 pm.	45 42 pm.
6	190½	89⅛	89	89⅝	———	———	———	223¾	45 pm.	43 45 pm.
8	190½	88⅞	89⅛	89⅜	8⅜	———	———	———	43 45 pm.	45 46 pm.
9	189	89⅜	89⅜	90	8⅜	———	———	———	46 44 pm.	46 44 pm.
10	190	89¼	89¼	89⅞	8⅜	———	———	———	46 pm.	43 pm.
11	191	89⅛	89⅜	90	8⅜	———	———	———	46 44 pm.	46 43 pm.
12	191	89⅛	89⅜	90	8⅜	87⅛	———	———	43 45 pm.	———
13	———	89⅛	89⅜	90¼	8⅜	86⅜	———	———	45 pm.	———
15	———	89⅜	89¼	90⅛	8⅜	———	———	———	45 pm.	44 41 pm.
16	189½	89⅜	89⅜	90¼	8⅞	———	98⅜	———	45 43 pm.	41 44 pm.
17	190	90⅛	90	90⅜	8⅞	———	———	———	46 pm.	46 pm.
18	190	90	90⅛	91	8⅞	———	———	139	43 46 pm.	46 47 pm.
19	190	90	90	90⅞	8⅞	———	97¼	———	46 pm.	48 43 pm.
20	190	90	90	91	8⅞	———	98⅞	245	46 pm.	47 pm.
22	190	90¼	90⅛	91⅛	8⅞	———	———	245	47 pm.	47 pm.
23	190	90⅜	90⅛	91⅛	8⅞	———	———	———	47 48 pm.	47 48 pm.
24	192	90⅜	90⅛	91⅛	8⅜	———	———	245	45 48 pm.	46 48 pm.
25	193	91	90⅞	91⅞	8⅞	———	98⅞	240	48 45 pm.	48 pm.
26	195	91⅜	91⅜	92⅛	8⅞	89	———	244	48 pm.	49 pm.
27	———	92	91¾	92⅜	9	———	———	———	———	49 47 pm.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1848, to January 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	46	50	49	29, 99	cloudy, rain
27	43	49	43	30, 09	do. do.
28	41	44	42	, 01	do.
29	40	44	38	, 14	do.
30	37	40	37	, 18	do. rain
31	37	40	38	, 14	do. do.
J. 1	35	37	28	, 09	do.
2	25	28	25	, 04	do. fair
3	24	27	33	29, 67	do. fog
4	33	36	34	, 75	do. rain
5	33	35	32	, 82	do. do. snow
6	33	35	34	, 97	do. foggy
7	33	36	35	, 83	do. rain
8	35	37	40	, 59	constant rain
9	43	46	41	, 52	cloudy, fair
10	46	49	43	28, 01	do. rn. windy

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	40	40	34	29, 40	cloudy
12	33	37	46	30, 10	do. fair, rain
13	49	51	53	29, 68	do. rain
14	54	57	42	, 41	heavy do. fair
15	40	44	39	, 91	fair
16	43	46	49	, 83	cloudy, rain
17	51	53	44	, 73	do.
18	42	52	49	, 94	fair, cloudy
19	49	53	51	, 91	do. do.
20	49	51	48	30, 14	do. do.
21	49	50	49	, 08	do. do.
22	43	47	45	, 18	hail, stmy. fair
23	44	48	48	, 86	cloudy, fair
24	46	52	48	, 72	do. do.
25	49	52	50	, 08	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

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2	191½	89⅜	———	90	8¾	———	———	———	43 44 pm.	40 43 pm.
3	191½	89¼	———	89⅞	8¾	———	———	———	———	43 pm.
4	191	89⅛	———	89⅜	8⅞	———	———	———	44 42 pm.	41 44 pm.
5	———	88⅞	———	89⅛	8¾	———	———	———	45 41 pm.	45 42 pm.
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12	191	89½	89⅜	90	8¾	87½	———	———	43 45 pm.	———
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for January is a letter signed J. P. in which the name of the *Fleet* river, now Fleet ditch, in London, is derived from the Latin word *fretum;* and that of the *Rive*, a small stream between Ewell and Chessington in Surrey, is, in like manner, deduced from the Latin *rivulus*. As these two expressions happen to be familiar to me, for a reason which will be apparent, I have thought I might trouble you with the following extract (in translation) from Adelung's *Hoch-Deutsches Wörterbuch* (German Lexicon), which I had occasion several years ago to introduce as a note to certain "Observations on the Pedigree of the Family of Beke of Eresby, in the county of Lincoln," (of which family the Lords Willoughby de Eresby are the descendants and representatives,) printed in the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iv. "In Lower Saxony *brooks* are distinguished by different names, according to their size. A small brook is called a *rihe*, which corresponds to the Gothic *richa*, the Anglo-Saxon *rive*, and the Latin *rivus;* one of a larger size is a *beke*. A river, in High German *fluss*, is in Low German called a *fleet*."—Sub voc. BACH. From this extract it is clear that both *fleet* and *rive* are not derived from the Latin, but are pure Teutonic words. The resemblance of the latter of them to the Latin *rivus*, *rivulus*, proceeds of course from their common Indo-European origin.

Yours, &c. C. T. BEKE.

On the same point S. C. S. communicates the following extract from Bosworth's Dictionary:—"FLEOT (Low Germ. *fleet*, m. a small river; Germ. *flethe*, f. a channel), *a place where vessels float, a bay, gulf, an arm of the sea, the mouth of a river, a river*. Hence the names of places, as *Northfleet*, *Southfleet*, Kent, and in London *Fleetditch*, sinus. Sæs fleot, a bay of the sea." And if J. P. ever walks along the Kentish marshes in the neighbourhood of the places named in the above quotation, and inquires into the names of the numerous tidal ditches and rivulets which intersect them, the inhabitants will answer, "Oh! they are the fleets."

Mr. W. READER remarks, "The *Bull Oak* (mentioned in December, at p. 612) stands in the hamlet of Beausale (not Balsall, which is at least 2 or 3 miles from it,) near Hatton. Its trunk formerly measured upwards of 20 yards in circumference. The remaining arms, one of which is 18 feet in length, and 14 feet round nearest the stem, are obliged to be supported by pieces of timber fixed in the ground. It is fast hastening to decay. It stands within the ancient Forest of Arden. There are some verses about it in Ainsworth's Magazine. The *Oak* at Bedlam's End, in the parish of Balsall, measures 20 yards in the girth, and till lately one of its arms extended over the turnpike-road 33 feet wide. A party of more than 20 country people dined in it at once a few years ago. I am not aware that either of them have been drawn."

The Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, of Hoxton, has favoured us with the following remarks on the "picture usually put before the king's book," which Pepys says he saw "put up in Bishopsgate church." "It certainly is not what is suggested by the Reviewer in p. 168. It relates to the frontispiece of the large folio Common Prayer Book of 1661, the year after the Restoration, which consists of a sort of pattern altar-piece which it was intended should generally be placed in the churches. The design is a sort of classical affair, derived in type from the ciborium of the ancient and continental churches: a composition of two Corinthian columns, engaged or disengaged, with a pediment. It occurs very frequently in the London churches, and one occasionally recognizes it in country-town churches, especially those which were restored at the period of the Restoration. I saw one lately at Totness. Any one who has ever seen the great Prayer Book of 1661 will at once recognize the allusion; and it is a well-known fact that the frontispiece was drawn and engraved for the purpose I have mentioned."

In answer to T. W. P. (p. 114), Mr. HENRY D. CHAPMAN communicates the arms of the Deroubaix family:—De Roubaix, d'hermines au chef de gueules. (Segoing's Trésor Héraldique, Paris, 1657.)

J. C. writes thus,—"On the floor of the church of Brougham or Ninechurches, in Westmerland, is a brass to the memory of Henry Burgham, who it appears died 20th Sept. 1570, and of Catharine his wife, who is described as daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Nevile, Knight. I should be obliged to any of your readers who can give me some information as to who this Sir Ralph Nevile was, and of what family he was a member."

ERRATUM.—In p. 154 Thomas de Brotherton was inadverteutly termed the son of King Edward III. instead of Edward I.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

England under the House of Hanover, illustrated from the Caricatures and Satires of the Day. By Thomas Wright, *Esq. M.A. F.S.A. With Numerous Illustrations executed by* F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. *2 vols. 8vo.*

THE saying of a late eminent lawyer is well known,—"Suffer me to make the songs of a country, and you may make the laws,"—that is, give me the command over the popular feeling, and I should care little for the control of legislative enactment, knowing that the formula of law springs from the heart of the people, and that "Sine *moribus* nil prosunt leges."* "Every poem," says the moralist, "every history, every oration, every statue, and every *picture*, is an experiment in human feeling, and therefore is a grand object of investigation. Every work of genius, in every department of art and polite literature, in proportion to the extent and duration of its tendency over the spirits of men, is a repository of ethical facts of which the philosopher cannot be deprived without being robbed of the most precious instruments and invaluable materials of his science. Even of manners however strange and ridiculous, and habits however peculiar and eccentric, it is highly interesting to possess accurate notions and records, as part of the history of the human mind at certain eras of the national existence. If these records, in whatever shape they appear, are delineative of existing manners and accurate pictures of character, though they may be exhibited in an exaggerated form and go somewhat beyond the mark, they will not be devoid of moral benefit, as they will act with stronger impress on the feelings, and their deviations from exact truth will be silently corrected by the knowledge of the observer. And we must recollect that every species of comic humour delights in diversified objects, in violent and glaring colours, and in strongly designed oppositions; and inventive wit is weakened of half its powers if it is not allowed to sport away without restraint. The ingenious author of the "Characteristics" advises that popular passions should be treated in "a Bartlemy-fair mode," or, as he explains, should be subject to a raillery as unrestrained as the drollery of a fair. Personal satire is a strong sword and keen-edged, "magnas secat res." Mademoiselle Scuderi used to say, "Je vous avoue que je suis furieusement pour les portraits, je ne vois rien de si galant que cela." In a country of free institutions, and especially in an agitated age and amid stirring and turbulent times, personal satire will appear under every shape that the state of the arts and the civilization of the community will allow. The

* "If the laws deviate from the habitual feelings of the people, so as to produce a struggle between *law* and *sentiment*, it is hard to say on which side success is most deplorable."—Sir J. Mackintosh's View of Ethical Philosophy, p. 169. The great moral poet of Roman literature joins the written and unwritten laws whose united influence acts on society,—"*Mos* et lex, maculosum edocuit nefas."—Vid. Horat. ii. Od. iv. 5, 21. No one can forget the learned dissertation that took place in the highest courts at Westminster on the meaning of the word *mores*, which was debated at length by the opposing counsel, and brought out Lord Loughborough's classical recollections to decide the controversy, by which Mr. (Archdeacon) Wrangham lost his election. The Chancellor's choice of authorities was both happy and just.—Rev.

Caricature of the Painter, we presume, arose in the same country whose free institutions gave rise to the Comedy of the Poet; for the earliest appearance of what are called *caricatures* we take to be those comic parodies which are seen on the old Greek vases, where the ideal forms of the deities are transposed into figures eminently ludicrous in shape, gesture, and occupation, much assisted by the grotesque appearance of the comic mask, which gives double force to the jesting attitudes of these fantastic personages. The laughable and ludicrous representations appear occasionally in other productions of the chisel or the brush, sometimes descending to exhibitions of the most loose and licentious raillery.

It is not easy to prescribe the exact boundaries in which the licence of satire must be constrained to keep, yet it is not wise to expose the gravity of the law to a conflict with such light and ludicrous opponents;* nor would the suppression of the sportive jests and capricious mirth (the *democratic* species of painting) be possible, without a dangerous circumscription of general liberty, while the sources of the ludicrous are continually rising up in inexhaustible profusion to mark the follies and infatuations of the age. It is not indeed very agreeable by a *lèse-majesté* that royalty itself should be exposed in its privacies to the public gaze, nor to aristocratic pride, that the vulgar should be admitted "betwixt the wind and their nobility." But the first step in self-improvement is to gain self-knowledge, and Martinus Scriblerus prescribes for young noblemen a treatment which he considers will work for good in the correction of their judgments: "Let him see himself naked, divested of his artificial charms, with bandy legs, a short neck, a dun hide, and a pot belly, and then see how the portrait would resemble the young Oroondates." As wit, however, is rather a perishable article, and has but a partial, and often temporary, existence (for how flat and poor to our ear are most of the celebrated jokes and witticisms of antiquity!), and mainly depends on living men and living manners, and does not *keep* beyond a certain time, Mr. Wright has done well and wisely in bringing together in these volumes a certain portion of our best national satires,† in the shape of "Caricatures," which appeared from the pencil of the cleverest artists of the time during successive periods of interest, and in illustrating them, as he has done, by the lights of contemporary history in an entertaining and impartial narrative.

---

* Yet comedy has been deprived by the hand of power of that *unrestrained* freedom which was necessary to its execution:

> Successit vetus his comedia, non sine multâ
> Laude, sed in vitium libertas excidit et vim
> Dignum lege regi; lex est accepta, &c.
>
> Hor. de Arte Poetica.

We also can remember the time when that unequalled actor in his line, *Charles Mathews*, received a hint that his admirable imitation of *Lord Ellenborough's charge to the jury had better be omitted on the stage.*—Rev.

† As from a diamond globe with rays condense,
'Tis *satire* gives the strongest light to sense;
To thought compression, vigour to the soul,
To language bounds, to fancy due control;
To truth the splendour of her awful face,
To learning dignity, to virtue grace;
To conscience stings beneath the cap or crown,
To vice that terror she will feel and own.

But the writer of these lines might be obliged to say with his more illustrious predecessor in the same dangerous and difficult walk of poetry, "Sunt quibus in satirâ, videar *nimis acer*," &c.—Rev.

Mr. Wright gives us in his introduction the reasons for which he has selected a certain portion of history for illustration.

"The period of the reign of the first three Georges is to us interesting, because in it originated all those distinctions of political parties, and that peculiar spirit of constitutional antagonism, which exist at the present day. With it most of the political questions now in dispute took their rise. It consists in itself of two periods; the *first*, that in which the House of Brunswick was established on the throne of England, upon the ruin of jacobitism and by the overthrow of the political creed of despotism; the *second*, that in which the same dynasty and its throne were defended against the encroachments of that fearful flood of republicanism which burst out from a neighbouring kingdom, and when they thus gained the victory over democracy. During these periods both the great political parties in this country came into play; in the first, the constitution owed its salvation to the Whigs; in the second, it was in all probability saved by the Tories. . . . . This was the period (the author proceeds to say) during which political caricatures flourished in England—when they were not mere pictures to amuse and excite a laugh, but when they were made extensively subservient to the political warfare that was going on. This use of them seems to have been imported from *Holland*, and to have first come into extensive practice after the Revolution of 1688. Before that time, the art of engraving had not made sufficient progress in this country to allow them to be produced with much effect. The older caricatures, those for instance upon Cromwell, were chiefly executed by *Dutch* artists; and, even in the great inundation of caricatures occasioned by the South Sea Bubble, the majority of them came from Holland. It was a defect of the earlier productions of this class, that they partook more of an *emblematical* character, than of what we now understand by the term caricature. Even Hogarth, when he turned his hand to politics, could not shake off the old prejudice on this subject, and it would be difficult to point out worse examples than the two celebrated publications which drew upon him so much popular odium, "The Times." Modern caricature took its form from the pencils of a number of clever amateur artists, who were actively engaged in the political intrigues of the reign of George II.; it became a rage during the first years of his successor, and then seemed to be dying away, to revive suddenly in the splendid conceptions of *Gillray*. This able artist was certainly the first caricaturist of our country; during his long career he produced a series of prints which form a complete history of the age."

Mr. Wright then mentions the difficulties he had to contend with, in labouring in an extensive field where no one had previously cleared the way.* In addition to which he found, on inquiry and examination, that no *public* collection of political tracts, papers, prints, &c. exists; that the poverty of our national museum was, in works of this class, deplorable; but, as regarded caricatures, he was liberally supplied by private stores. He mentions the most important to be those of Mr. Haviland Burke, nephew of the great statesman; Mr. Hawkins, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Museum, whose collection is probably the largest ever made in this country; Mr. Smith, of Lisle Street; Mr. Diamond; and Mr. Haggard, the President of the Numismatic Society, whose cabinet of satirical and historical *medals* has been of considerable utility. He at the same time laments that no one, so far as he has discovered, has made any considerable collection of political songs, satires, and other such tracts,† published during the last

* It ought not, however, to be forgotten that "An historical sketch of the Art of Caricaturing" was written by Mr. J. P. Malcolm, F.S.A. author of Londinium Redivivum, and "The Manners and Customs of London," and published in 4to. 1813, with 31 plates copied from the originals by the author. In this work the principal political caricatures are described down to the year 1810.—Rev.

† Our own private collection of these politico-satirical pieces is very limited, and consists chiefly of the following:—

1. Rats rhymed to Death, or the Rump Parliaᵗ.	1660
2. Rump Songs by eminent Wits; 2 parts, from 1629 to 1661 . .	1662
3. Choice Collection of 180 Loyal Songs, 3d ed.	1685

century and the present; this class of literature too is rapidly perishing, although he thinks the time not yet past when such a collection might be made with considerable success.

Mr. Wright informs us that the impeachment of *Sacheverell* was the first event of English history in the eighteenth century which furnished a subject for *caricatures*. Dean Kennett tells us, that, "for distinguishing the friends of Dr. Sacheverell as the only true churchmen, and representing his enemies as betrayers of the church, there were *several cuts and pictures designed for the mob;* among others a copper-plate with a crown, mitre, bible, and common prayer, as supported by that truly evangelical and apostolical, truly monarchical and episcopal, truly legal and canonical, or truly Church of England fourteen," who had supported Sacheverell through his trial. Mr. Wright tells us, that several of the prints here alluded to are in the collection of Mr. Hawkins; in general they are equally poor in design and execution, as the poetry seems much of a par with the sister arts.* Of the *first* English caricature published during the reign of George the First, which engaged considerable popularity, Mr. Wright says, that he has not been able to ascertain that a single copy is in existence; it was aimed at the ex-treasurer, the Earl of Oxford, and one of his creatures, a Scot named *Gregg*, who had been engaged in intrigues during the late ministry. At this time, Ned Ward, the publican-poet, whose works amount we think to eight or ten volumes, was the Tory poet; and the political hawkers and ballad singers had become so troublesome in the streets of London that the Lord Mayor was obliged to seize upon many of them and throw them into the House of Correction; and proclamations were issued for the suppression of false and scurrilous libels. It was during the elections of 1710 and 1715 that English elections of Members of Parliament first took that character of angry turbulence which for more than a century destroyed the peace, and even endangered the safety, of our country towns. The Flying Post of Jan. 27, 1715, gives the following

4. Political Monuments (in 3 parts and addition) 1714
5. Tory Pills to purge Whig Melancholy, 2d ed. 1715
6. A Pill to purge State Melancholy 1716
   This copy belonged to *Horace Walpole*, who has in his MS. notes filled up many of the blanks, and cleared up many allusions. He has also written on the fly leaf, "This book is rare, and contains the Whig songs made during the last four years of Q. Anne. Some of them are remarkably good."
7. Mug-House Poems, or State Songs, &c. 1716
8. T. Durfey's Pills to purge Melancholy, 6 vols. 1719
9. The New Ministry. Satirical ballads, &c. scarce . . . 1742
10. Remarkable Satires, as Porcupineade, Pasquinade, &c. . . 1760
    Interleaved and filled with Isaac Reed's MS. notes and interpretations.
11. Foundling Hospital for Wit, 6 vols. 1771
12. Mod^{n}. Characters by Shakspere 1776
13. Passages selected by Distinguished Persons from Vortigern and Rowena, 2 vols. . . . . no date
14. Asylum for Fugitive Pieces, 3 vols. 1786

And this brings us down to the time of H. Williams, of Peter Pindar, of Mason's Heroic Epistles, of the Anti-Jacobin, and the Rolliad.—Rev.

* Mr. Wright tells us that Mr. Roach Smith possesses a tobacco-stopper, bearing the head of Sacheverell, and the reverse of the mitre, and all kinds of ornamented articles were made the means of conveying caricatures; and we even find them on the seals of letters, on buttons for coats, and somewhat later they appear on playing-cards and on ladies' fans, and we may add on ladies' cheeks, according to the number and situation of the patches. The "Flying Post" was one of the most violent organs of the Whigs.

burlesque bill of costs for a late Tory election in the West, and which will afford no imperfect view of the spirit and feeling of the times.

	£
For bespeaking and collecting a mob	20
For many suits of *knots* for their heads	30
For scores of huzza-men	40
For roarers of the word "*Church*"	40
For a set of "No Roundhead" roarers	40
For several gallons of Tory punch on church tombstones	30
For a majority of clubs and brandy-bottles	20
For bell-ringers, fiddlers, and porters	10
For a set of coffee-house praters	40
For extraordinary expense for cloths and lac'd hats on show-days, to dazzle the mob	50
For Dissenters' damners	40
For demolishing two houses	200
For committing two riots	200
For secret encouragement to the rioters	40
For a dozen of perjury men	100
For packing and carriage paid to Gloucester	50
For breaking windows	20
For a gang of aldermen-abusers	40
For a set of notorious liars	50
For pot-ale	100
For law, and charges in the King's Bench	300
	£1460

Mr. Wright remarks, "It will be observed in this bill that *bribery* is not put down as one of the prominent features of an election at this period; *violence* was, as yet, found to be more effective than corruption." Soon after this, as political popularity is very fleeting and transitory, the name of *Ormond* was substituted for that of Sacheverell in the cries of the mob. From this time the Doctor lost his importance, and when Hogarth drew his series of the "Harlot's Progress," Sacheverell's portrait was looked upon as a fit companion for that of Captain Macheath in the dens of profligacy and folly. Now Ormond's head figured as an ornament where Sacheverell's had done before; and what shows in a remarkable manner the length of time that it takes to eradicate feelings and prejudices once fixed in the public mind, is the fact of a song on the Duke of Ormond being preserved among the common people in the Isle of Wight, and taken down only six or seven years ago from the mouth of an itinerant fishmonger, who knew no more about it than that it had been sung by his father and grandfather before him. It was commonly sung, even quite lately, at harvest-home suppers in the island, and is a curious relic of English Jacobite literature preserved among a rural population.* "It was by songs of this character that the minds of the lower classes in England were to have been prepared, it was hoped, to join in a general rising in favour of the exiled house of Stuart. The Jacobite minstrelsy of Scotland," says Mr. Wright, "had no doubt, its counterpart in this country; but its effects were much less considerable, and it was soon forgotten, with the exception of scattered scraps like the above."†

* See the song in Mr. Wright's vol. i. p. 28, beginning

I am Ormond the Brave,—did you ever hear of me?
A man lately banish'd from his own country, &c.—Rev.

† An excellent collection of the Jacobite relics of Scotland has been made by Mr.

As a specimen of these early engravings we give THE CATHOLIC FAMILY, being the Queen of James the Second, sitting by the cradle of the child (the young Pretender), and a Jesuit whispering in her ear.

To trace down seriatim the progressive increase of these party and political squibs, in poetry and painting, would be to accompany the writer down the course of his history of these later times, which it is not in our power to do; but we may mention the changes that successively took place in the principal subjects in the reign of George the First:—the South Sea bubble, Heidegger, Henley,* the Beggar's Opera, and Pope's Dunciad. "The English caricatures," says the author, "of this time were but poor imitations of the foreign ones; in fact, the taste for them seems to have been imported from abroad: *and the South Sea disaster must be looked upon as the beginning of the rage for caricatures which appeared in this country a few years afterwards.* Nor must it be forgotten that *Hogarth's* first political caricature related to the bubbles of 1720, and was published in 1721." A German medal, in Mr. Haggard's collection, represents on one side the transitory prosperity of the speculators, and on the other its frightful and disastrous catastrophe. Those that appeared against "Pope," in consequence of the Dunciad, were as numerous as virulent, for the "dunces" were stung to madness. Perhaps the most amusing of these is by Hogarth, in his caricature of the "Man of Taste," where Pope is introduced in all his diminutive deformity in the character of a plasterer, bedaubing the gate of Burlington House with whitewash, while he is throwing, by his awkwardness, a shower of dirt on a coach below, which is understood to be that of the Duke of Chandos. He is described as "A. P–pe, Plasterer, whitewashing and bespattering;" that is, according to the belief of the painter, he was bespattering with flattery the Earl of Burlington, as he had been accused of satirizing the ostentatious splendour and comfortless magnificence of the Duke at Canons.

In the early part of George the Second's reign the political squibs are directed by the Tory and Jacobite opposition against Walpole, who had offended Pulteney and *pardoned* Bolingbroke. The seven volumes of the "Craftsman" were embellished with seven plates, or engraved frontispieces, representing the wickedness of the Premier's career. About 1739 it is said that caricatures became more numerous and more spirited than at any previous period. One, called "The Motion," from Sandys moving an address to remove the Ministers, is one of the most spirited and successful caricatures of the day, and is well copied by Mr. Fairholt. Horace Walpole, who received a copy of it at Florence, said, "The likenesses are admirable, and the lines good." The Rebellion in 1745 was of course the point of many; but we have seen none of a particular merit. It was this period of agitation which suggested to Hogarth his admirable picture of "The March to Finchley." "The painting," it is said, "was exhibited to George the Second at his own request; but his only feeling appears to have been that

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James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and published in 1819, 8vo., with the airs, songs, and legends. Lord Campbell says, "I have often been at a loss to understand how all the good songs, all the good tunes, with the exception of the 'Campbells are coming,' all the poetry, and all the wit are on the side of the Jacobites." See Lives of Chancellors, vol. v. p. 100.—REV.

* See a well written account of Orator Henley in Retrospective Review, vol. xiv. pp. 207—225.

THE CATHOLIC FAMILY.

THE MOUNTEBANK.

A NEST OF FOXES.

(From Wright's England under the House of Hanover.)

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A GENERAL IN DISTRESS.

AN OWL.

of anger that his favourite soldiers should be exposed to ridicule: and he returned it without an observation. Hogarth, indignant at the little patronage he received from Court, satirically dedicated his engraving to the King of Prussia."

In 1751 Frederic Prince of Wales suddenly died, and later in the same year the Opposition sustained a further loss in Lord Bolingbroke; so that, to use the author's words, "The old actors, who had played their parts under George the First, were rapidly disappearing from the stage, and we are entering on the politics of an entirely new generation."

The election of 1754 gave rise to Hogarth's four prints of the "Humours of an Election," which appeared in four successive years, and which are among the most pleasing and successful of this great artist's works. After these followed some ludicrous prints of Fox, Lord Anson, Bubb Dodington, Lord Lyttelton, and other politicians of the day, but none, perhaps, equally in exaggerated ridicule to the corpulent person of the old Duke of Cumberland, under the title of "A GENERAL IN DISTRESS," crying out "My horse! my horse! a kingdom for a horse!"

In the commencement of the reign of George the Third, the absurdities of Dress, male and female, became the subject of several elaborate publications. The caricaturists were busy with the monstrous decorations of the head then in fashion, as may be seen by a plate at p. 363, called "Settling the Odd Trick," and some others which succeed it. No person, unconnected with State affairs, was more caricatured than the grand caricaturist Hogarth. He had done on canvass what Foote did on the stage, introduced his contemporaries to the ridicule or contempt of the public, and the public repaid him in his own coin. Wilkes too attacked him in prose and Churchill in poetry. Hogarth died in October 1764, *as it was generally believed, of a broken heart*, caused by the persecution to which he had exposed himself. However that might be, his antagonists were both powerful and bitter against him, and would gladly have baited him even to death. Our great Lexicographer too, who was no favourite with the writers on the popular side, was made the subject of a variety of caricatures; one of these on the occasion of some of the characters in the "Lives of the Poets," represents Dr. Johnson, in the shape of AN OWL, standing on the Lives of the Poets and on the Dictionary, and leering at Milton, Pope, &c. who were surrounded with starry rays. It is inscribed "Old Wisdom blink-

ing at the Stars." We cannot but transfer it to our pages, as it is not, we think, noted or referred to by his industrious biographer.

The ministry of Lord Bute, in the early part of George the Third's reign, was a rich source of employment to the caricaturists, so that it was said the mere titles of the political prints that were issued during two or three years would almost fill a volume.* The caricatures and satires on Bute's private relations with the young King, and his mother the Princess of Wales, were libellous in the highest degree, and not unfrequently obscene. In one caricature, called "The Royal Dupe," the Princess of Wales is seated on a sofa lulling the young King to sleep in her lap, while Lord Bute is stealing the sceptre, and Fox is represented picking the King's pocket.

In another, entitled THE MOUNTEBANK, the historian and pamphleteer Smollett, who was regarded as the hireling advocate of the Scotch, is introduced in a very amusing way. Lord Bute is the Quack-doctor, boasting of the efficacy of his gold pills; Smollett acts the part of the Mountebank to call attention to them. A roll inscribed "The Briton" is under his arm, while "The North Briton" lies at his feet. A female peeps from behind the curtain, intended to represent the Princess of Wales, who was popularly called *the witch*.

Nor did the personal appearance and political conscience of Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham) pass without drawing out some very clever and amusing sketches of the great statesman fishing for popularity with the people, or coquetting with the advances of the Court.

It was on the re-appearance of Lord Chatham on the political stage, and on the continuance of stormy sessions and angry and powerful debates, that the press assumed a tone of fearless violence unknown before: not to speak of "Junius," a political paper called the "Whisperer" was established in 1770, which, it is said, "seldom deigned to apply to the King's ministers more gentle epithets than those of 'diabolical villains.'" This journal contained articles openly exciting the people to rebellion, and threatening even a national convulsion. It was at this time that Charles Fox entered the House of Commons, a supporter of the ministry and the Court. He became, of course, immediately a mark for the satirists of the day. We give one, called THE NEST OF FOXES, in which Lord Holland is giving instruction to his two sons, one of whom is fast asleep, and the other is picking his father's pocket. It is well known that the King's speech, on the opening of the Session of 1770, spoke of the disease among the *horned cattle*, instead of alluding to the violent agitation and the more important topics of the time. Hence he obtained the name of "FARMER GEORGE;" and it was further understood that the royal leisure was often employed in turning the lathe, and had even gone so far in ingenuity as to construct a *button*. Thus the charge of "button-making" was long coupled in ridicule with the dignity of the Crown; and in a caricature in the Oxford Magazine, the Kings of England and Spain are represented settling their differences over a bag of money, while King George, placing a paper of buttons on the table, and holding one in his hand, says, "I say, you never made so good a button as this in all your life."†

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* See Gent. Mag. Oct. 15, 1762, for some notice of these.—REV.

† An ode in "The Foundling Hospital for Wit," on the success of his Majesty's arms, celebrates ironically the *glorious* results of the campaign under General Burgoyne, and

FARMER GEORGE AND HIS WIFE.

WAR. (NORTH, FOX, AND BURKE.)

THE WEIRD SISTERS. (DUNDAS, PITT, AND THURLOW.)

(From Wright's England under the House of Hanover.)

Soon after this the clamour of "the fierce democracy" began to abate of its violence,—there was a temporary pause in the storm, caricatures became scarce and spiritless, nor did they revive until about 1780, towards the end of the North administration, when, after a long series of national losses and defeats, of increased debt and diminished resources, it ingloriously terminated. In 1774, we meet with the Whitehall Pump, in which Britannia is thrown down upon her child America, while Lord North, looking at her through his eye-glass, is pumping on her, and with the calm smile of a connoisseur beholding her distress. Perhaps the Gordon Riots in 1780 were too alarming to be treated with the levity and sarcasm which were so profusely and successfully showered on mere party disputes, or personal antipathies and weaknesses; however, we see little beyond the portrait of one of the ruffians who interpreted "No Popery" into "*Much Pillage*," and whose further progress of destruction seemed only stopped by the determination of the monarch, when all around him was irresolution, timidity, and despair.

The victory of Rodney over De Grasse in 1782, and the *cold vote of thanks* to him by the Houses, together with only a baron's title and a small pension, and his being superseded by Pigott, was the subject of two caricatures, which, Mr. Wright notices, are reckoned to be the *first attempts of the celebrated Gillray*, whom we shall soon find, for many years, almost monopolising by his remarkable talent this branch of the art.

On the death of the Marquess of Rockingham, the Shelburne Cabinet being formed, Fox and Burke (the latter for the first time) were seen in repeated representations with much variety of caustic humour. In one, Fox and his supporter, Burke, are placed in the stocks, as personifications of Hudibras and his squire. The Coalition Ministry in 1783 produced, as might be expected, a rich harvest for the pencils of Gillray and Sayer. We take one called "WAR," as affording a lively representation of the three great orators of the House—Fox, Burke, and Lord North, each in his characteristic attitude and manner. There is another, which may also be seen at p. 77 of vol. ii. representing the "New Whig Coach," Lord North riding behind, with an air of alarm, and Fox and the Duke of Portland seated together on the box, joining in their efforts to pull in the reins. The contrast in the look and attitudes of both Fox and the Duke are admirable, and suited to the respective characters. The same merit is due to the Coalition candidates rejected by Britannia, as seen at p. 80. At the time when Fox was introducing his famous *India Bill*, he got the title of *Carlo Khan*, as supreme dictator of the East; and, in a caricature by Sayer,* he is represented as a giant carrying the

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the skill and prudence of the ministers at home, and ends with a congratulation on the tale of Farmer George's mechanical amusements:—

> Then shall my lofty numbers tell
> Who taught the royal babes to spell,
> And sovereign acts pursue;
> To mend a watch, to set a clock,
> New patterns shape for Henry's frock,
> Or *buttons make at Kew*, &c.—REV.

* "*James Sayer*, the caricaturist, was the son of a captain merchant at Yarmouth, and was by profession an attorney, but having a moderate independency he did not much pursue business. Pitt gave him the offices of marshal of the Court of Exchequer, receiver of the sixpenny duties, and cursitorship. He was the author of many

India House on his shoulders to St. James's. But a second and still more celebrated one on the same subject, we must describe chiefly in Mr. Wright's own words:—"Sayer was courting the favour of William Pitt, who was evidently grasping at power; and a few days after the appearance of the caricature last mentioned, on the 5th December, he published his more celebrated print of Carlo Khan's Triumphal Entry into Leadenhall Street, his most famous production, though certainly much inferior to many of his subsequent works. Fox, in his new character of Carlo Khan, is conducted to the door of the India House on the back of an elephant, which exhibits the full face of Lord *North*, and he is led by *Burke* as his imperial trumpeter; for *Burke* had been the loudest supporter of the bill in the House of Commons. A crow, or bird of ill-omen, from the chimney above, croaks forth the would-be monarch's doom; with an inscription on the front of the house,

The night crow cried, foreboding luckless time.—SHAKSPERE.

On his banner is inscribed "Basileus Basileon," the man of the people; and on a flag attached to Burke's trumpet the map of Bengal is pictured." Such was the effect produced by this single print of only a couple of figures, that Fox was said to have acknowledged that his India Bill received its severest blow in public estimation from this caricature, which had a prodigious sale, and its effect was increased by the multitude of pirated copies and imitations. When Pitt came into power he rewarded the author with a profitable place.

The unhappy *coalition* of Fox and North called forth the energies both of Sayer and Gillray. In a print by the former, the heads of Fox and North are lying on the block, with a parody of Fox's motion written under: "For preventing future disorders and dissensions,—Moved—that the *heads* of the Mutiny Act be brought in, and suffered to lie on the table," &c. In another, by Gillray, Pitt is represented under the character of the infant Hercules strangling the two serpents of the Coalition. One called BRITANNIA AROUSED, or the Coalition Monsters destroyed, is boldly and humorously drawn, and we have therefore transferred it to our pages. Indeed, at this time, under the talent of those *lesser Hogarths* of the brush, caricature had attained such truth and skill in the delineation of forms, and such invention and humour in the creation of incidents, as far surpassed all preceding attempts, and endowed it with an effective force on public opinion. The most remarkable

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political songs and squibs. He died in the early part of the present century, no long time after his patron Pitt." [This is a mistake; he died, we believe, in the year 1825.]

James Gillray, his great rival, it is said by Mr. Wright, not unfrequently worked for both sides of the question; see vol. ii. p. 146. He died June 1, 1815. In the course of *Hastings's* trial Gillray, who first took part with him, changed when Pitt changed; but *Sayer*, though patronised by Pitt, continued to the end to ridicule the accusers; p. 151. Sayer indeed is described as an ultra Pittite, and a paid one; p. 168.—REV.

event, after Pitt's accession to power, was the Westminster election, when the contest lay between Fox and Sir Cecil Wray. London was filled with rival mobs of Irish chairmen on one side, and sailors from Wapping on the other.

The popular charges against Sir Cecil Wray were well adapted for either the pen or pencil of the satirist—a proposal to suppress Chelsea Hospital, and *a tax on maid-servants;* the latter, as may be supposed, figured in every possible shape of wit and ridicule, in placards, proclamations, poems, and prints.

> For tho' he opposes the stamping of *notes*,*
> 'Tis in order to tax all your petticoats;
> Then how can a *woman* solicit our votes
> For Sir Cecil Wray?

And the unsuccessful candidate (for Fox had a majority of 236 votes) was figured as driven away from the hustings by a *maid-servant's broom* and a *pensioner's crutch*, while the successful ones are galloping on towards the end of the race on high-mettled horses, and leaving him far in the distance.

Those who deal in personal satire of any kind are not nice in the choice of their subjects, but like other cowardly and ferocious animals they attack those in preference who are weak and defenceless. Consequently, whenever the *fair sex* dabbled in politics they became a rich prey to the spoiler.† The Duchess of Devonshire, as is well known, one of the most beautiful and clever women of her age, was the most active and successful of Fox's canvassers, the Devonshire family having been for a long period the leaders of the great Whig party. It followed as a matter of course that she was spared neither by pencil nor by pen. All the delicate bloom of beauty, and rank, and fashion was carefully and constantly disfigured; and it is said that the Queen, who had all the caricatures on this subject brought to her, and was extremely amused with the manner in which the opponents of the

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* A tax on receipts proposed by Fox on his accession to office, loudly cried down by his Tory opponents.—Rev.

† Whenever the spirit of enthusiasm is abroad, then the women will be found among the foremost, leaving their male companions far behind them in their exhibitions of zeal and devotion. To what lengths the *fair sex* will think it not unbecoming to proceed when under the influence of the strongest of all feelings—that of religious fanaticism—may be seen in one of the most amusing and singular books in our language, we mean the Life of that ancient, eminent, and faithful servant of Jesus Christ, *George Fox*, a book by-the-by which should be read both in the *first* and *last* editions for the sake of the alterations that have been made in it. There may be read the history of that pretty maiden, Mary Fisher, who went to Constantinople to deliver a message to the Sultan Mahomet IV. which she had for him from the Lord; and who, when she found him encamped with his army near Adrianople, went alone to the tent of the Grand Vizier, telling him she had *something to declare* to the Sultan *from the great God;* and, after boldly declaring her mission, when the Sultan proffered her a guard to bring her to Constantinople, as it was dangerous travelling, and he would not for anything she should come to the least hurt in his dominions, declined it, and departed without a guard, and came to the city without the least hurt or scoff, and so returned safely to England. And there may be seen an account of *Sarah Goldsmith*, who having a coat of sackcloth, and her hair dishevelled with earth or dust strewed on her head, went through the city without harm; and one, whose name is prudently concealed from the eyes of posterity, "threw aside the sackcloth, and proceeded through the city stark naked;" and another, who, being on the scaffold and about to suffer death, declared "she had in her body been in Paradise; and *Dorcas Ebury*, who *testified on oath before a magistrate*, that James Nayler had *raised her up after she had been two days dead.*" Such were the heroines that arose in these eventful periods of history, leading the van of spiritual battle—the more than Amazons of their age—known like their warlike predecessors by the *brazen* panoply they wore.

Agmen agens equitum et florentes *ære* catervas.—Rev.

court were turned to ridicule, is said to have been much shocked by some of these coarse caricatures against the Duchess of Devonshire, which had accidentally been brought to her among the other political prints. From those that are quite unobjectionable both in design and execution, we have selected one, "Every man has his hobby-horse;" Charles Fox, the successful candidate at the Westminster election, is carried in triumph by his fair and zealous supporter, and, indeed, Fox, Mr. Wright observes, may truly be said to have been carried into the House of Commons in 1784 by the Duchess of Devonshire.* This election was the most remarkable struggle between the two parties that was ever perhaps witnessed, and was of political importance because it was said to have been the *only very serious check* that the Court at that time met with in its attempt to gain a strong *Tory* House of Commons, and notwithstanding this the superior power of the Crown in the legislature, and the political influence of Mr. Pitt, were from this moment, and for a long period, firmly established. Fox, Burke, and Lord North still remained the leading subjects of the painter's wit, with the occasional addition of the Prince of Wales, who was represented as under their malignant influence, and whose reckless extravagance was contrasted with the rigid and extreme frugality of his royal parents.† The next great event that gave fresh food to the wits was the trial of Hastings in 1786, and in 1788 the caricatures became numerous. One of the best, by Sayer, is said to be "The Galantee Show," representing *Burke* as the showman, exhibiting, by means of a magic-lantern, the magnified figures of different objects on the wall. Lord Thurlow, with his dark and cloudy visage, frequently appears at this time scowling on all parties alike, and formidable to all. The most remarkable caricature of all was one by Gillray, and has become one of the rarest; it was called the "Installation Supper," bringing together the figures of those persons at that moment most strongly contrasted by political antipathies, courtly intrigues, or personal influences. Small and separate pictures of this are given in Mr. Wright's volume, among whom a few of the *notorious* ladies of the day appear, when ladies offered more prominent subjects to the satirist than they do at the present day. The princes are each seated between a couple of ladies. The Prince of Wales is besieged by Lady Archer, of gambling notoriety, on his right, and by Lady Cecilia Johnson on his left, apparently

* The rough, unhewn, and unpretended wit of the *old* electors was displayed plentifully in this famous one. Fox asked a tradesman for his vote, who answered, "I admire your abilities, but d——n your principles;" to which Fox replied, "My friend, I applaud your sincerity, but d——n your manners." When he applied to a saddler in the Haymarket the man produced a *halter*, and said he was willing to oblige him with it. Fox answered, "I return thanks for your present, but I should be sorry to deprive you of a *family piece*."—Rev.

† This print was meant to represent *Farmer George and his wife* visiting the shops at Windsor to make their economical bargains.

annoyed at their importunities, and picking his teeth with his fork. Next to them, Mrs. Fitzherbert is conversing in the most amiable familiarity with the ex-patriot, Alderman Wilkes.

The illness of the King now followed, with the Regency question in its train. It was well known that the Prince's letter to Pitt was written by Sheridan. This fact was seized upon by Sayer, who represented the heir apparent under the form of a horse (the Hanover horse), taught by Sheridan to write a letter to Mr. Pitt, while Lord Derby, as a monkey, is perusing the rough draft. Beneath the table is a rat trap, in which several political rats are captured. Under it this announcement is written,—"To be seen at Mr. Sheridan's menagery, the wonderful learned Hanover Colt, who writes a letter blindfolded. N.B. He is in training for several other useful purposes. Also a very curious Monkey, who can read and write a little, and imitates the human voice. Also several very extraordinary rats from Holland, Buckinghamshire, Milton, and other places." Another from the same indefatigable hand appeared about the same time, called "A Mis-fire at the Constitution."

"Sheridan is here holding the colt by the head; and Fox, as a bandit, is using it for a screen, while he aims over its back at the British lion, which is holding the rights of the people and supporting the insignia of royalty. Fox's discharge turns out but a flash in the pan. The royal colt is treading under foot petitions and a vote of thanks to Mr. Pitt from the City of London. Sheridan treads on the 'oath of allegiance;' while a number of papers fall from his pocket, entitled 'Paragraphs against the Ministers,' 'Puffs direct for the P——e,' 'Oblique Puffs for the P——e of W—s,' 'Abuse of the Ministers,'" &c.

A little later a celebrated parody on Fuseli's WEIRD SISTERS was published by Gillray, in which the three unearthly beldames are represented with the features of Dundas, Pitt, and Thurlow. They are contemplating the disc of the moon, which represents on the bright side the face of the Queen, and on the dark side that of the King, now overcast and clouded with mental darkness. The "three" minions are evidently addressing their devotions to the brighter side; from which they had fondly believed all future influences were to flow.

The French Revolution, and the political agitation, the swell of which was felt on every shore in Europe, wafting its various freight of hopes and fears, of triumph or dependence, of anticipated freedom and happiness, or dangerous and disastrous anarchy,—this new and all-engrossing subject gave to the poet and the painter fresh materials for their ingenuity to adorn, and fresh characters for their inventive talent to portray. The Earl of Stanhope was seen, and Thomas Paine, and Priestley and Dr. Price, who were most distinguished in the "Revolution Society," and foremost in "congratulating the National Assembly on the event of the late glorious revolution in France." Then came Fox's motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which was preceded by a large caricature by Sayer, entitled "The Repeal of the Test Act, a vision;" the three leading Dissenters, Price, Priestley, and Lindsey, occupying a lofty pulpit, beating the "drum ecclesiastic" with great vehemence. Priestley is discharging flames of Socinianism to the left; Lindsey to the right is tearing to pieces the 39 Articles; and Dr. Price, in the centre, is closing his discourse with a solemn prayer, "And now let us fervently pray for the abolition of all unlimited *and limited* monarchy, for the annihilation of all ecclesiastical revenues and endowments, for the extinction of all orders of nobility and all rank and subordination in civil society, and that anarchy

PRIESTLEY, PRICE, AND LINDSEY.

and disorder may, by our pious endeavours, prevail throughout the universe. See my sermon on the anniversary of the Revolution."* Among the congregation we see Mr. Fox, and Margaret Nicholson, and Dr. Rees, and Dr. Kippis, and others, who are busy clearing away rubbish, such as mitres, communion cups, bibles, and other similar emblems of an *Erastian* Church. Through the window the people are seen at work pulling down church steeples, and an angel is flying away with the cross.

The defection of Burke at this time from his party, while it filled the Tories with triumph, subjected him to the most violent attacks of the Opposition, who wished the impression to go abroad that he was to be paid for his apostacy by the Crown. Many of the representations of him under various characters are clever and humorous. In one, he is a watchman, with his lantern and rattle, detecting and bringing to light the traitorous conspiracy of Guy Faux (Fox) and his party, while Sheridan and his party are seeking safety in flight. In another, called " The Impeachment, or

* This of course is to be understood as the partial and exaggerated language of a party writer during a peculiar period of excitement, and by no means as a fair character of the person described. Dr. Price was far too good, too wise, too enlightened to feel or to utter such sentiments as these, whatever might be the opinions of those with whom he was here connected. We know, from the highest authority of a most esteemed friend, who knew him well, and whom we should, had we his permission, be proud to name, that Dr. Price estimated highly and praised liberally the free constitution of his own country, which, he used to say, needed no revolution to preserve or to perpetuate the principles on which it was fixed, which it had so long matured, and which have been the foundation of all its private happiness and all its public glory. To Dr. Price's writings *we* often turn, and always receive both pleasure and information from their perusal; and we gladly point out the commendations he has received from various writers of the highest talent and reputation, who, though they may have differed widely from him in opinion on many subjects of importance, yet all were willing to pay their tribute to the value of his investigations and inquiries on many difficult and important questions of morality and religion. We need only mention the names of Professor Dugald Stewart on the Active and Moral Powers, vol. i. p. 259, ii. p. 456; of Professor Reid in his Essays on the Human Mind, vol. i. p. 473, ii. p. 514; of Sir James Mackintosh in his View of Ethical Philosophy, p. 156; of Archbishop Magee in his learned work on the Atonement, vol. i. p. 90—97; and, not to mention Bishop Watson, or the very learned and deep Mr. Howes of Norwich, Ὁ Δηλιος κολυμβητης, in his third volume of his profound and *neglected* work, his Critical Observations on Books Ancient and Modern, p. 246, we shall end by saying that in his most excellent Bampton Lectures, printed a year or two past, the Rev. Mr. Garbett of Oxford has pointed out an *exquisite passage* from Dr. Price on Intercession; see vol. i. p. 112. We feel a pleasure that in this note we have had an opportunity, however inadequately, of doing justice to the memory of a very worthy man, of a very accurate reasoner, and of a very distinguished writer.—Rev.

the Father of the Gang turned King's Evidence," he is standing up at the bar, with either hand clutched on the heads of Sheridan and Fox, who are weeping and lamenting their fate: while he is exclaiming, "Behold the abettors of Revolution!" It is said that from this time Burke appears much more rarely in the caricatures, and Priestley seems to take his place; Fox and Sheridan always remaining as the *ames damnées* of the caricaturist.

In September, 1791, the Duke of York married a very pleasing and amiable young lady, the daughter of the King of Prussia. This event became immediately the subject of a variety of prints and caricatures. One of them by Gillray represents the joy of the King and Queen at the arrival of their daughter-in-law as arising chiefly from the riches she was said to have brought with her. The Duke is represented introducing his bride, who carries her *apron full of money;* the King and Queen are shewing their satisfaction at her golden burthen in most ludicrous gestures of delight,—the Queen holding out her apron in expectation of a share; for the public, even to the latest period, would never be disabused of their belief in the avarice and parsimony of the Queen; and in a print, published in May 1792, called, "Vices overlooked in the new Proclamation," avarice is represented in the King and Queen hugging several bags of *millions*, over which they are gloating with mutual delight, while a book of interest tables lies open before them. Between the pencil of Gillray and the pen of Peter Pindar at this period, the King and his august family were stripped of all their regal splendour:—

ἔμπαίζομενος καὶ σκωπτόμενος.

The King's private and domestic life—his love of farming—his awkward shuffling gait in walking—his vague curiosity—his interrogatory conversation, of which Dr. Johnson said, "his Majesty was *multifarious* in his questions, but, thank God! he *answered* them all himself,"—on these, attacks were continued through the whole of the revolutionary period; and there must have been something sound and sterling in the old monarch's character, that enabled him to bear these assaults as he did without injury, particularly as he is always represented with the vacant astonished stare and unmeaning laugh of the idiot; while the Queen's head is always running on the hope of putting something in her pocket. It is said that Gillray in his burlesque of royalty had a pique against George the Third, similar to that of Hogarth against George the Second. It arose from the following incident: Gillray had accompanied Loutherbourg to France, to assist him in making sketches for his great picture of the Siege of Valenciennes. On their return the King desired to look over their sketches, and expressed great admiration of the drawings of Loutherbourg, which were plain landscape sketches, finished sufficiently to be intelligible. But, when he came to Gillray's rough but spirited drawings of French officers and soldiers, he threw them aside with contempt, merely observing, "I do not understand these characters!" The mortified artist took his revenge, and, as he had not the same dependence on court as Sayer, to whom he was much superior in talent, he seldom lost an opportunity of turning the King into ridicule.

The alarm and terror in the country at the fatal progress of the French Revolution, increased by the horrible massacre in September, 1792, were now widely spread, and Fox and Sheridan were represented as the two

extreme leaders of sedition, advocates of republicanism, and friends of Paine, and were literally drawn in the character of *Sans-culottes.* One print, in which Fox was painted as a Democrat, in all the perfection of the vulgarity of which that character was thought susceptible, it is said gave him especial offence. The popular discontents in 1795—the agitation for reform—the wish for peace—the dislike of increased taxation—the want of economy at home, and the subsidies paid to foreign powers—are all subjects variously treated, in a succession of clever designs, for or against the minister. If Pitt was the subject, he was generally represented as under the influence of his favourite Rouge Port, while Sheridan is filling his bumper with brandy; indeed every person's prevailing follies and vices were drawn and exhibited without reserve.

> Si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus aut fur,
> Quod mœchus foret aut sicarius, aut alioqui
> Famosus; multâ cum libertate notabant.

When, in 1797, it was announced that a heavy addition would be made to the assessed taxes, a caricaturist, in a print entitled, "More visitors to John Bull; or, the Assessed Taxes," represents these unwelcome guests introducing themselves to John Bull in a bodily form, with much grotesque humour in their appearance. The latter asks, in surprise and alarm, "What do you want, you little devils? ain't I plagued with enough of you already? More pickpockets' work, I suppose?" The imps reply in the most courteous manner, "Please your honour, we are the Assessed Taxes."* Mr. Canning, whose brilliant and various talents were now becoming known and duly estimated, wrote his admirable ballad of the "Friend of Humanity and the Knife Grinder;" a cutting ridicule of the *transcendental philanthropy* then in vogue; and this was reprinted with an engraving by Gillray, in which the "Friend of Humanity" carries the features of Tierney, and it is dedicated to the independent electors of the borough of Southwark, of which Tierney was the representative.

The threats of a French invasion stirring up the flame of patriotism, was a subject chosen equally by the poet and the painter to animate the loyal and to ridicule the disaffected and rebellious. While the one says,—

> See the level of Freedom sweeps over the land—
> The vile aristocracy's doom is at hand!
> Not a seat shall be left in the *House that we know,*
> But for *Earl* Buonaparte and *Baron* Moreau.
> But the rights of the Commons shall still be respected—
> Buonaparte himself shall approve the elected;
> And the Speaker shall march with majestical mien,
> And make his three bows to the grave *guillotine;*

the other gives a series of four plates, entitled "The Consequences of a Successful French Invasion," said to be invented by Sir John Dalrymple. This was followed with another by the same artist, depicting Lord Moira as "Lord Longbow," blowing the flame of Irish discontent across the channel. (p. 293.) Gillray's pencil seems never to have been more busy or more successful; and its productions are so numerous as to oblige us to select here and there, rather by accident than by superior merit, where almost all have the claim of being successful.

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* We suppose that this is a scarce print, as Mr. Wright says the only copy he has seen was in the possession of Mr. Burke.—Rev.

In 1798 the prosecutions for political offences increased, and the country seemed filled with an army of spies and informers. Men were dragged into court on informations, trifling or ridiculous, which the Ministry, acting on the general fears, had been allowed to establish. An amusing caricature on this subject appeared on the 2nd of April, alluding to some circumstances that had happened at Winchester, entitled "The Sedition Hunter Disappointed; or, d—g by Winchester Measure." An honest-looking farmer is dragged into court by an informer, who accuses him of having uttered the treasonable expression, "D—n Mr. Pitt!" The sensation against the informer is unequivocally expressed; and the judge, in this case, comes to this sage opinion in the matter of law, "If a man," he says, in summing up, "is disposed to d—n, he may as well d—n Mr. Pitt as anybody else."*

From the heat and conflict of political measures the gentlemen of the pencil and the brush often found a recreation in lighter subjects, and laboured, we hope not unsuccessfully, in holding up to deserved ridicule the enormous anomalies of fashionable dress, of which some capital representations, startling for their absurdity, can be seen in these volumes, and at which our modern belles, dressed as they are like the "gratiæ decentes," would stare with admiration;† but we must leave Mademoiselle Parapluie and Madame Parasol and their exquisite companions, and Lady Georgiana Gordon (Duchess of Bedford), under the character and *almost* in the dress of *Godiva*, with their attendant beaux, as we do not pretend in our Magazine to chronicle or correct modern fashions, or even with our antiquated visage to appear at the *ruelle* or in the *boudoir;* besides that, in these days, "the women have lowered their topsails and head-gear, and have found it a vain attempt to add a cubit to their stature." And so proceeding in our course, we find the passion for gaming then carried to a fearful pitch, and that faro-tables were kept in the houses of people of rank; and three ladies in particular, Lady Buckinghamshire, Lady Archer, and Lady Mount Edgcumbe, became popularly known by the title of "Faro's daughters." The simple and primitive virtue of Lord Kenyon, we read in his Life, was particularly offended at this pernicious passion, and the examples set by the higher orders of society, and he declared from the bench that—"If any prosecutions of this nature are fairly brought before me, and the parties are justly convicted, whatever be their rank or station in the country—*though they should be the first ladies in the land*—they *shall certainly exhibit themselves on the pillory.*" And in another pillory that was set up by Gillray they did stand for weeks instead of hours, in the windows of every print-shop in London, as a "Cure for Gambling, published by Lord Kenyon in the Court of King's Bench, May 9, 1796." This was followed by many others of the same kind, till satire successfully performed what the pulpit was unequal to effect.‡ As soon as one scandal died away,

* Rowlandson appeared about this time as a political caricaturist: but his earlier plates were published without his name, and are only to be known by his style.—Rev.

† The *pink hair-powder*, so fashionable in those days, would also destroy or conceal another beauty which from the earliest days, since poetry as its favourite theme has loved to sing the praise of female loveliness, and its rich inheritance of the gifts of nature,—we mean the beauty and splendour of the hair. So, in the Homeric Hymn to Apollo, the epithet bestowed on the *Graces* is—ἐυπλόκαμοι χάριτες, καὶ ἔυφρονες Ὧραι,—v. 194.—Rev.

‡ Dr. Rennell, the Master of the Temple, and afterwards Dean of Winchester, published a sermon on the sin of gambling, which was reprinted in his collected volume. It was much praised at the time, and is the best of the whole series.—Rev.

another arose. The masquerades at Carlisle House, Soho-square, attracted even royalty itself, though an indictment was presented against it by the grand jury of Middlesex, as "a common and disorderly house," and the company was described as "divers loose, idle, and disorderly persons, as well men as women." At one of these, incredible as it may now appear, Colonel Luttrell appeared as *a dead corpse in a shroud within his coffin!* The effect of these loose and licentious scenes was felt, and it is said severely felt, throughout the various channels of social life, high and low.

But the reign of folly was not yet closing, for the next outbreak brought the Bishop of Durham into a severe attack upon the *danseuses* of the Opera, as regarded the scanty quantity of apparel with which these frail and fascinating ladies covered "their many-twinkling feet;" and the good Bishop absolutely said, it was his intention to move on some future day that an address be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him to order all such dancers out of the kingdom, as people who were likely to destroy our morality and religion, and *who are very probably in the pay of France;* for the Bishop was persuaded that as the French could not subdue us by force of arms they were determined to gain their ends by destroying our morals, and they had sent over these persons *(the Taglionis, Ceritos, and Duvernays of that day)* to this country to make indecent exhibitions in our theatres for that purpose.* The consequence of episcopal interference was, that the *Bishop and the opera dancers* figured together in numerous caricatures. In one of Gillray's, a group of *danseuses* are made to conceal a portion of their personal charms by adopting the episcopal apron; it is entitled "Operatical Reform; or, la Danse à l'Evêque:" another, which appeared soon after, called "Ecclesiastical Scrutiny; or the Durham Inquest on Duty," represents the bishops attending at the dressing of the opera ladies, &c.; while a third, which was the best, entitled "Durham Mustard too powerful for Italian Capers; or the Opera in an Uproar," represents the Bishop, armed with his pastoral staff, rushing on the stage to encounter the spirit of the Evil One, embodied in those fair but dangerous forms of seductive beauty. It was an unequal combat; the favourite leader of the flowery band, Miss Rose, with a new ally in Vestris, after having discomfited the prelate, might have addressed him in the words of an older heroine, in a still more fatal engagement:

> Silvis te Tyrrhene feras agitare putasti?
> Advenit qui vestra dies *muliebribus* armis
> Verba redarguerit, nomen tamen haud leve Patrum
> Manibus hoc referes, telo cecidisse *Camillæ*.

But we must not dwell longer on this subject, mindful of the Poet's advice,

> Soft, and o'er *females'* failings lightly pass,
> And may Aglaia lead them to the glass.

The O. P. riots diverted the public attention into another channel, of

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* Ah! what avails it that from slavery far
I drew the breath of life in English air,
Was early taught a Briton's right to prize
And lisp the tale of Henry's victories,
If the gulled conqueror receives the chain,
And flattery subdues when arms are vain?
Vide Johnson's "London, a Satire."

The Bishop might in his episcopal palace be alarmed at Mirabeau's declaration, "Si vous voulez une Revolution, il faut commencer par *decatholiciser* la France."—Rev.

which Gillray, as usual, took advantage; and when that was closed, the satires turned against the *Pic-Nics*, which were flourishing at Wynnstay, Wargrave, and elsewhere; while a set of "dilettanti" actors, under the patronage of Lady Albina Buckinghamshire, were performing in Tottenham-street.—Gillray produced no less than three caricatures on the subject; "one of which," it is said, "representing the motley group dressing for the stage, is full of humour, with a considerable sprinkling of licentiousness." The subjects immediately succeeding these seemed to be the Shaksperean forgeries of Ireland, the Shakspere Gallery of Boydell, and the well-known disputes of the Royal Society, with Bishop Horsley's attack on Sir Joseph Banks, "the president," as Peter Pindar calls him, "in butterflies profound."

In 1801 Pitt left the seat of power empty, which he had filled for nearly twenty years, and the reins of empire were placed in Mr. Addington's hands; peace followed, and a remission of the heavy taxation: English visitors flocked to Paris, and Gillray satirized the new posture of affairs in a humorous caricature (see p. 391,) entitled "The first Kiss these ten years; or, the Meeting of Britannia and Citizen François."—Britannia, who has suddenly become corpulent by peace and

plenty, appears as a fine lady in full dress, her shield and spear leaning neglected against a wall. The French citizen expresses his joy at the amicable meeting in warm terms:—"Madame, permittez me to pay my profound esteem to your engaging person; and to seal on your divine lips my everlasting attachment!" The lady, blushing deeply at the salute, with a strong tint of red on her cheek, replies, "Monsieur, you are truly a well-bred gentleman! and, though you make me blush, yet you kiss me so delicately, that I cannot refuse you, though I was sure you would deceive me again." On the wall just behind the two figures are framed profiles of King

George and Buonaparte, scowling on each other. This caricature enjoyed an unusual degree of popularity: many copies were sent to France, and Buonaparte himself is said to have been highly amused with it. When hostilities were again commencing, the "Armed Heroes," a clever caricature, was published, in which Addington, "the doctor," is drawn in a ridiculous dilemma, between assumed courage and real fear, anxious to preserve the dish of roast beef of old England threatened by the Corsican, while Lord Hawkesbury, seated behind him with a resolute form and attitude, calls to mind his old threat of marching to Paris.

The papers and prints were now full of satire against the threatened invasion of England. Everything was brought into play that could stir up and support the national spirit; biographies of Buonaparte and his family; accounts of the atrocities committed by his armies; burlesques in which he was treated with ridicule and contempt; parodies on his bulletins and proclamations, sometimes in the shape of playbills, sometimes of dialogues between the Corsican and John Bull; and in other papers the conqueror of Europe was represented as a mere pigmy—a man in miniature when compared to King George and the Britons In this spirit Gillray in 1803 represented the King as the KING OF BROBDIGNAG, eyeing his diminutive assailant through his opera-glass as he held him in his hand; a neat and happy hit, which we accordingly have transferred to our pages. In another, bearing the same title, the diminutive boaster is seen attempting to manœuvre his small boat in a basin of water to the great amusement of the King and his court. The painters were well supported by the poets and essayists, and the spirit of patriotism was aroused and fed with an industry and zeal that produced the most beneficial effects, and, indeed, saved the country from the dangers with which it was threatened, and when, in all probability, the conflict would have been more fierce and fatal than any that had been witnessed or recorded for a long period in the history of war. We now quote from Mr. Wright some account of the most annoying of these attacks to the tender feelings of our great enemy.

"The effect of the *songs* and *papers* was confined to home, but the *caricatures* were carried abroad, and gave no little uneasiness to Buonaparte, for they were often coarsely personal, and the First Consul was particularly sensitive to anything like ridicule against himself or his family. The caricature which *gave him the greatest offence* was a rather celebrated one by Gillray, published on the 24th of August, 1803, under the title of 'The Hand-Writing upon the Wall.' It is a broad parody on Belshazzar's feast. The First Consul, his wife Josephine (to whom the artist has given a figure of enormous bulk), and other members of his family and court, are seated at their dessert devouring the good things of old England. Buonaparte himself is called off by the vision from the palace of St. James's, which is seen in his plate, with his fork stuck into it. Another worthy is swallowing the Tower of London. Josephine is drinking large bumpers of wine. A plate inscribed 'Oh, de roast beef of old England!' bears the head of King George; the bottle labelled 'Maidstone' is understood to refer to some of the Irish conspirators tried at the assizes in that town. A hand above holds out the scales of Justice, in which the legitimate crown of France weighs down the red cap with its attendant chain—despotism under the name of liberty. Behind Josephine stand the three Princesses of the afterwards imperial family, the Princess Borghese, the Princess Louise, and the Princess Joseph Buonaparte. These ladies, who were the cause of some scandal by their alleged irregularities, were bitterly satirized, not only in caricatures, but even in medals and in other shapes, some of which were not of a character to describe here. In Gillray's large caricature of 'the grand Coronation Procession,' published on the 1st of January, 1805, on occasion of Napoleon's assumption of the imperial dignity, the three princesses, clad in very meretricious garb, walk at the head of the procession as 'the three imperial Graces,' and scatter flowers in the way of the emperor and empress."

We are now approaching a new period of parliamentary history, when the old compact bodies of the hostile parties showed symptoms of breaking up: and when a new one assuming the opprobrious name of Radicals was going a-head, under the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett, supported by the veteran abilities of Horne Tooke, and the fearful alliance of Cobbett. In the next year, that of 1806, Pitt's last and not very fortunate or glorious administration was terminated by his death. In a few months his illustrious rival followed him to the grave. In the meantime the two very clever and ingenious artists, the productions of whose genius we have so long been reviewing with delight, began to make way for new competitors, and the names of Rowlandson and Cruikshank take the place of our old friends Gillray and Sayer. At this period, therefore, a voice, also not to be disregarded, tells us "Tempus abire tibi est," and we must leave to others the agreeable employment of further researches into this curious though hitherto neglected province of history.

THE KING OF BROBDIGNAG.

UNPUBLISHED CONTEMPORARY CHARACTER OF DR. JOHNSON.

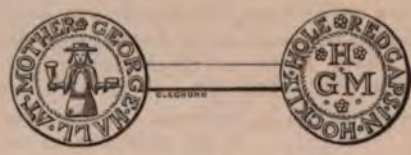
Mr. Urban,

I FIND written in the first page of a Johnson's Dictionary, which belonged to a literary ancestor, the following notice of the great grammarian's character and person. It is headed, "Some account of Dr. Johnson, the compiler of this Dictionary." After a slight sketch of his early history, and an enumeration of his publications, which it would be superfluous to transcribe, it proceeds thus:

"His character and conduct prove him not only to be a moral but a religious man; generous and benevolent to the utmost extent of his abilities, the patron of merit however obscure, and the constant protector of the unfortunate and indigent.

"As to his person (in 1774) he is full six feet high, of an athletic make, but stoops as he walks, which diminishes his stature. He is rather of a sallow complexion, with a cast in his eye, and appears wrapt in contemplation. He is above sixty years of age; but time does not seem, as yet, to have made any depredations on his constitution. He is very communicative in company, and without any affectation of pedantry. He is a widower, and will probably remain in that state. Add to this, that his manner of speaking in conversation is slow but nervous in delivery, and perfectly correct and elegant in diction."

Yours, &c. L.



TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

No. I.

THE MOTHER RED CAP IN HOCKLEY HOLE.

Mr. Urban,

FEW of your antiquarian readers are unacquainted with the small "Tradesmen's Tokens" current in the seventeenth century. During the period of the Protectorate and the Restoration they abounded, and the necessities of the time gave them an extensive local circulation. The earliest known date is 1648; in 1672 they were suppressed by royal ordinance; and, if we may judge from dates, the largest numbers appear to have been issued in 1665 and 1666, the period of the "greate fyre" and the plague. Pinkerton has spoken of these pieces with the utmost scorn, disdaining them as utterly unworthy of notice; but we are not of those who yield to the dictum of that learned pedant. Many of them are of very neat workmanship, and interesting as illustrative of costume and heraldry; others are of a political or satirical character, while some describe trades and occupations, a few of which are now obsolete; to say nothing of them as records of old localities, and the orthographical designation of towns, buildings, and streets, now swept away by the ruthless hand of time, the *great fire*, and the no less devastating march of modern improvement. As illustrative of old London, they abound in interest.*

The Token delineated above, which we have selected for illustration, was issued by the master of a tavern or public-house at Hockley in the Hole, in the county of Bedford.

The "sign" is one that dates from the period of the Reformation. Not only were learning and argument then employed in exposing the fallacies of the Popish system; but, in the fierce contentions of the time, scurrility and buffoonery were resorted to, as auxiliaries well adapted for prejudicing the common people. The conclave of cardinals was irreverently designated as a *set of old women*, and hence "Old Mother Red Cap" became a popular sign with the vulgar and the profane.

George Hall may have been a Puritan, and probably intended the device on his token to convey a sly sarcasm on the orders of the Popish priesthood. There is considerable ingenuity in the pictorial management of the device. If Popery were in the ascendant, the publican might aver that his token represented merely a tapster with the symbols of his occupation in his hands. On the other hand, the sign might be regarded, as it was obviously intended to be, as a caricature of a cardinal bearing the elements of the Eucharist. Transubstantiation was one of the points most fiercely contested.

Yours, &c. B. N.

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* Mr. J. Y. Akerman has now in the press a work on the "Tradesmen's and Tavern-Tokens of London in the Seventeenth Century," which promises to be of considerable antiquarian and historical interest.

CROSTHWAITE CHURCH, CUMBERLAND,

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF SOUTHEY.

Something in this aspiring world we need
To keep our spirits lowly,
To set within our hearts sweet thoughts and holy.
'Tis for this they stand,
The old grey churches of our native land.—MARY HOWITT.

THE town of Keswick, in the parish of Crosthwaite, is situated in one of the largest and most beautiful vales in Cumberland, at the northern extremity of the lake district, on the high road, and nearly midway between the towns of Ambleside, Cockermouth, and Penrith. It is so well known, on account of the many scenes of picturesque loveliness with which its immediate neighbourhood abounds, heightened as they are by the romance which encircles the name of Derwentwater, and the glory reflected from the laurels that grace the tomb of Southey, that any further description is unnecessary. It will only be added, that, on the authority of one who knew the place about a century ago, it has been "more considerable formerly than now." The aspect of the country around has also undergone much change since that time, and many of the vestiges of its earlier years have almost wholly passed away. The translucent lakes and the majestic hills, in all their imposing durability of feature, are still as of old; but the wide and magnificent forests, which, within a century, covered the land between the town and the lake, have long since fallen beneath the ruthless axe, which has caused so many of the finest woods in this country to disappear, without leaving a trace behind. "Ah!" exclaims Walker the philosopher, a native of this alpine district, in his Tour from London to the Lakes in 1791, "how fallen is the scenery around the lake and vale of Keswick since I saw it in the year 1749, when Crow Park, Friar's Crag, Lord's Island, and indeed all the shores and islands of this beautiful lake, were covered with tall oaks. The view must have been striking when a child of ten years old, as I was then, had such an impression made by it as not to be erased for forty years,—nay, I think I could draw it from memory at this hour, if I had time. The wood was so even at top, each tree being about eighteen yards high and very thick, that it looked like a field, and the branches so interwoven, that boys could have gone from tree to tree like squirrels." We must not, however, dwell with lengthened regret on that which, in the wisdom of the present day, may be deemed an unwise lament for the extinction of the ancient sylvan glories of the scene, but hasten to the immediate subject of this sketch.

In the second volume of "Sir Thomas More, or Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society," its learned author, whose residence in this charming vale has so strongly connected it with every classic remembrance of his age, in a brief notice of the church of Crosthwaite, assigns it an antiquity as far back as Norman times; and, in the story of its patron saint, he exhibits one of those fanciful creations of monastic romance which formerly received the meed of universal credence. "Alice de Romeli," says Southey, "heiress of Egremont and Skipton, who, in the reign of Stephen or his successor, married the Lord of Allerdale, is supposed to have been the person by whom it was founded and endowed, and who subsequently gave it to Fountains Abbey. It was soon after appropriated to that monastery, the collation being reserved to the Bishops of Carlisle. William Fitz Duncan, the husband of this Alice, was son to the Earl of Murray, and brother to David, King of Scotland; and this may perhaps explain why the church was dedicated to the Scotch saint, Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, and patron saint of that cathedral, a personage once high among the saints of that age, though now utterly forgotten here, in the parish where, during so many generations, his festival used to be celebrated on the thirteenth of January. Here followeth his legend, which hagiologists have related without scruple, and which

during many ages was believed without hesitation. The saint in question was, as the romance says of Merlin the son of the devil, a gentleman on his mother's side,—his mother, Thermetes or Themis, being the daughter of King Lot of Lowthean and Orkenay, a personage well known in the annals of the Round Table, by Anna, daughter to Uther Pendragon, and half-sister to King Arthur: a more illustrious stock could scarcely be found in chivalrous genealogy. The time of his birth has been fixed in 514; and, after living and flourishing in holiness and miracles, none of which, however, seem to have had any relation to, or been performed in, this parish, he died at the prodigious age of 185 years. . . . When our calendar was purged at the Reformation, directions were given that respect should be had to saints of the blood royal. This must have been the chief reason why Saint Kentigern's name was inserted, though not in red letters, in the calendar prefixed to that liturgy which gave occasion to the Scottish covenant. Perhaps another motive was, that, as his other name, Mungo, had become not uncommon in Scotland, his memory, owing to that circumstance, might still have been popular. Yet we may reasonably wonder that any motives should have prevailed for its insertion, seeing how entirely fabulous the legend is in all its parts." Coinciding in this opinion, it is not therefore necessary to attach further consideration to a "legend," which, as the author just quoted has truly observed, "is a better word than history for such tales."

The Lady Alice before named was the only child and heiress of Robert de Romeli, Lord of Skipton in Craven, by Alice, daughter and sole heiress of William, surnamed le Meschien, or the younger, who in the various histories of the county is called "Des Meschines," but whose correct appellative a recent and more careful spirit of antiquarian research has ascertained to be as first written. He was the earliest Norman Baron of that portion of Cumberland which before his day was called Coupland, or Allerdale above Derwent, but which denominative, shortly after his investiture with that extensive fief, he changed to Egremont or Egremond, on the occasion of building the castle of that name upon the lofty eminence which rises above the rapid current of the Egre or Ehen.

Her husband was William Fitz Duncan, son of Duncan Earl of Murray, and nephew of that David, King of Scotland, whom one of his impoverished successors, when alluding to the vast extent of lands which David had alienated from the throne to enrich the numerous abbeys and religious houses he had built, feelingly emphaticized as "a sair sainct for the crown." Fitz Duncan, who after his marriage was also called William de Romeli, was lord of the adjoining Cumbrian barony of Allerdale below Derwent, and of the honour of Cockermouth, both of which had descended to him from his mother Octreda, who inherited them from her grandfather Waldeof, to whom they had been granted by Randolph du Briquesard, also surnamed le Meschien, Vicomte du Bessin, elder brother of William le Meschien, and the first Norman paramount feudatory of Cumberland. By this alliance the baronies of Skipton and Egremont became united in the same family with the barony of Allerdale below Derwent and the honour or seignory of Cockermouth. By her marriage she had one son, who died under age and unmarried, and three daughters, who, on their brother's death, fell heirs to those large estates, which, after their mother's decease, were accordingly parted among them.

Her son, who was named William, was drowned returning home from hunting or hawking, as he crossed the Wharf, near Bardon Tower in Craven. His hound being tied to his girdle by a line struggled to get free, as they passed one of the deepest pools, pulled the youthful lord off his horse, and drowned him. When the report of her bereavement reached his mother, tradition avers her answer was couched in that memorable expression, "Bootless bayl brings endless sorrow," whose obsolete quaintness has passed down to our days, not alone in the pages of the historian, but as the affecting theme of many a poet's lay, and within recent years has again been embodied in that pathetic poem of Wordsworth's, entitled "The Force of Prayer."

Lady Alice seems always to have been of those pious dispositions whose impulses were in unison with the

votive practices of the age, and, her devotional feelings being probably heightened by the overwhelming melancholy which had taken possession of her heart, she founded and endowed the Priory at Bolton, in Yorkshire, whose legendary history, by assigning to her wounded spirit the fanciful form of a milk-white doe, appearing at stated intervals after the Reformation, to grieve over the destruction of an edifice raised for the health of the soul of her son "the noble boy of Egremond," has furnished the leading poetic incident in that imaginatively beautiful ballad of "The White Doe of Rylstone."

Lady Alice also bestowed much of her lands and goods upon the abbeys at Pomfret and Fountains, and upon other religious confraternities. Thus, among other donations, she gave the church at Crosthwaite to the last named institution; but though a supposition on the subject is hazarded by the luminous writer already quoted at length, the county historians are silent as to her being the foundress thereof, their narratives being merely to the effect that "the church of Crosthwaite was anciently rectorial, and was given to the abbey at Fountains by Alice de Romeli, and soon after made appropriate, the Bishop of Carlisle reserving to the see the right of collating a vicar."

Leaving, however, the unrecorded era of its primary foundation involved in that historic doubt, which the absence of unimpeachable authority for its elucidation renders obligatory, and passing over the long interval of nearly four hundred years posterior to the days of Lady Alice, the current of time flows onward to the epoch when the fabric, now standing, is supposed to have been built.

Dating its construction from an age, when, as Rickman says, "there prevailed a very rough mode of executing the details of the different styles in the north of England, and particularly with respect to the Perpendicular examples in this county," the edifice of which an account is here essayed is one of those old structures erected in the times of the last Henries, when strength and durability were regarded as important considerations, especially in those churches on the exposed frontier of Cumberland, which, until the union of the crowns, was continually re-echoing to the slogan of border warfare. It is a spacious fabric of very late and very poor Perpendicular architecture, mixed with some very trifling portions of preceding styles, and on whose ornate embellishment architectural taste has, until recently, been but sparingly bestowed; the walls, which are coated with roughcast and whitewash (the parapets and battlements, and dressings of the doorways and windows alone being uncovered,) are thick, with buttresses, and a strong square tower at the west end, which imparts an air of dignity to the exterior. It stands on a slight elevation near the centre of the vale, about midway between the lakes of Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, half a mile from the town, and somewhat further from the foot of Skiddaw. Apart from its associations, it is an object on which the eye rests with pleasure, and many a sketch-book will have preserved it, as one of the conspicuous features in a scene, second to none for the picturesque richness of landscape adornment.

When proceeding from the town, as the eye, travelling along the meandering vista, takes in all the turnings of the road, till it meets with the distant tower of the church, the ornate porch, and ancient free-school, with Skiddaw raising his solemn head above the grey mists that roll along his verdant sides, it presents an aspect of much effective beauty; or when beheld from the corner of that beautiful footpath which leads by the grounds at Lairthwaite, with the soaring fells of Grisdale and Grasmire looking down upon it through the long green vale of Braithwaite, and its dim lone tower amid the intervening trees looking

> Upward fixedly,
> Like stedfast hope beneath some careless wrong,

it is likewise a rich subject for pensive and admiring contemplation, and truly constitutes what a learned foreigner, when speaking of a somewhat similar object, has designated as "one of the thought-deservingnesses of the scene."

In some distant era, but at what exact period it is not easy to discover,—

for the materials that might disclose the desired information are not readily attainable,—a chantry was founded in this church, and endowed with lands and tenements for the support of the priest appointed for the objects specifically named in the instrument of foundation. It was dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalene de Keswyke; and, from the circumstance of the eastern end of the south aisle, which had been taken for the purpose of this subsidiary institution, being also used as the place of interment of the old Derwentwaters, and adorned with their monuments, it is sufficiently probable that it was founded by that ancient race. An attentive observation of the fabric of the church may without difficulty detect where such chantry was established, by the piscina at the eastern extremity of the aisle, and by the head of the Magdalen in stained glass, in the east window, in a head-dress of the fashion of the fifteenth century, still, with benignant aspect, looking down upon the effigies of those who, in the days of "the old faith," sought in their prayers her intercession with the God of all comfort.

For the last century the external form of the church has undergone little, if indeed until recently any, change. A drawing in pencil of its appearance in 1745, with the yew-trees that waved their sombre foliage over the low green mounds beneath, was taken in that year, and is to be seen in that interesting repository of the antiquities and natural and artificial curiosities of the country, known as Crosthwaite's Museum at Keswick. This drawing, made when he was a mere youth, was the work of Mr. Peter Crosthwaite, the founder of that institution, who died in 1808, after a useful life, chiefly devoted to the careful, philosophical, and antiquarian examination of a district whose native productions and picturesque beauties he was one of the first scientifically to investigate and point out for the guidance of successive generations of admiring tourists. It is interesting, as preserving the appearance of the edifice at a period so far back, with those umbrageous ornaments of its churchyard,

> The warlike yew, with which, more than the lance, [France.
> The strong-arm'd English spirits conquer'd

"These trees," says Mr. Southey, in a foot-note to the "Colloquies," "were some of the oldest and finest yew-trees in the country. The Vicar of that day cut them down, thinking the wood might serve to make a pew for the singers, for which purpose it was found unserviceable when too late; whereupon they were used as props for the gallery. One of them grew beside the school-house, and was so large that an old man more than fifty years ago told my excellent friend, whose name I now write with regret as the late Sir George Beaumont, he had seen all the boys, some forty in number, perched at one time upon its boughs."

From 1745 to 1812 no change seems to have taken place in the appearance of the church. In the last-mentioned year, however, the old leaden roof, which had become full of holes and crevices, through which the wind whistled at liberty, and the rain found unchecked admittance, was stripped off and sold, and a covering of slate substituted. About the same date also much of the ancient stained glass that formerly adorned the windows was found to have been removed by the glazier, who, during a long course of years, acted under a general order to keep the windows in repair. Not being looked after, he was in the practice of taking out bits of the painted glass; so that in process of time he contrived to carry away all except the figure of St. Antony, the head of the Magdalen, and the Ratcliffe arms; and with the pieces thus abstracted he formed or covered a clock-case, which is in the possession of some of his descendants, in a distant part of the county.

Previous to 1829 the church had fallen into a state of great dilapidation. The pews, roof, and other important portions, had become very defective, and in consequence it was found necessary in that year to undertake what was deemed a sufficient repair, in the execution of which the wooden bar, painted red, which extended from the second pier on the north side of the chancel to the second pier on the south side, and formed a transverse division between the nave and chancel, was removed.

In 1841 damp and other atmospheric

inroads had again made hurtful attacks on the stability of the structure, and its general state of decay was such as to afford matter for serious consideration. The roof of 1812 had become infirm, and in danger of falling in; and the exterior walls likewise proclaimed it to be in a rapidly progressive state of decrepitude. The rude old pews and forms, which were placed in every variety of position, had become rickety with age. An ossuary, or charnel vault, filled to the top with the remains of mortality, occupied the west end of the north aisle. The mullions and glass in the windows were broken, and otherwise defective, in many places. The Derwentwater effigies, removed from their original situation, lay exposed to harmful treatment near the door at the principal entrance. The Lord's Table was a plain massive plank of oak, set on four equally unornamented legs; and the whole interior was deeply encrusted with the plastering and whitewash of centuries. The stone-seated porch was old and crazy. The door was of strong oaken plank, three inches thick, studded with iron nails, and braced with long strong hinges, both internally and externally, of the same material. Embedded in it were found several leaden balls; and there appeared marks in two or three places as if at some distant day it had been pierced with cannon shot, it being considered that nothing but a circular missile, projected with extreme force, could have cut the holes so clean and round where the shot had struck and splintered on the inside, where, with exhausted impetus, they had torn the wood. Of the time in which such violence was committed record and hearsay are alike silent, leaving it to be surmised as not unlikely to have occurred during the disastrous epoch of the civil wars in the seventeenth century, when, it is known, even this retired district did not escape outrage from the conflict of parties.

Such was the condition and aspect of the church, when Mr. Stanger of Lairthwaite, a gentleman of wealth, returned to the parish, of which his forefathers had been inhabitants—induced by those pious impulses which in earlier ages urged the great and humble alike to contribute to the erection of religious houses, proposed to restore and embellish it, principally at his own expense. Like as unto the Holy David, to whom it appeared unseemly that the Ark of God should "remain under curtains" while he "dwelt in a house of cedar," Mr. Stanger lamented to behold the fabric sanctified in the affections of so many generations in such a state of dilapidation and decay; with a munificence therefore that might vie with the most earnest feelings of those zealous ages when men were not niggardly of their means to make the house of God worthy of the holy object for which it was designed, he resolved on its perfect renovation, and from thenceforth until its completion the undertaking was a principal subject of his thought and care.

Having obtained the consent of the parishioners, as well as the necessary ecclesiastical authorization, the commission of restoration was entrusted to Mr. George Gilbert Scott, an eminent architect, whose taste in church architecture is only equalled by his knowledge and skill; and from his designs the church has arisen to its present finished state of renewed beauty and adornment; the whole cost, with the exception of 400*l.* subscribed among the parishioners for the expense of the roof of the nave, being defrayed by Mr. Stanger.

The plans for the restoration having been decided upon, the first operation engaged in was to empty the charnel vault of the collection there heaped up of the relics of frail humanity, which were all carefully removed, and deposited in deep holes on the east side of the churchyard. The walls which separated this osseous receptacle from the nave and aisle were then taken down, and the space occupied thrown open to its pristine use. The singers' gallery, the pews, the altar-table and rails, the reading-desk and the pulpit, were taken away and sold; the last mentioned article, which was of oak elaborately carved, being bought for the chapel in Newlands. The flags were taken up, and the underlying earth, which for unnoted generations had been used as a place of sepulture, excavated, and transferred with all its contents—except the remains in the vaults of the families of Stephenson

and Jackson, which were left undisturbed—to the same side of the cemetery where the bones from the charnel vault had been interred, and there covered deeply with fresh mould. In the progress of these cuttings, some old coins of silver, so worn as not to be deciphered, and a leaden coin of Stephen's reign, deposited in Crosthwaite's Museum, were discovered near the west end of the nave. Numbers of small encaustic tiles about six inches square, and nearly an inch thick, of a deep red brick colour, inlaid with figures of a yellowish white, and evidently once forming a decorative pavement, were also exhumed, at the east end of the north aisle of the chancel. When hollowing that part of the ground at the east end of the south aisle of the chancel, regard was particularly bestowed upon it, under the impression that as the brasses commemorative of Sir John Ratcliffe and his lady rested on their tomb in that portion of the church, and where also the more ancient marble effigies of some of the earlier Derwentwaters had reposed before their removal, their burial vault, or at least some of their coffins, might be found. However, after a careful sifting of the ground to the depth of four feet, nothing was brought to light beyond a quantity of bones, which were also consigned to the churchyard, and the small piscina of the chantry in the south wall, now concealed under a seat. The dilapidated porch and time-worn oaken doors were taken down, and the latter burned. The heads of Saint Antony and Mary Magdalen, and the Ratcliffe arms in stained glass, the only remnants left of the ancient fenestral decoration, were likewise carefully displaced.

A correct drawing of the large east window was made, which thereupon, together with a considerable portion of the adjoining wall, was entirely broken away previous to its reconstruction. The roofs of the nave, chancel, and aisles were stripped off, and the piers, arches, walls, and mullions of the windows denuded of their repeated incrustations of plaster and whitewash.

Here it may be mentioned, that on the occasion of putting up in 1839 on the flank wall of the north aisle of the chancel, between the first and second windows from the east end, the white marble mural tablet to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. Peachey, of Derwent Island, a painting on an inner coat of plaster, of a circular form, and about eighteen inches in diameter, was revealed underneath the space now occupied by that obituary memorial. It was composed of a series of rings or concentric circles, each being about an inch broad; the outer one was coloured black, the second red, and the third yellow; the centre was white, and painted thereon in black letters and figures of the old character, were on different lines the words "and," "my," "thy," with, on a line below, the numerals "191," which were all that were legible. Investigation has not elicited anything satisfactory relative to the purport of this inscription, though it has been assumed to have reference to the era of the building of the Norman church; but a conjecture nearer to its true intention may be hazarded, that it had regard not to the foundation, but was a portion of one of those texts of scripture, which in Edward the Sixth's time were by the 82nd canon ordered to be painted upon the walls of churches.

A low semi-circular arched doorway, supposed to have been used in Roman Catholic times as an entrance through which penitents were admitted, and which was supposed to have been walled up at the Reformation, was under the same process of denudation exposed to view near the west end of the flank wall of the north aisle of the nave. There was also uncovered on the stone frame-work on the left-hand of each of the windows a carved circle about four inches in diameter, containing a cross within, and which figure was likewise found on the stone dressings on the left-hand side of each window on the exterior.

All things being thus prepared, the renascence of the whole structure commenced, and continued in a style designed to harmonise in wall and window, roof and pillar, glass and carvings, as nearly as possible, consistent with the proper arrangements of a reformed place of worship, to the style of the latter end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, the era when the present edifice is supposed to have been erected.

As it now stands, the plan of this church consists of a tower; nave, with north and south aisles; a sacristy or vestry taken off the west end of the south aisle; a south porch; a chancel with north and south aisles, that on the south being loftier and wider than the northern aisle; and a chancel door. Viewed on the exterior it presents an embattled square tower, about sixty feet in height, supported by diagonal buttresses at the north-west and south-west angles, of three stages each, which die away into the walls about half-way up the tower. On the north and south sides, beneath the battlements, are two rude stone water-spouts. At the south-west corner is the stair turret, which rises a few feet above the roof, and is likewise surmounted with battlements. In this angle a spiral stone staircase, lighted by slits, winds to the leaden roof, from whose lofty summit start into view—

A thousand beauties at one charming sight!
No pencil's art can such a landscape feign,
And Nature's self scarce yields the like again;

the whole forming a picture replete in every direction with attractions of unequalled beauty.

The belfry carries a set of six sweet-toned bells, hung up about seventy years ago, whose harmonious *carillons*, "the most exhilirating and the most affecting of all measured sounds" on a calm Sabbath morn, break upon the clear air of the romantic vale with a melody that was ever listened to with a holy pleasure by the late Laureate, to whom it spoke of an immortality brighter by far than that of Fame. On the western front of the tower, about midway from the ground, is a large window of four lights, whose four upright mullions and embattled transom assigns its date to the later period of the Perpendicular or Tudor style, and on each side of the story above is a small stone-mullioned, circular-headed, belfry window of three lights.

A handsome south porch, too elaborate, indeed, for the style of the church, occupies the site of the old one. It is built of hammer-dressed dark grey stone, with dressings of reddish-coloured sandstone at the quoins and buttresses, and round the doorway. The gable is terminated by a handsome floriated cross, and the high-pitched roof is supported by four small buttresses of one stage each, that rise from plain bases at the corners on each side of the portal, and die under the eaves' courses. The doorway has small clustered columns, from which springs a pointed arch of many mouldings, surmounted by a hood moulding resting on carved heads. The roof is open to the framing, and the inner doorway has a plain Tudor arch devoid of ornament. There is likewise a small chancel door, having a flat top and sides, supported by a quarter circle from each side of the jamb, and on the right-hand, outside, is a small niche and mutilated stoup. The doors are all of oak, studded with nail-heads, and have large scroll hinges, of ornamental character and ancient design.

The church is 47 yards long, and exteriorly consists on the south side of two bays, separated by three graduating buttresses, each of several unequal stages, which all die into the wall below the parapet, one at each end, and one near the centre of the flank wall. In the first bay from the west is the porch, and in the second is the chancel door. The windows of the aisle on this side are six in number, and are all of the same size and form, being of three stone-mullioned, semi-circular-headed lights, each under square-headed frames. At the west end of the south aisle of the nave, under an upright, square-headed frame, is an ogee-arched, stone-mullioned, two-light, trefoiled window.

At the west end of the north aisle of the nave, in the re-entering angle formed by the north wall of the tower and the west wall of that aisle, is a plain narrow buttress of one stage only. On the north side are three buttresses of similar form and dimensions to those on the south. They support the flank wall of the north aisle of the chancel only, and, dividing it into two nearly equal-sized bays, die into the wall below the eave course of the roof. On the north side of the north aisles there are eight stone-mullioned windows, set within square-headed frames; three, in the north aisle of the nave, being of two lights each, with trefoiled heads under ogee arches; two, of two lights each, with cinque-foiled heads, under lancet arches; one

three-light trefoiled window under an ogee arch; and two round-headed windows of two and three lights each; the irregularity of position and variety of form and dimensions observable being the consequence, apparently, of enlargements and alterations which this side of the building has undergone at different periods.

On the east side two plain, narrow, lofty buttresses, of unequal thickness, but of only one stage each, and which die into the wall under the battlements at the junction of the lean-to roofs of the aisles to the walls of the chancel, divide this end into three bays. In the centre is the large pointed east window of the chancel, which is an exact copy of the old one. It is divided by stone mullions into three lights, the head being filled by plain intersecting tracery, adorned with trefoils, and surmounted by a weather moulding which runs down into carved flowers. The northernmost bay on this side has a heavy stone-mullioned window of two trefoiled lights under ogee arches. It has apparently been of greater size formerly. The south bay contains a square, stone-mullioned window of three round-headed lights.

The roofs are covered with slate, and those of the nave and chancel on the south and east have an embattled parapet resting upon a plain, slightly projecting cornice. The battlements, which harmonise with those of the tower, are of equal intervals, and the capping runs along the top alone. The finish to the roof of the south aisle is less imposing, there being only a slightly overhanging parapet terminated by a similar capping. The roofs on the north side are also finished in a plainer manner, that of the nave and chancel having merely a stone parapet with the same kind of capping, while the roof of the aisles has only a dripping eave projecting a few inches beyond the wall, and the east end of the roof of that aisle is furnished with a parapet like that on the east end of the south aisle.

On the north side, placed at nearly equal intervals, are six clerestory, stone-mullioned windows, of three semicircular-headed lights each, and on the south are seven clerestory windows, five of which, over the nave, are of three round-headed lights, while the two easternmost, which are more deeply recessed, are square-headed, and of two lights only.

The interior consists of a tower, which is open to the nave by a lofty, pointed arch of two chamfered orders, springing from half or engaged octagonal piers, on a line with those that flank the nave. Its soaring apex reaches nearly to the tie-beams of the roof, and its wide span, which is equal to that of the breadth of the nave before the gallery was put up, gave to view the interior of the tower, together with the large window in its western front.

A nave and chancel, which open into their lateral aisles by arches of similar orders and design, rest upon six plain octagonal piers, and two engaged piers at each end. The two westernmost arches are filled with wooden paneling, so as partly to inclose the vestry taken off the south aisle, and the corresponding portion of the north aisle. The bases of the piers are of the plain reversed ogee form, and all have capitals to match.

The chancel is raised two steps above the floor of the nave, from which it is further distinguished by the reading pew and pulpit, and the high backs of such of the stalls as from their transverse position face towards the east, and make a marked distinction between these two principal divisions of the church. A wainscot or screen of oak, open on the upper part, which forms the backs of the remainder of the stalls, and is adorned with plain shields in the expanded heads of the rails that support a heavy, embattled cornice, extends between the first arches from the nave, and, flanking the chancel on the north and south, further indicates the separation of that division of the church from its lateral aisles.

The windows have been already noticed, and their appearance when viewed from within offers but little that calls for remark, save upon those that are filled with stained glass, which will hereafter be more particularly described.

The nave, chancel, and aisles were newly flagged, leaving a vacant space of about three feet clear between the flags and the surface of the earth beneath. The piers, bases, and capitals, mouldings of the arches, mullions, and jambs of the windows were chiseled

anew, and the natural reddish hue of the stone brought to light with warm and becoming effect, to which the plaster on the walls was tinted to harmonize.

The roofs, which are of low pitch, were entirely reconstructed, the expense of that of the nave, which is open to the ridge, being defrayed at the general cost of the parishioners. It is, together with the wood-work of the whole, save the exceptions already and afterwards mentioned, composed of the best Baltic deal, stained and varnished to look like oak. The tie-beams, which are triangular in form, with the point hanging down, have many convex and ogee mouldings; they rest on the walls, where their ends are hidden by projecting architraves or cornices of wood, of similar mouldings, that flank each wall and give an appearance of greater height to the roof. Short curved braces, resting on the tie-beams, support the moulded ribs of the principal rafters, immediately underneath the intersections of the purlins or bars; these, lying horizontally, divide each bay into panels, that are subdivided into narrow longitudinal divisions by the plain inclined rectangular bars forming the common rafters, over which they are boarded.

The chancel roof presents a continuity of form and design, but the architraves and tie-beams being more massive and ornately moulded, as well as embattled on their upper edges, it offers a bolder and more enriched construction. It is divided into four bays, and the first and last tie-beams partly rest on curved spandrils that die away below into stone corbels, which rest on carved heads that spring from the walls.

The roofs of the aisles are like that of the nave, except that there are neither tie-beams nor braces, and that the architrave which flanks the top of each wall is of lighter dimensions; they are likewise formed into panels by moulded horizontal purlins, which, at the intersection of the principal rafters, and also at the joining of the rafters to the walls, are tied with ornamental bosses of carved flowers and foliage, mingled with church emblems, and the shields of arms of gentry in the neighbourhood. The roof at the east end of the north aisle of the chancel, over the pew belonging to Ormathwaite Hall, is more elaborately adorned, the architrave on the flank wall of that part of the aisle being deeper and more profusely moulded, and terminated at each end by the graceful figure of an angel, finely carved in wood; such enrichments being intended to replace the ruder style of decoration that formerly distinguished this pew.

At the western end of the south aisle is the vestry, separated from the aisle by a high, close-paneled wainscot or screen, of characteristic design, surmounted by a cornice, whose upper edge is likewise embattled.

The interior was newly seated; the benches in the nave, which are all open except two, have plain, slightly-raised frame-ends, and all but one face to the east.

The stalls in the chancel are twenty in number; eight of them likewise look towards the east, and the remainder, together with the open benches in that division of the church, which are further distinguished by high raised ends terminated by carved finials, and those in its aisles which have only slightly raised ends, face either north or south. The benches in the chancel have carved panels in front, of uniform design, and, with the other seats and fittings-up in this portion of the church and its aisles, are all of oak. The turn of the arms of the stalls, and of the benches in the chancel and its aisles, together with the poppy-heads of the chancel seats, are adorned with carvings of foliage, fruit, and flowers, intermingled with the heads of saints and angels, and mystical devices symbolic of Scriptural subjects, finely and even delicately executed, the whole thus preserving an agreeable unity of style with the architectural and ornamental embellishments throughout the church.

The Lord's table, chairs, and rails, are carved in a corresponding pattern, and the cloth and cushions on the table and around the rails are of murrey-coloured velvet, the former being edged with gold lace and fringe. The area within the rails is boarded, and covered with a carpet of the same colour; and in the south wall, near the angle formed with the east end wall, is a plain and perfect piscina with a segmental head. The screen or

wainscot behind the altar extends across the entire width of the chancel; it is divided into nine narrow, upright, square-headed panels, containing cinquefoiled arches, with trefoils in the corners, and is surmounted by an architrave embattled on its upper edge. The middle panel, which is of a purple diapered ground, bordered by a broad illuminated edging of oak and vine leaves, following the course of the arch, contains a cross flory, highly emblazoned in gold and colours, within whose radiated centre is displayed the sacred monogram, I.H.S. surrounded by a white and gold circle, on which is painted in black and rubricated letters this sentence, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the Sin of the World." The two next panels on each side, within similar enriched borders surrounding white grounds, contain the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Commandments in black letters, with rubricated illuminated capitals and other illuminations. The remaining compartments are without ornament.

The pulpit and reading pew are features of the interior which add much to its general effect, and cannot but of themselves attract admiration.

The latter is a little elevated, and placed near the north pier, at the junction of the nave and chancel. It is an irregular pentagon of handsome Gothic design. Light pillars, which rise from an appropriate base, support cinquefoiled arches, that form small open panels; above which the book-board rests: and beneath, springing from the west, south-west, and south sides, are the half-length figures and heads of the four Evangelists, each holding before it a shield, on which is carved the emblem symbolic of the holy man. The other sides of the pew are void of adornment.

The pulpit, which is hexagonal, is of good shape and expression. It stands near the south pier, at the separation of the nave and chancel, and on a line with the reading pew, thus keeping up architectural symmetry. It terminates in a single pedestal of similar form, that rests upon a plinth of the same design. The sides are paneled, and enriched with sunken pointed cinquefoiled arches, that rise from small circular pillars; and above them the shelf or book-board supports an eagle with expanded wings. The cushions and draperies, like those in the reading pew, are of murrey-coloured velvet.

The organ, which was likewise the gift of Mr. Stanger, and the singers' gallery, occupy the west end of the nave, and conceal the western window and lofty arch, which opens from the tower into the nave, thus giving occasion for regret that the ancient arrangement of leaving the entire space of the tower, nave, and chancel clear to the view has not been adhered to. Was this beautiful arch restored and thrown open, the whole character of the interior would be greatly improved; and, though in this particular case the obstructions have been made as inoffensive as could possibly be, yet it might have been more desirable, with due regard to architectonic expression and effect, not to have closed up the arch, or admitted a gallery before it at all.

The font, displaced from its ancient symbolical position near the door, stands a little towards the north side of the west end of the nave, and immediately below the gallery. It is of stone, about four feet high, and has a pyramidal cover of deal, painted to look like oak. Through efflux of time and much rough usage it is partially defaced, and further disfigured by continuous applications of lime and white paint. The head, which is octagonal, rests upon a stem, whose lower portion is of similar shape, though the upper part is quadrangular, and it rises from an incline placed upon a square base. The four sides of the incline have each had a carving of some grotesque figure, now all but obliterated; and beneath the head are four other sculptures, all likewise so much mutilated as not to be defined, but whose position, exactly over the sculptures at the base, cause them to be regarded as having been the capitals of four small columns, that afforded further ornamental support to the overhanging head. Seven of the faces of the lower part of the stem are ornamented in high relief with carvings of windows of the Decorated period of architecture, of three lights each; and the remaining face is carved in the same bold manner, to represent a window

of the like number of lights, but of Early Perpendicular style. Above the upper set of sculptures are inscriptions in Latin in old characters, that extend round the bottom of the bowl. They have been deeply cut; but so few of the letters are now legible that nothing can be learnt from them, though probably they had reference to the subjects rudely sculptured in raised figures on each of the compartments or faces of the head. On the first of these faces is a representation of the tree of life. The second, upon a triangular shield, displays the emblems of the crucifixion. The third face represents the word proceeding out of the mouth of the Almighty to all parts of the world. The fourth symbolizes the Trinity. The fifth is difficult to decypher, but some appearances like vine leaves may be traced. The sixth, within a triangular shield, has Aaron's rod, and in the corners are smaller shields of the same shape, that on the dexter base of the larger shield being charged with the armorial bearings of the Multons, lords of Egremont and Cockermouth; but the one next the sinister base is not to be deciphered with precision. The seventh face represents the tree of knowledge of good and evil, with the tempter of mankind in the form of a dragon passing through the trunk, the meaning of which rudely executed symbols are by the intelligent sexton of the church quaintly construed to be, "the effects of a good sermon cut through, and rendered of no avail, by the Devil." On the eighth face, within an escutcheon of triangular form, are the royal arms of England as borne by Edward III.; and in the corners are two smaller shields, that next the dexter base of the royal achievement being charged with the armorial coat of Gilbert Umfreville, Earl of Angus; while the other, next the sinister base, shows the arms of the Lucys, successors to the Multons in the lordships above named. From these various architectural and heraldic devices it has been inferred that the font is as old as the reign of the chivalric sovereign above named, and that it was given to the church by the Earl of Angus and his wife Maud, the lineal descendant of Alice de Romeli, and sister and sole heiress of Antony Lucy, feudal lord of the barony of Egremont and seignory of Cockermouth.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Urban,

THE political prosecution of Sir William Bagot at the close of the reign of King Richard the Second, mentioned by your correspondent Mr. Reader in p. 25, is among the occurrences of that period alluded to in the very curious Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II. which was one of the earliest productions of the Camden Society. I have often at intervals taken up that book, and have always conned it with considerable interest and amusement. It is not, as you are aware, a book of ready perusal; for the language requires some little study to be understood; but the necessary application is rewarded by the humour of the satirist, and the insight he gives into the manners and sentiments of the age.

Allow me to extract the passage to which I refer, and also allow me to attempt to supply a modern version of the same. Without assuming the credit of such perfect acquaintance with the mediæval forms of our language, as alone would be sufficient to interpret every word of the poet with satisfaction and confidence, (and to which I do not pretend,) I may be able to develope some portion of his meaning in the present passage, which it is evident that Mr. Wright, the editor, did not allow himself time enough to apprehend.*

The poet has been describing the oppressions endured by the people, under the figure of "the rasskayle," or common herd of deer; when he turns off to another metaphor derived from the field sports of the age, and introduces Henry of Bolingbroke as an eagle, protecting his own birds, but pursuing, as in falconry, the kites which preyed upon the poor. The names of the persons represented as kites are concealed under allusions to *busshes*, the *grene*, the *schroff and scroup*, and the *bagg*, meaning Sir John Bussey, Sir Henry Green, the Lord Treasurer

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* Mr. Wright gave no modern version; but the sense in which he read the poem is to be gathered from his orthography, his punctuation, his glossary, and his notes.

Scrope, and Sir William Bagot. The first three of these ministers all lost their lives on the revolution, and Sir William Bagot alone escaped after some period of imprisonment.

The passage is as follows:—

Thus be the rotus ȝoure raskall endurid,
Such were the routs your rascal endured
Tyll the blessid bredd brodid his wingis,
Till the blessed bird spread his wings,
To covere hem ffrom colde, as his kynde wolde.
To shield them from cold, as his nature prompted him,
Rith as the hous hennes uppon londe hacchen,
Just as the domestic hens sit upon the earth
And cherichen her chekonys ffro chele of the wynter,
And cherish their chickens from the chill of winter,
Ryth so the hende Egle, the eyere of hem all,
Right so the gentle Eagle, the parent of them all,
Hasteth him in hervest to hovyn his bryddis,
Hasteth in harvest to shelter his birds,
And besieth him besely to breden hem ffeedrin,
And busieth himself busily to breed their feathers,
Tyll her ffre ffedris be ffulliche y-pynned,
Till their free feathers be fully grown,
That they have wynge at her wyll to wonne uppon hille,
So that they have wing to range upon the hills at their will,
For venym on the valeye hadde ffoule with hem ffare,
For the worms in the valley had ill agreed with them,
Tyll trouthe the triacle telde somme her [hir?] sothes.
Till Truth the remedy told some her truths.
Thus baterid this bred on busshes abouȝte,
Thus battered this bird on BUSHES *about,*
And gaderid gomes on grene ther as they walkyd,
And gathered folks on the GREEN *as they walked there,*
That all the schroff and schroup sondrid ffrom other,
That all the SCURF *and* SCROPE *separated from the rest,*
He mellid so the matall with the hand molde,
He mixed so the metal with the hand-mould,
That lost lemes the levest that they had.
That they lost limbs the dearest that they had.
Thus ffoulyd this ffaukyn on ffyldis abouȝte,
Thus fowled this falcon on fields about,
And cauȝte of the kuyttis a cartfull at ones,
And caught of the kites a cartful at once,
That rentis and robis with rabeyn evere lauȝte.
That had ever seized with rapine (both) rents and robes.

Line 1. *rotus* Mr. Wright in his Glossary explains "roots," a reading too hastily adopted, without considering the context.

Line 6. *the eyere.* Mr. Wright with a query suggests "overseer?" deriving the word from *eye.* Its true meaning, however, may be gathered from its analogy with *eyrie,* the nest in which *eyren* or eggs were laid: literally therefore it will mean the nest-bird. The poet repeats the same phrase in p. 17, which also illustrates its meaning:

But the nedy *nestlingis,* whan they the note herde
Of the [h]ende Egle, the *heyer* of hem all.

Line 7. *hovyn.* This word is also mis-explained by Mr. Wright, as "hovered." In the next page the Eagle is represented as having "hoved above," which would be correctly understood "hovered" (see Prompt. Parv. p. 252); but the present sense is somewhat more primitive. The A.-Sax. *hufa* means a covering for the head; to *hove* will therefore originally mean to cover; hence the word *hovel,* a shed. Again in p. 16, a bird is introduced, which sits and "with hir softe plumes hoveth the eyren."

Line 17. *lemes.* In explanation of this word Mr. Wright suggests "brightness?" a suggestion which could not be said to reflect much light upon it.

Line 20. *rentis.* Of this line Mr. Wright seems to have had a very dim understanding, for he explains *rentis* as a verb, "takes," and leaves *rabeyn* without expla-

ȝit was not the ffawcon ffull ffed at his likynge,
Yet was not the Falcon fed quite to his liking,
For it cam him not of kynde kytes to love.
For it was not his nature to be fond of kites.
Than bated he boldeliche, as a brid wolde,
Then beat (?) he boldly, as a bird will,
To plewme on his pray the poll ffro the nekk;
To pluck the feathers from the head and neck of his prey;
But the blernyed boynard that his bagg stall,
But the blear-eyed boynard that stole his BAG,
Where purraile is pulter was pynnyd ffull ofte,
Where the poor's poultry was often plucked,
Made the ffawcon to ffloter and fflusshe ffor anger,
Made the Falcon to flutter and flush with anger
That the boy hadd be bounde that the bagge kepte.
That the boy should have been bound that kept the BAG.
But sone ther after in a schorte tyme,
But soon after that, in a short time,
As ffortune ffolwith ech ffode till his ende,
As Fortune followeth each child to his end,
This lorell that hadde this loby awey
This blackguard that had this simpleton away,
Overe ffrithe and fforde, ffor his ffals dedis,
Over water and ford, chanced, in recompence of his false deeds,
Lyghte on the lordschepe that to the brid longid,
To light on the lordship that belonged to the bird,
And was ffelliche y-lauȝte and luggid ffull ylle,
And was cruelly caught and lugged full ill,
And brouȝte to the brydd, and his blames rehersid
And brought to the bird, and his faults rehearsed
Prevyly at the parlement amonge all the peple.
Circumstantially at the parliament among all the people.
Thus hawkyd this Egle, and hoved above,
Thus hawked this Eagle, and hovered above,
That, as God wolde that governeth all thingis,
Until, as pleased God who governeth all things,
Ther nas kyte ne krowe that kareyne hantid,
There was no kite nor crow that haunted carrion

nation. The latter has evidently the meaning above given to it: to *rive* was to spoil, and we have the adjective *ravenous* still. At the commencement of Turbervile's Book of Falconry will be found his classification of "birds of prey and ravine." The terms *rentis and robis* may be understood as the representatives of landed and personal property, like *house and land* in the old lines,—

When *house and land* are gone and spent
Then learning is most excellent.

Line 25. *boynard.* This word is previously used by the poet as a term of reproach in p. 8, line 5. The construction of this and the three following lines is obscure. The word *bagg* alludes, as already noticed, to Sir William Bagot, but whether *the boynard* personifies him, or some other person, seems doubtful.

Line 26. *pynnyd.* Mr. Wright interprets doubtfully "tormented, pained?" But as *pulter* unquestionably means poultry, the meaning follows that *pynnyd* means *plucked.* It signifies deprived of feathers here, as *y-pynned*, before, meant furnished with feathers. The allusion is to the oppressive purveyance for the royal household, whereby the poor man was cruelly deprived of his provisions, and his farm-yard left bare. The very same idea, expressed in other words, had occurred before in p. 9.

They plucked the plomayle ffrom the pore skynnes.

Plomayle is from the Latin *pluma*, as pynned from *penna.*

Line 28. *the boy.* This may mean king Richard, who, though no longer a boy in years, was so in defective capacity.

Line 31. *This lorell,*—Sir William Bagot? *this loby*—the king?

That he ne with his lynage ne lonyd full sone.
That he did not very soon catch with his netting,
For wher so they fferde, be ffryth or be wones,
For wherever they went, abroad or at home,
Was non of hem all that him hide myȝth,
There was none of them all that could hide himself,
But cam with him a re-clayme ffro costis abouȝte,
But came to him at the reclaim from all sides,
And ffell with her ffetheris fflat upon the erthe,
And fell with their feathers flat on the earth
As madde of her mynde, and mercy be-souȝte,
As if mad in their mind, and besought mercy,
They myȝte not aschonne the sorowe they had served.
They could not escape the trouble they had deserved.
So lymed leves were leyde allabouȝte,
So limed leaves were laid all about,
And panteris prevyliche pight uppon the grounde,
And traps secretly pitched upon the ground,
With grennes of good heere that God him self made,
With greyhounds of good ear that God himself made,
That where so they walkid they waltrid dounwardis,
That wherever they went they weltered downwards,
And evere hoved the Egle on hie on the skyes,
And all along the Eagle hovered on high in the sky
And kenned clerliche, as his kynde axith,
And marked clearly, as his nature prompts him,
Alle the prevy poyntis that the pies wrouȝth.
All the secret artifices that the pyes attempted.

Line 40. *lonyd.* Mr. Wright printed this word *lovyd.* It seems to be the same which occurs again in p. 25.

Thus is the lawe lonyd, thoru myghty lordis willys.

Line 41. *wones.* Mr. Wright printed this *woves,* but half corrected the error in his glossary by this explanation, "*waves?* or qu. *wones?*"

Line 43. *re-clayme.* This is a technical term in falconry applied to the calling back of the hawk from his prey.

Ibid. *costis,* printed by Mr. Wright "costi," probably a mere typographical error.

Line 46. *aschonne.* The orthography of this word, though so odd-looking, may be modernized either into *eschew* or our still familiar *shun.*

Line 49. *grennes of good heere.* Mr. Wright states that the later hand in the MS. explains the word *grennes* by *greyhoundes.* If this be correct, *heere* will scarcely mean "hair," as might be supposed from the orthography, but it may be a mistake for *eere,* i. e. ear.

The event to which the satirist alludes, of Sir William Bagot being brought to the parliament and impeached before that assembly, is on record on the parliament rolls, though not as an original proceeding, at the time of its occurrence, but in a recited form when his pardon was awarded in the 2nd Hen. IV.

At the time when the regency was first apprised of the landing of the Duke of Lancaster, it appears that they assembled some forces to withstand him: with which they marched from the metropolis as far as St. Alban's. From thence, on taking alarm at Bolingbroke's success, the Earl of Worcester, Sir Henry Green, and Sir John Bussey fled to Bristol, from whence they hoped to be able to communicate with king Richard in Ireland. Having shut themselves up in Bristol castle, it was assaulted and taken, and all three were summarily beheaded by their infuriated assailants.

It will be found stated by various writers, that Sir William Bagot escaped on this occasion, and fled to Ireland:* but it is particularly mentioned by Walsingham that he did not accompany his fellows to Bristol, but went—probably direct from the camp at St. Alban's—to Chester, and thence made his escape to Ireland. The Rev. Mr.

* Dugdale in his Warwickshire, &c. and not corrected by Lord Bagot in his Memorials of the Bagot Family, 4to. 1824,

Webb, in his elaborate memoir on these transactions in the Archæologia, suggests that Sir William Bagot was the person who first brought to king Richard the bad news of Henry of Bolingbroke's arrival in England, after the King had passed six weeks without receiving any news from home, in consequence of the unfavourable winds.*

The chronicle of Peter of Ickham states that Sir William Bagot was afterwards apprehended, and sent to Newgate.† He was impeached by the commons in the ensuing parliament, but, having pleaded a general pardon, was acquitted by the lords; and in the following parliament of 2 Hen. IV. on petition of the commons themselves, was restored to his lands and possessions.‡

Yours, &c. D. H.

A FEW NOTES ON THE ANGLO-SAXON "CNIHT."

IN a paper inserted some years back in this Magazine,§ I endeavoured to trace the rise of the feudal proprietor in Anglo-Saxon England, assigning therein the origin of feodality to the application of the vassalic connexion, as a leading condition imposed in respect of the occupation of land.

But in treating this subject there were some details relating to the pure vassalage of Anglo-Saxon times which were overlooked, or rather intentionally disregarded, as forming no element in the premises from which my conclusions were directly drawn.

These details, however, in other respects are far from uninteresting, as they illustrate the forms of life amongst our ancestors, and connect them and ourselves (by a far remove) with the Germany of Tacitus.

Presuming the reader to be acquainted with the earliest description of vassalage, as it is found in the profoundly sententious pages of that celebrated historian, I will not trouble him with a quotation which, since the attention attracted to it by the lucubrations of Montesquieu, can be seen in every author who has dispersed or thickened the fogs of our ancient history.

According to the account of Tacitus *comes*, or companion, was the denomination of the vassal: but at an earlier period another term for the same office or duty had come to the knowledge of the Romans; and this, as well from its precedence in date, as also from the internal evidence afforded by its etymological analysis, was, I think, the primitive designation of the vassal. In the Germanic dialects of Gaul, Cæsar* found the received appellation for the same phase of existence to be *ambactus*.

Stripped of its Latinized dress, we have here the *andbahts* of the Mæsogothic Ulphilas, and the *ambiht* or *ombiht* of the Anglo-Saxon laws.†

The Gothic form of the word gives us in perfect clearness those elements which are slightly obscured in the Anglo-Saxon. For this native term the Latinized barbarian codes substituted the expressions *se commendare* and *commendatio*, the technical terms which describe the submission of vassalage.

It appears therefore not only that the Anglo-Saxon invaders brought the word with them into Britain, but also that after its introduction it underwent the change so frequent in languages

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p. 20. The historian Walsingham may have led to the error, on a careless reading, as he includes the name of Sir William Bagot among those who fled to Bristol: but afterwards he particularly explains that he escaped because he did not go there—"solus ex eis W. Bagot evasit, in Hiberniam navigando: non enim cum sociis suis Bristoliam se contulerat, sed apud Cestriam fugat, et se occultaret."

* Archæologia, vol. xx. p. 46.

† The statement in p. 25 is therefore inaccurate, that he was "committed to the Tower;" and the "other ministers," as already stated, were beheaded at Bristol.

‡ See Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. IV. no. 24; printed copy, vol. iii. p. 458.

§ Vol. XXII. p. 365.

* De Bello Gallico, lib. vi. c. 15:—"Atque eorum ut quisque est genere copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habeat. Hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt." So Festus, sub voce Ambactus, "Lingua Gallica," &c.

† The elements of the Anglo-Saxon word are "and" and "bygan." The latter is the native technical term for "se commendare." See the Laws of Æthelbyrht and Ine; also Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.

when nations are developing into civilization.

While the general type is preserved in its meaning, the word itself becomes applicable only to a lower state of the same thing. The idea still pervades the expression, but its old intensity and beauty are reduced and diminished. The *ambactus* of Cæsar, disdainful of the useful drudgery of the artizan, proffered only the pledged service of the warrior. The *ambiht* of Hengest was his companion in arms; but his successor in that name at the court of Æthelbyrht or Ine was but a domestic servant, privileged by his access to the person of royalty.

Thus the etymology of the word, combined with its pertinent application in Gaul, compels us to regard its use at the historic period of Anglo-Saxon history as a degradation of the original significancy.* About this period, however, we discover other substitutes to express the old idea of vassalage, which it can easily be shown was as fresh and vigorous as in the days of Tacitus.

Gesith,† or companion, and thegn, or minister, are now in general use. For a long period these terms are found side by side, and there is nothing to show a difference of meaning between them. *Ambiht*, in its full and honourable signification, had yielded to them its place.

But they were not destined to keep a firm hold upon the vocabulary of the nation, and the vicissitudes of language affected them both. *Gesith* does not appear beyond the age of Alfred.

Thegn, however, still remained; but in the tenth century of our Christian era it received a complex meaning which it did not possess before.‡ For, in addition to the paramount idea of vassalage, a further element had entered into its signification; the thegn became the expression of the proprietor holding lands on condition of vassalage; he was no longer the mere companion of the household or of the campaign.

That the old condition of vassalage, however, still existed simultaneously with that complicated form which was to raise the new feudal order of aristocracy,* history, and, better still,

* The *hunter* of Ælfric's Dialogues (Thorpe's Analecta) is a specimen of the later *ambiht* mentioned above. For his services, the interlocutor says, the King "scryt me well and fett, and hwilon he sylth me hors, oththe beah."

† Dr. Bosworth, in his Dictionary, says, "When 'gesith' fell into disuse, 'thegn' was used with the same meaning."

‡ See vol. XXII. p. 365, "On the Feodality of the Anglo-Saxons." I may also adduce the rules of the "Thegna gild of Cambridge" (Hickesii Diss. Epist. p. 20); when these rules were framed (viz. about the tenth century) all who ranked as thegns were landed proprietors, for the former are not only inapplicable to any other condition of life, but also they imply it necessarily by the nature of their provisions.

* The pathetic lament of the "Wanderer" in the Codex Exoniensis, p. 288, (composed about A.D. 1000) refers to the change of condition which had overwhelmed a landless vassal on the loss of his lord.

Gemon he sele secgas
and sinc þege,
hu hine on geoguthe,
his goldwine
werede to wiste
wyn eal gedreas.
Forthon wat se the sceal
his wine drihtnes
leofes larcwidum
longe fortholian,
Thon sorg and slæp
somod æt gædre
earme anhogan
oft gebindath,
thinceth him on mode,
thæt he his mondrihten,
clyppe and cysse
and on cneo lecge
honda and heafod,
swa he hwilon ær
in geardagum
gief stolas.

There are other passages in the same collection of poems which treat the subject in a similar manner. (Vide the Lay of Saint Guthlac, the Exile's Lament, &c.) The following gnome illustrative of vassalage, also found in the Codex, p. 339, reminds us of Tacitus. The eorl (or noble), it says, shall,

rumheort beon
mearum and mathmum,
meodo redenne
for gesith mægen.

The ballad of Byrhtnoth (A.D. 991) well shows the position in war of the lord and his vassals. After the eorl (Byrhtnoth)

the ballad poetry of the age, shew. To distinguish therefore between these two aspects of the same idea, the old word lacked sufficiency, and the precision of ordinary parlance required a distinction of name; that name was *cniht*. The traces of this word in the Anglo-Saxon Remains will clearly prove my assertion.

Alfred, in translating Beda's History, makes use of the word in its primitive sense of servant; but this general and unprecise signification was not to last long. In the following age the word became restricted to the military and more honourable form of retainership alone.

Ælfric,* in his abstract of the Old Testament, translates the word *miles* by cniht, in the Apostle's expression *miles non portabit gladium*.

The Ballad on the Death and last Exploits of Byrhtnoth, the ealdorman (or as he was then beginning to be called the eorl) of East Anglia, which was evidently composed by a contemporary poet, affords also the most interesting and satisfactory testimony on the point. That hero, though an eorl, is himself called a cniht.

> Be thæm man mihte oncnawan,
> thæt se *cniht* nolde,
> wacian æt thæm wige
> tha the he to wæpnum feng.

The same appellation is afterwards applied to one of his thegns.

> Him be healfe stod
> hyse unweaxen,
> *cniht* on gecampe.†

There is also diplomatic evidence of the same fact. A charter of the tenth century first records the presence of Bishop Æthelstan, and several other attestants, who, with the exception of a few priests, have no additions to their names; and then the document goes on to say—"and mænig god *cniht* to eacan thysan."* Oswald *(Episc.)*, in a diploma, of the date of A. D. 969, gives certain land, "sumum cnihte, thæm is Osulf nama."† Again, in another document of the same kind, (without date, but belonging to the same period,) Oswald *(Archiepisc.)* makes a similar grant, "sumum cnihte, thæm the is Wulfgeat noma."‡

Ælflæd's will (of no date, but referable to the close of the tenth century,) contains the following bequest: —"Ic geann Brihtwolde minum cnihtæ, &c."

Æthelstan Ætheling, in a diploma of no formal date, but which may be with certainty attributed to the beginning of the eleventh century, uses the following expressions:—"Butan thæm viii. hydum thæ ic Ælmære minum cnihte geunnen hæbbe. Aud ic geann Æthelwine minum chnite thes swyrdes the he ær me sealde."§

If William of Malmesbury can be believed to have used the word "miles" convertibly for "cniht," in a well-known passage of his History, the identity of the idea which dominated in each order is proved by the use of the same symbolism in both. That historian recounts that King Ælfred made his grandson Æthelstan a *miles*, by giving him a scarlet mantle, a

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has arranged the fyrd, or general body of his army, he places himself in the midst of his own retainers.

> He lihte tha mid leodon,
> thær him leofost wæs,
> thær he his heorthweorod
> holdest wiste.

* De Lisle.

† The details of this very beautiful poem, which in some respects is almost Homeric (*sit verbo venia*), form a strikingly illustrative picture of early feodality. The devotion of the *comites* is vividly portrayed throughout, and particularly in the passages descriptive of the scorn which the flight of his thegns Godrinc and Godred excites, and in the oration of Ælfwine. Men from other parts (*e. g.* Mercia and Northumberland) were amongst his vassals, whom the ballad styles by the various names of heorthgeneatas, geferan, and hyredmen. The abundant phraseology of the magnificent West Saxon dialect overflows through this poem, which is even more valuable than the epic of Beowulf, when regarded under one aspect. It is the pure product of our own soil, while the other is the record of a mythic warrior of the Anglic continent.

* Hickes's Thesaurus, præfatio, vol. i. p. xxi.

† Kemble's Cod. vol. iii. Dipl. 557.

‡ Ibid. Dipl. 680.

§ In Diplo. 293, vol. ii. Kemble's Cod. (A. D. 860—866) a signature to a defaced charter of Ealhere is "cniahta gealdan."

jewelled belt, and a Saxon sword with a golden sheath.*

The effective symbol here is clearly the ornamented sword: the other attire, if not an addition of the Norman ecclesiastic, may have been the superfluous paraphernalia of the court. In an Anglo-Saxon, and therefore more authentic, record it is stated that the appropriate and distinctive arms of the thegn were the helm, the cuirass, and the gold-scabbarded sword.†

It may also be confidently asserted that the Anglo-Saxon "cniht" could never have been promptly adopted and universally applied as the synonym of the Romance "chevalier,"‡ as it, in fact, was, unless each had contained the same idea.

More authorities, I have no doubt, could be quoted in proof of what I have advanced; but there is a sufficiency for the present purpose, my only aim in the preceding remarks having been to put into a simple and connected form a few arguments which might throw light upon an obscure but interesting unit of our ante-Norman institutions; and my purpose is answered if I can be considered to have shown that when the thegn became feudal the "cniht" remained the sole expression and representative of the primitive and pure Germanic vassalage.

Yours, &c. H. C. C.

Doctors' Commons.

Mr. Urban, *Bydews, near Maidstone, Jan. 11th.*

IT is sufficiently known that certain coins, two in number, have been applied by some of our old historical writers to Caractacus. There appear, however, to be several more attributable to him hitherto unappropriated. As Caractacus is justly considered one of the greatest of our British heroes, I trust my endeavours may meet both with favour and indulgence in elucidating the various types assignable to him; to which may now be added one of the two interesting British coins discovered by H. Drummond, esq. M.P. in his excavations at Farley Heath, near Guildford.

The two coins hitherto attributed to this most illustrious British hero are that in Camden's Britannia, with the legend CEARATIC, often read as ARATICCE, from the scattered position of the letters, and that other in Speed's history, of the same type, but with the variation of the legend AEPATIC, which there was evidently some trouble according to the usual reading to accommodate to the name Caractacus.

To these it seems there are now to be added two other types in the British Museum, applicable to the same person, both in the Greek character, and imperfect of the first letter. Mr. Drummond's late discovery, also in the Greek character, except the first letter, which is supposed to be in the Celtiberian form, and to express the K, completes the interesting series, and indeed is explanatory of the rest. Having thus made this short preliminary, the description of the coins may be now given, after which two or three explanatory remarks may follow.

I. In silver, in the British Museum. Obverse, head of Hercules enveloped in a lion's skin, to the right; considered to be copied from a Greek coin of Alexander the Great, struck at Dardanus, on the Hellespont. Inscription, ERAT, in Greek letters, with room for another letter or letters which might have formed the commencement of the word behind the head where the rim is defective. This head, being copied after a fine Greek coin, partakes much of the good execution of the original, and is nearly in mezzo-relievo. Reverse, an eagle standing, fronting towards the right, but the head turned to the left: no legend. Engraved by Taylor Combe in his Numi Populorum et Urbium, 4to. 1814, pl. i. fig. 10, and by Lelewel in his Type Gaulois, 8vo. 1841, pl. viii.

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* Will. Malmes. (lib. ii. p. 210. T. D. Hardy's edition.) "Quem etiam prematuré militem feceret, donatum chlamyde coccinea, gemmato baltheo, ense Saxonico cum vaginâ aureâ."

† The word "fæt" must be rendered "scabbard." The poet, however, speaks of the "fealo *hilte* swurd" of the Eorl Byrhtnoth.

‡ The only exception to the use of the Anglo-Saxon expression is contained in the Saxon Chronicle (*post Conquestum*), where "ridere" is used. This, however, is evidently nothing more than an attempt at translating the fashionable term of "chevalier." The English term afterwards re-appeared, and the other became utterly extinct.

fig. 10, weight 18½ grains. The imperfect legend of this coin will be explained by that of the following one.

II. In silver, Mr. Drummond's, a copy from the former coin, but with one letter more at the end of the inscription, and at the commencement, in the place where in the preceding coin are the folds of the lion's skin across the throat, is a character not known either in the Greek or Roman orthography in the form of a broad arrow head. This, according to the Celtiberian alphabet, stands for the letter K or CH, and may be considered to be so meant in the present instance; letters of anomalous forms being sometimes introduced on British and Gaulish coins. This makes the legend of this coin KERATI, and the full reading intended may be considered to have been KERATI(K), by which we may easily understand the name Caractacus to have been intended, and by this reading we may supply the deficient commencing letter of the former coin. Reverse the same as the preceding. Weight 17½ grs. Engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle with several other newly-discovered and interesting British coins, vol. xi. p. 92.

III. In silver, in the British Museum. Obverse, an eagle standing, to the right, its wings raised. Legend in Greek letters, ERR: the full legend intended apparently (K)ERR(ATIK), the rim of the coin being imperfect before the E. Reverse, a crescent with six pellets on either side, inscription REX CALLE, *i. e.* "king of, or at Calleva." Weight, 18 grs. Engraved in Mr. Akerman's Coins of Cities and Princes, pl. xx. fig. 9; also by Speed and Lelewel. The inscription REX CALLE on this coin is not necessarily Latin, there being four forms of the word REX, which have the same signification in the Latin as in the Celtic, *i. e. rex*, *rix*, *reix*, and *rixs*. See De la Saussaye's Monnaies des Eduens, 8vo. 1846, and other authorities. Add to this, CALLE for Calleva does not seem quite in a Latin dress. Antoninus, who mentions this city several times in his Itineraries, has it always Calleva, and the corrupt form in which it stands in modern copies of Ptolemy, Καλκούα, seems to be evidence that it originally stood in the work of that geographer as Καλησύα, which would have been the Greek form of Calleva. This legend seems therefore most likely to be Celtic, with the meaning before given it; but if Latin it would not be wholly unwarranted, as there is extant a Gaulish coin with a Celtic or Latin name on one face (SOLIMA), and the same name in Greek on the other (COΛIMA). See Lelewel, Type Gaulois, p. 265.

Next come in order the two coins given by the old writers, which, singularly enough, supply the gold types of this coinage, the preceding three being in silver.

IV. Engraved by Speed, pp. 176 and 195. Size referred to by him the same as that of the coin reading REX CALLE. Obverse, a figure on horseback galloping to the right, his right hand raised and brandishing some weapon, much in the style of the horsemen on the British coins attributed to Comius, or those of Verulam.

The legend on the obverse of this coin used to be read in Roman letters AEPATIC, but now, regarding the characters Greek, except the last, we have AERATIC, and the instance of the Roman C used with Greek letters occurs on the coin of Corilissus in Gaul. See Duchalais, Medailles Gauloises, 8vo. 1846, p. 157, where we find given the legend CORIAICCOC. Further, with the supposition that Speed's engraver read the arrow-headed character as an A, to which it approximates, and which is a mistake extremely easy to have been made, we should have the reading KERATIC or CHERATIC, *i. e.* Caractacus, which, there is little doubt, was the one intended, and thus, after nearly two and a half centuries, Mr. Drummond's discovery acquaints us with what we have great reason to suppose is the true reading of Speed's coin, who, as he had the great seals of the realm engraved for his work, requiring a certain amount of skill and correctness, seemed deserving of some credence in the first instance, which Mr. Drummond's type much confirms. To continue, however, the description of this coin: the reverse has an ear of wheat the same as on Cunobeline's coins of Camulodunum, with the inscription TASCIF, being, as is believed, the earliest coin engraved with the F connected with the word tasc, tascio, or tasciovanus. The interpretation of TASCIF is tasciovani filius, "the king's son," or, tasciovanus fircobretus, "king and lawgiver." We

seem here to have no occasion to go further than the first signification; the reading, therefore, together of the obverse and reverse will be KERATIC(VS) TASCI(OVANI) F(ILIVS), *i. e.* "Caractacus, the king's son," and this would have been the British hero's coin for his own provincial government during his father's life, the prerogative of coining not having been in ancient times limited solely, as now, to royalty, but often in all ancient nations conceded to persons of eminence. It may be added that the Greek inscription on the obverse and the Latin on the reverse, if such it be, are shewn to be not incompatible on a Celtic coin by the instance before referred to. A remark or two on the characters occurring on Celtic coins will follow presently.

V. Camden's coin. Same obverse apparently, but the hand not so much raised. This coin differs from the others, in having the legend entirely in Roman letters. It reads CEARATIC. There was some doubt formerly whether it might not read ARATICCE, with a different division of the letters, some of which are much scattered; but this doubt seems now effectually dissipated. Reverse the same as Speed's; but, instead of TASCIF, the legend is given as TASCIE, a very easy mistake.

We thus have these five types, three unknown before, and two hitherto disputed, but now confirmed, of one of the most magnanimous heroes that ever existed, and that hero a native of our isle. The key to the verification of these types was wanting till Mr. Drummond's discovery enabled it to be done beyond dispute.

To revert to the characters in use on Gaulish and British coins. The Greek language was used altogether on the Gallo-Greek, Massilian, and a few other coins. These are not to the present purpose. On other miscellaneous coins of Gaul and Britain, expressed, for the most part, in Roman letters, Greek, and sometimes characters of a rather barbarous class, appear, approximating to those styled Celtiberian, if they are not actually the same. In particular, we seem to have one of the forms of the Celtiberian P. In regard to the admixture of Greek letters, the eta is so commonly used along with Roman characters as almost to escape observation. The gamma is likewise used, as well as one or two other letters of the same language. Two peculiar forms of the R are used, as may be seen on some of the types of the Gaulish chiefs Togirix (Lelewel, pl. iv. 48, 49) and Cricirus (ibid. iv. 56, and vi. 40). The Greek rho (P), however, mixed with the Roman letters, it so happens, is rather rare. Nevertheless, we have it on the coin of the Rigomagenses of Gaul in the legend PICOM, *i. e.* RICOM (Duchalais, p. 92); and Lelewel, p. 226 of his "Type Gaulois," discusses the case, whether the legend DIAOVLOS might not have been imperfectly written DIAPVLOS for DIARILOS. While on the subject of this mixed orthography, we may observe, that the Gauls had almost an equal custom of introducing vice versâ Roman letters into Greek words; as HRATOS for HPATOS, HPOMILAOS for HPOMIΛΛOS, and ATΠILOS for ATΠIΛOS. (Ibid. p. 223.)

It will of course be observed that in the readings here proposed there are the two discrepancies to be encountered of the Celtiberian letter, used, as before has been considered, to commence the name KERATIK, in No. II. Mr. Drummond's coin: again, of the name KERATIK being expressed in Nos. I. II. IV. and V. with one R, and in No. III. with two. These irregularities, particularly the first, would be sufficiently startling in the coinage of a country which had more established rules, or where one idiom was adopted; but in the present instances these anomalies by no means affect the point at issue, and are only such as an investigator of the British or Gaulish coinages must expect to meet with; to show which, instances in abundance, and cases in point, could be adduced if required. The evidence of the whole five coins, taken collectively, seems very strong as to their due appropriation, and may be pronounced such as to carry conviction with most persons. Appearances, indeed, must be very fallacious if these coins do not apply to our celebrated British hero; and it would seem rather unwarrantable to overlook the various arguments which connect them with him, and give them any other attribution.

In regard to the name Caractacus. It is in that form in Tacitus. Our

present copies of Dion Cassius have it Cataratacus; but Zonaras, the Constantinopolitan historian of the twelfth century, who, we nearly certainly know, had a fuller and better copy of that author before him than we now possess, has it Caratacus, which, in all probability, was the actual reading of Dion Cassius. This makes as near an approach to the Celtic name KERATIK as might be expected.

The learned Baxter, it may be here noted, in his Glossary of British Antiquities, p. 67, pronounced, above a century ago, that the form Caractacus was corrupt, and adopted that of Caratacus.

In conclusion, as to date, it is probable from similarity of style observable in examining the two first coins themselves, and a cast of the third kindly furnished by the proprietor, for which the best acknowledgments are due, that they are nearly of the same date. The same, from similarity of representation, may be judged of Nos. IV. and V. The internal evidence of the coins, however, clearly shews, if the interpretation of the legend of the reverse of No. IV. imply "king's son," that they were all struck in the lifetime of Cunobeline, in the period when Caractacus had a provincial government. It seems pretty generally agreed by those who have studied this early and obscure part of the history of our island, that two of Cunobeline's sons, Caractacus and Togodumnus, were installed in provincial governments during their father's life; but that Adminius, who is reputed to have been the eldest son, had a government assigned to him we do not find intimated, nor do we know the causes of dissatisfaction of this prince, who revolted against his father, and, being driven out of the kingdom, made an assignment of his father's dominions, and surrendered himself to the Romans, as we find from Suetonius. These coins of Caractacus therefore verify the ideas entertained of his having been invested by Cunobeline with a provincial government; and, it may be added, that when he became absolutely independent by the death of the aged sovereign, it is rendered extremely probable, if the above interpretation of the reverse of No. IV. hold good, that if he coined at all he took some other style or designation.

Further, it may be added, we have from No. III. of these coins the only direct proof in existence that the Atrebates formed part of Cunobeline's dominions, which had been strongly surmised indeed, but not known with absolute certainty; but CALLE or Calleva, their capital, supposed to have been Wallingford, being mentioned on that coin, acquaints us with this particular. At a subsequent time Caractacus appears, as seems to be implied by Tacitus, Annals, xii. 33, to have been king of the Silures, the inhabitants of the southern part of Wales, the Ordovices occupying the northern. Indeed he may have been so at this time, as his government might extend westward from Calleva.

It may be mentioned that, during the course of the last century, various types were suggested, in addition to the two given by our old historical writers, as applying to Caractacus.

One of these was a coin of Carissa in Spain, engraved in Mr. White's plate, of Fleet Street: a second, a Gaulish coin of Carmanum, engraved in the catalogue of the Pembroke collection, folio 1747. One or two others seem no better than forgeries, or engraved with legends excessively misread. Thus for a long period, the lapse of time brought no confirmation to the two types engraved so long before, which yet did not look like the creations of fancy.

At last, the numismatic works published within a few years on the Continent affording a clearer insight into the principles of Celtic coinage than before was the case; and the works and disquisitions of our native numismatists, Messrs. Akerman, C. Roach Smith, Hawkins, Birch and others, in publishing and bringing into notice numerous new and authentic types, have rendered the identification of the British coins feasible which have been the subject of the present inquiries. This would have been impracticable but a few years since, as no one could have found sufficient data for his guidance. The work having been thus facilitated by the systematic researches of former investigators, and due proof being now available, the numismatist and historical inquirer may possibly be not disinclined to concur in the conclusion which has been formed.

Yours, &c. BEALE POSTE.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

An Arrant Thiefe whom every Man may Trust,
In Word and Deed exceeding True and Just:

With a Comparison between a Thiefe and a Booke. Written by John Taylor. 1622. 12*mo.*

WE propose to make a few extracts in this and a following number from the singular works of *Taylor the Water-Poet.* His poems were collected and printed in folio in 1600; but subsequently to that impression many other poems were published in 12mo. the full and correct list of which, we believe, has never been exactly known. Though very deficient in poetical merit, they have an interest common to our old literature, both in prose and poetry, that they often illustrate the customs, manners, and changes of the times. The present specimen marks the period when, from an improvement in the roads and streets, coaches began to be more used, and the employment of the *watermen* on the river consequently diminished. The banks of the Thames formed the *nucleus* round which old London clustered for commerce, and for the convenience of a water-passage. Here business and pleasure alike met. Here were the merchants' warehouses, the players' theatres, the houses of the nobility, and the palaces of the King; and it is curious that even in 1750 London had got no further *inland* than Queen Square.

The poem is introduced by two copies of commendatory verses,—one by Richard Hatton, who says, "I touch not his travails to Scotland, Germany, or Bohemia, *in the paper boate;*" the other is by George Hatton, given from "the lowe estate of the fifth forme neer to the schoole doore at Croydon," as the first was dated from the same place. Then follow some lines from Taylor in return; and our extracts, which are taken from different unconnected portions—for there exists a very slender thread of connexion through the whole, commence at p. 3.

Our infancy is *theft*, 'tis manyfest;
We crie, and rob our parents of their rest.
Our childehoud robs us of our infancy,
And youth doth steale our childhoude wantonly;
Then manhoud pilfers all our youth away,
And middle age our manhoud doth convey
Unto the thieving hands of fuller age.
Thus are we all *thieves* all our pilgrimage,
In all which progresse many times by stealth
Strange sicknesses doth rob us of our health.
Rage steals our reason; envy thinks it fit
To steale our love, while folly steals our wit;
Pride filches from us our humility,
And leachery doth steale our honesty;
Base avarice our conscience doth purloin,
Whilst sloathe to steale our mindes from work doth joyne;
Time steales upon us whilst we take small care,
And makes us old before we be aware;
Sleepe and his brother death conspire our fall,—
The one steales half our lives, the other all, &c.

* * * * *

Tobacco robs some men, if so it list;
It steales their coyne (as thieves do) in a *mist*.
Some then to rob the pot will not refrain,
Until the pot rob them of all againe.
A prodigall can steale exceeding briefe,
Picks his own purse, and is his own deare thiefe.

* * * * *

Then there's a crew of thieves that prie and lurch,
And steale and share the livings of the Church;

These are hell's factors, marchants of all evil,
Robs God of souls, and gives them to the devil.
For while the tythe of many a parish may
Allowe a good sufficient preacher paye,
Yet hellish pride, or lust, or avarice,
Or one or other fowle licentious vice,
Robs learning, robs the people of the teaching
(Who in seven years, perhaps, doth hear no preaching),
When, as the parsonage by account is found
Yearly worth two, three, or four hundred pound,
Yet are these soules served, or else starved I feare,
With a poore reader for eight pounds a yeare.

* * * * *

That landlord is a thiefe that racks his rents,
And mounts the price of rotten tenements,
Almost unto a damned double rate,—
And such a thief as that myself had late,* &c.

* * * * *

My pen in Helicon I ne'er did dip,
And all my scholarship is *scullership*.
I am an Englishman, and have the scope
To write in mine own country speech, I hope;
For *Homer* was a Grecian, and I note
That all his works in the Greek tongue he wrote;
Virgill and *Ovid* neither did contemne
To use that speech their mothers taught to them;
Du Bartas, *Petrarch*, *Tasso*, all the Muses,
Did use the language that their country uses;
And, though I know but English, I suppose
I have as many tongues as some of those.
Their studies were much better, yet I say
I use my country's speech, and so did they.
Because my name is *Taylor* some doe doubt
My best invention comes by stealing out
From other writers' works, but I reply,
And give their doubtful diffidence the lye, &c.

* * * * *

All sortes of men worke all the meanes they can
To make a thiefe of every *water-man*,
And as it were in one consent they joyne
To trot by lande, thro' dirt, and save their coyne.
Carroches, coaches, jades, and Flanders mares,
Doe rob us of our shares, our wares, our fares.
Against the grounde we stand and knock our heeles,
Whilst all our profit moves away on wheeles;
And whosoever but observes and notes
The great increase of coaches and of boates,
Shall find their number more than e'er they were
By halfe and more within these thirty yeare.
Then watermen at sea had service still,
And those that stayed at home had work at will;
Then *upstart hel-cast coaches* were to seeke,
A man could scarce see twenty in a weeke;
But now I think a man may dayly see
More than the *wherreys* in the Thames can be.
When Queene Elizabethe came to the Crowne
A coach in England then was scarcely knowne:
Then 'twas as rare to see one, as to spye
A tradesman that had never told a lye;
But now, like plague of Egypt, they doe swarme
As thicke as frogs or lice, unto our harme.

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* "One that 8 years since bought many houses where I and many poore men dwelt, and presently raised our rents from 3*l.* to 5*l.* but I changed him quickly for a better."

For though the king, the councill, and such states,
As are of high superior rankes and rates,
For port or pleasure may their coaches have,
Yet 'tis not fit that every w——e, or knave,
And fulsome madams, and new scurvy squires,
Should fill the streets in pomp, at their desires,
Like great triumphant Tamberlaines, each day,
Drawne with the pamper'd jades of *Belgia*,
That almost all the streets are choak'd outright,
Where men can hardly passe from morne till night;
Whilst *watermen* want worke, and are at ease
To carry one another if they please;
Or else sit still, and poorly starve and dye,
For all their livings on four wheeles doe flye.
* * * * *

If we, by any means, could learne the skill
To rob the coachmen, as they rob us still,
Then in the sessions-booke it would appeare
They would be hang'd five hundred in a yeare.
Besides, it is too manifestly knowne,
They have the *sadler's* trade almost o'erthrown,
And the best leather in our kingdome they
Consume and waste—for which poore men doe pay;
Our boots and shooes to such high price they reere,
That all our profit can buy none to weare.
I, in Bohemia, saw that all but lords,
Or men of worth, had coaches drawn with cords;
And I my neck unto the rope would pawne
That if our hackney *ratlers* were so drawne
With cords, or ropes, or halters, chuse ye whether,
It quickly would bring down the price of leather:
Then watermen should have more worke, I hope,
When every hireling-coach drawn with a rope,
Would rake our gallants' stomach at the matter,
And now and then to spend their coyne by water.
* * * * *

With the following lines the poem finishes:

Thieves were at all times ever to be had,
Exampled by the good thiefe and the bad.
And *England* still hath been a fruitful land
Of valiant thieves that durst bid true men stand.
One *Bellin Dun*, a famous thiefe, surviv'd, (Hen. 1.)
From whom the town of Dunstable's deriv'd;
And *Robin Hood* with *Little John* agreed (Richd. 2.)
To rob the rich men and the poore to feede. (Edw. 3.)
The *priests* had here such small means for their living,
That many of them were enforced to thieving.
Once the fifth Henry could rob excellent well,
When he was Prince of Wales, as stories tell.
Then *Fryer Tucke*, a tall, stoute thiefe indeed,
Could better rob and steale than preach or read.
Sir *Gosselin Deinvill*, with 200 more, (Edw. 2.)
In fryer's hoodes rob'd, and were hang'd therefore.
Thus I, in stories and by proofe doe finde,
That stealing's very olde, time out of minde,
Ere I was borne it thro' the world was spread,
And will be when I from the world am dead.
But leaving this, my Muse in hand hath tooke
To shew which way a *Thiefe* is like a *Booke*.

Then follows another short poem, entitled, "A Comparison between a Thiefe and a Booke."

B——ll.
6

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of England from the Accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay. *Vols. I. and II.*

THE ungrateful city, which ousted Mr. Macaulay from its parliamentary representation, and thereby gave him the leisure which he has employed in the completion of this work, contributed—although ungraciously and undesignedly—to a very great enrichment of our literature. For, whatever may be thought of Mr. Macaulay's politics, or of his religion; whatever sharp censure his work may call forth from party critics, or whatever grave objection from those who cannot think that all forms of Christian faith are alike; no reader will deny that it contains one of the most exciting and interesting narratives in our language—whether in history or in romance. In our own case, we will candidly admit, that its interest has been found so great as seriously to interfere with the performance of the functions of our craft. In that age of orators in which our grandfathers lived, it was thought necessary on several occasions, after brilliant speeches of Burke or Sheridan, to adjourn the assemblies to which they were addressed, lest injustice might be done by coming to a decision whilst the enchanting sounds yet rung in the ears and led captive the judgment of delighted auditories. In like manner, they who would pass an accurate sentence upon Mr. Macaulay's volumes, should abstain from coming to any conclusion whilst they are hurried on from incident to incident, their attention fixed and their minds excited by the singular fascination of his inspiriting style. His work must be read again and again, consideration and reflection must be called in to disenchant the reader, and a laborious comparison must be instituted between the statements of our author and those of his predecessors, before the real value of his book can be accurately declared. A time will come for this. At present we shall probably do what will be most agreeable to our readers, and be most certainly just towards our author, if we endeavour to give an account of the book, with a few occasional comments, rather than strive to pass any detailed judgment upon it.

Three preliminary chapters occupy about two-thirds of the first volume, and are devoted to the history of England anterior to the death of Charles II. Into the first chapter is crowded a rapid sketch of our history from the earliest period to the restoration of the monarchy in 1660. Hurried as such a compressed narrative must necessarily be, it is a vigorous and striking composition, and produces a clear impression respecting many of the elements which have from time to time been most influential in moulding our institutions and developing our national character. Due prominence is given to religion, that element of all others the most influential; and the operation of Roman Catholicism, the origin and peculiarities of our reformed national church, and also the rise and growth of Puritanism, receive a copious share of our author's attention. Upon these subjects his opinions will not be universally admitted. Many persons will dissent from his assertion that "it is difficult to say whether England owes more to the Roman Catholic religion or to the Reformation," (i. 49;) and when he pronounces of Archbishop Cranmer, that he was "saintly in his professions, unscrupulous in his dealings, zealous for nothing; bold in speculation, a coward and time-server in action; a placable enemy and a lukewarm friend," (i. 52,) there are very many who will declare loudly that the judgment is most unfair. So also his exaggerations—we may almost call them his caricature delineations—of Puritan follies will meet with many controverters. And his broad attribution, in his second chapter, of the scandalous immorality of the national manners during the reign of Charles II. solely to the reaction against previous Puritan strictness, although a common error, is

surely in its sweeping extent an error so palpable that it ought not to have met with countenance from Mr. Macaulay. If the reign of the saints, as it was derisively termed, had been succeeded by a wise, judicious government, which had maintained morality whilst it relieved the people from the burthens of an almost Judaical strictness, England would have been morally benefited by the change. At any event, sobriety and morality would not in that case have been altogether exiled. But the "reign of the saints" was in truth succeeded, as we all know, and no one has depicted with a more vigorous pen than Mr. Macaulay, by "the reign of the strumpets." Not merely morality, but even common decency, was driven out of sight. Corruption and loathsome vice of every kind, the meanest as well as the most glaring, was openly practised and taken delight in. A people who had, perhaps, been over-rigidly restrained, was urged on to the practice of the most daring profligacy, by those whose duty it was to maintain wholesome restrictions, and set a good example. The literature which alone was fashionable, and which alone was patronised in high places, was entirely infidel; the recently closed theatres were opened to exhibit plays of the grossest licentiousness; oaths and blasphemy were the language of the courtiers; honesty was despised and laughed out of fashion, female chastity was made an object of ridicule; "the ribaldry of Etherege and Wycherley was, in the presence and under the special sanction of the head of the Church, publicly recited by female lips in female ears, while the author of Pilgrim's Progress languished in a dungeon, for the crime of proclaiming the gospel to the poor." (i. 181.) Who that considers the forcible description which Mr. Macaulay has given of the closing scenes of the life of Charles II. (a piece of historical picture-drawing to be compared with Carlyle's death-bed of Louis XV.) can wonder that all moral ties were loosened among the subjects of such a sovereign? We will give an extract from it.

"His palace had seldom presented a gayer or a more scandalous appearance than on the evening of Sunday the first of February, 1685. Some grave persons, who had gone thither after the fashion of that age to pay their duty to their sovereign, and who had expected that on such a day his court would wear a decent aspect, were struck with astonishment and horror. The great gallery of Whitehall, an admirable relic of the magnificence of the Tudors, was crowded with revellers and gamblers. The king sate there chatting and toying with three women whose charms were the boast and whose vices were the disgrace of three nations. Barbara Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland, was there, no longer young, but still retaining some traces of that superb and voluptuous loveliness which twenty years before overcame the hearts of all men. There too was the Duchess of Portsmouth, whose soft and infantine features were lighted up with the vivacity of France. Hortensia Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin, and niece of the great cardinal, completed the group. She had been early removed from her native Italy to the court where her uncle was supreme. His power and her own attractions had drawn a crowd of illustrious suitors round her. Charles himself, during his exile, had sought her hand in vain. No gift of nature or of fortune seemed to be wanting to her. Her face was beautiful with the rich beauty of the south, her understanding quick, her manners graceful, her rank exalted, her possessions immense; but her ungovernable passions had turned all these blessings into curses. She had found the misery of an ill-assorted marriage intolerable, had fled from her husband, had abandoned her vast wealth, and, after having astonished Rome and Piedmont by her adventures, had fixed her abode in England. Her house was the favourite resort of men of wit and pleasure, who, for the sake of her smiles and her table, endured her frequent fits of insolence and ill-humour. Rochester and Godolphin sometimes forgot the cares of state in her company. Barillon and Saint Evremond found in her drawing-room consolation for their long banishment from Paris. The learning of Vossius, the wit of Waller, were daily employed to flatter and amuse her. But her diseased mind required stronger stimulants, and sought them in gallantry, in basset, and in usquebaugh. While Charles flirted with his three sultanas, Hortensia's French page, a handsome boy, whose vocal performances were the delight of Whitehall, and were rewarded by numerous presents of rich clothes, ponies, and guineas, warbled some amorous verses. A party of twenty courtiers was seated at cards round a large table, on which gold was heaped in mountains. Even then the king had complained that he did not feel quite well. He had no appetite for his supper: his

rest that night was broken, but on the following morning he rose, as usual, early." (i. 429.)

He was seized with apoplexy as he was dressing; was reconciled to the Church of Rome, and received the *viaticum* on the Thursday following; and died the day afterwards.

Mr. Macaulay's characters of James I. and Charles I. and of the statesmen of the reign of the latter, are in many respects worthy of study. They seem to us a little overdrawn, but we shall probably give our readers an opportunity of judging of them for themselves on a future occasion.

The second chapter is devoted to the character and reign of Charles II.

The third chapter is one of the most amusing in the work. It contains a delineation of the state of England under Charles II. The social and domestic condition of the clergy and gentry, and of the great towns; the extent and general features of London, with its defective police and lighting, its Alsatias, and its coffee-houses; the means of internal communication by roads and stage coaches, with the associated facilities afforded by inns, and the terrors excited by highwaymen; the post office, with its newspapers and news letters; the condition of literature; and, finally, the state of the common people—all these are put before us in a multitude of facts, carefully derived and condensed from a variety of sources, and are contrasted with the England and the London of Victoria, in a way which will be found very instructive and agreeable by the majority of readers. For our own parts, we must own that the detail left upon our minds an impression of cleverness rather than of solidity. Pleasant as it is, it would have been more to our taste if, like Hume's somewhat similar papers, it had been thrown into an appendix, rather than placed as an interruption to the flow of the narrative.

The fourth chapter is, properly speaking, the commencement of the history. It contains a narrative of the accession of James II. and a detail of his first steps towards the introduction of Popery. The fifth chapter relates to the rebellions of Argyle and Monmouth, and may be pointed out as a most admirable narrative. The following minute account of Monmouth's entry into Taunton is a fair specimen of Mr. Macaulay's manner.

"While the parliament was devising sharp laws against Monmouth and his partisans, he found at Taunton a reception which might well encourage him to hope that his enterprise would have a prosperous issue. Taunton, like most other towns in the south of England, was in that age more important than at present. Those towns have not indeed declined. On the contrary they are, with very few exceptions, larger and richer, better built and better peopled, than in the seventeenth century. But, though they have positively advanced, they have relatively gone back. They have been far outstripped in wealth and population by the great manufacturing and commercial cities of the north, cities which in the time of the Stuarts were but beginning to be known as seats of industry. When Monmouth marched into Taunton it was an eminently prosperous place. Its markets were plentifully supplied. It was a celebrated seat of the woollen manufacture. The people boasted that they lived in a land flowing with milk and honey. Nor was this language held only by partial natives, for every stranger who climbed the graceful tower of St. Mary Magdalene owned that he saw beneath him the most fertile of English valleys. It was a country rich with orchards and green pastures, among which were scattered in gay abundance manor houses, cottages, and village spires. The townsmen had long leaned towards Presbyterian divinity and Whig politics. In the great civil war Taunton had, through all vicissitudes, adhered to the parliament, had been twice closely besieged by Goring, and had been twice defended with heroic valour by Robert Blake, afterwards the renowned admiral of the Commonwealth. Whole streets had been burned down by the mortars and grenades of the Cavaliers. Food had been so scarce that the resolute governor had announced his intention to put the garrison on rations of horse flesh. But the spirit of the town had never been subdued either by fire or by hunger. The Restoration had produced no effect on the temper of the Taunton men. They had still continued to celebrate the anniversary of the happy day on which the siege laid to their town by the royal army had been raised; and their stubborn attachment to the old cause had excited so much fear and resentment at Whitehall that, by a royal order, their moat had been filled up, and their wall demolished to the foundation. The puritanical spirit had

been kept up to the height among them by the precepts and example of one of the most celebrated of the dissenting clergy, Joseph Alleine. Alleine was the author of a tract entitled, 'An Alarm to the Unconverted,' which is still popular both in England and in America. From the gaol to which he was consigned by the victorious Cavaliers, he addressed to his loving friends at Taunton many epistles breathing the spirit of a truly heroic piety. His frame soon sunk under the effects of study, toil, and persecution; but his memory was long cherished with exceeding love and reverence by those whom he had exhorted and catechised. The children of the men who forty years before had manned the ramparts of Taunton against the Royalists now welcomed Monmouth with transports of joy and affection. Every door and window was adorned with wreaths of flowers. No man appeared in the streets without wearing in his hat a green bough, the badge of the popular cause. Damsels of the best families in the town wove colours for the insurgents. One flag in particular was embroidered gorgeously with emblems of royal dignity, and was offered to Monmouth by a train of young girls. He received the gift with the winning courtesy which distinguished him. The lady who headed the procession presented him also with a small Bible of great price. He took it with a show of reverence. 'I come,' he said, 'to defend the truths contained in this book, and to seal them, if it must be so, with my blood.'" (i. 585.)

The weakness of Monmouth, and the wickedness of Jeffreys, were never portrayed more vividly than by Mr. Macaulay; but we can only point attention to the passages. The account of the interview between James and Monmouth (i. 622), and that of the trial of Alice Lisle (i. 639), are masterpieces in their way.

The second volume contains six chapters, numbered in continuation of those in vol. I. Chapter vi. details James's quarrel with his parliament respecting the dispensing power, and the way in which he proceeded to make his ecclesiastical supremacy conduce to the destruction of the English Church.

Chapter vii. brings before us the hero of the work, William Prince of Orange. The character of this great prince is one of Mr. Macaulay's *chefs d'œuvre*. Bishop Burnet is defended with zeal and success, and the sketches of Dryden, Bunyan, and Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, are most admirable.

Chapter viii. gives the history of the dispute with Magdalene college, Oxford, and the trial of the seven bishops, and is perhaps on the whole the best in the book. No history, no book, that we are acquainted with, contains anything like so clear a picture of the condition of the country, or lets one so entirely into the state of feeling which pervaded all classes of the people.

Chapter ix. contains the preparations and landing of William, his entry into Exeter, his advance eastward, the desertions to him, James's vain endeavours to stay his flying friends, all eager to worship the rising sun, his sending away the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and finally, his own flight.

The last chapter relates the proceedings of the Convention Parliament, the landing of Mary, and the proclamation of the new King and Queen.

It will be seen that the work relates in the main to a portion of our history which has been often told before, and one which is naturally an especial favourite with writers of the political school of Mr. Macaulay. Whig historians have been proud to detail minutely the greatest triumph of their party. It has been a delight to them to set forth in worthy style the immortal praises of their sovereign hero. Among modern writers upon this theme, two celebrated Whigs will be remembered by every one,—Charles James Fox and Sir James Mackintosh. Both their works were left incomplete, and that of the latter, having been continued in a very different spirit, has never been sufficiently appreciated. It was remarkable for bringing to light a variety of materials, principally consisting of diplomatic correspondence, which had never been made known before. But the portion of that correspondence which Sir James Mackintosh used in his incomplete work was but a very small part of the whole that he had collected. His papers had been procured with great diligence and judgment, and at great expense, from France, Holland, Italy, and various private depositories in our own country; and every one who has

inspected them has declared that they form a collection of inestimable value. All the materials, collected both by Mr. Fox and Sir James Mackintosh, have been very properly confided to Mr. Macaulay.

At length, therefore, this great Whig achievement has been so far completely described by a competent Whig historian, and we may well believe that a mind so acute and so honest as Mr. Macaulay's has left nothing of much importance for any subsequent writer to glean from the valuable materials submitted to him. Mr. Macaulay has treated his subject with very obvious Whig fervour. Over-admiration for Whig greatness, over-leniency to Whig faults, and some little difficulty in perceiving the virtues of Tories (when they chance to possess any), are settled qualities of Mr. Macaulay's mind, and on fitting occasions do not fail to appear in his History. Thus, for instance, although he does not omit to state that Lord William Russell and Algernon Sydney were "mean and indelicate enough" to accept secret money-pensions from the French King, yet he cannot by any means allow that they took bribes, or that, if they did, they meant anything wrong in so doing. "It would be unjust," he says, "to impute to them the extreme wickedness of taking bribes to injure their country." Oh dear no, they did not mean to do anything of the kind! "On the contrary," Mr. Macaulay continues, "they meant to serve her." Exactly so; but if the culprit had been any poor man who was enough of an enthusiast to believe in an all-regulating Providence and pretend to a conscience, Mr. Macaulay would not have failed to tell him, "The interests of France and England were obviously opposed. If you accepted French gold with the intention of serving England, you wronged the King of France; if you took it in order to do service to France, you were a traitor to England. One way you were a rogue—the other a hired slave; both ways a hypocrite."

Another recent work upon the period in question, of which we are reminded by the book before us, is the concluding volume of Dr. Lingard. One would have thought that the period was a critical one to be treated by a gentleman of Dr. Lingard's opinions, but Romanism is never at a loss. If James II. had succeeded, the Church of Rome would have canonized him. He failed, and she all but disowns him. All the odium is thrown upon Sunderland and Father Petre. They were "lying spirits," by whom the good but foolish king was bewitched. The story is told with a smooth and elegant plausibility. Nothing wrong is found in the condemnation of Alice Lisle; nothing illegal in James's Ecclesiastical Commission; and the king, it is left to be inferred, was much deceived and very hardly used by the Church of England. To all such misrepresentations Mr. Macaulay's work is the most triumphant of answers.

It also vindicates the conduct of most of the dissenting bodies at that critical period, when James tempted them by the declaration of indulgence. There is no doubt that in the first instance many of them united in addresses of gratitude to the king, but even at that time the most respectable amongst them stood aloof; and, as soon as the king's plans were fully developed, the Dissenters were ashamed of themselves for having ever given him any encouragement. Magdalen college opened their eyes. Thenceforth they cast in their lot with the ministers of the Church, and joined them heartily when the king put forth the second Declaration of Indulgence. The proof offered upon this point seems conclusive. (ii. 214, 336, 347.)

One Dissenter fails to come within Mr. Macaulay's powers of vindication —William Penn. The name is an illustrious one, but of late years it has lost much of its attractiveness. Sir James Mackintosh was the first to point attention to the conduct of the courtly Quaker in reference to the poor Taunton girls, most of them under ten years of age, who, under the direction of a foolish schoolmistress, had delivered the flag and bible to Monmouth. Several of them died in prison, and some of fright. The survivors were excepted by name from the king's general pardon, in order that they might be compelled to purchase separate pardons each for herself. The money to be extorted from them in this way was given by the king to the queen's maids of honour, who anxiously looked around for some one who could screw out of

the friends of the unhappy children the largest possible sum. An endeavour was made to get Sir Francis Warre, a country gentleman resident in the neighbourhood, to take upon him the office. He refused, declaring that he did not think it a business in which it became him to be employed. 7000*l.* was the sum which the maids of honour had set their hearts upon obtaining. William Penn — we blush to write the fact—the founder of Pennsylvania, submitted to be appointed the agent of the maids of honour, and actually accepted from them a written paper of instructions which authorised him to make the most advantageous composition he could in their behalf. His eloquence could only obtain for his heartless clients something less than a third part of what they had demanded. "It should seem," remarks Mr. Macaulay, "that a little of the pertinacious scrupulosity which he had often shown about taking off his hat would not have been altogether out of place on this occasion." Penn's attempt to cajole the Magdalene men into submission to the king was scarcely less discreditable. There seems no doubt, indeed, that Burnet has described him accurately as a vain, talking man, mightily pleased to be employed in any office of seeming importance, and not over scrupulous, provided he could keep himself about the court. When Crewe, Bishop of Durham, was remonstrated with, for acting under James's illegal ecclesiastical commission, he replied, "I cannot live out of the royal smile." Such was the feeling of William Penn. The one consented to oppress the Church of which he was a bishop, the other to act in similar contradiction to the principles of his sect, and even to the principles of all religion, for the satisfaction of having the *entrée* at a court which neither of them had the wit to see was tottering even to its downfall

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THE CHAPEL IN THE TOWER.

"Death is there associated, not as in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, with genius and virtue, with public veneration, and with imperishable renown; not, as in our humblest churches and churchyards, with every thing that is most endearing in social and domestic charities; but with whatever is darkest in human nature and in human destiny,—with the savage triumph of implacable enemies, with the inconstancy, the ingratitude and cowardice of friends, with all the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame. Thither have been carried, through successive ages, by the rude hands of gaolers, without one mourner following, the bleeding relics of men who had been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senates, and the ornaments of courts. Thither was borne, before the window where Jane Grey was praying, the mangled corpse of Guildford Dudley. Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and Protector of the realm, reposes there by the brother whom he murdered. There has mouldered away the headless trunk of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester and Cardinal of Saint Vitalis, a man worthy to have lived in a better age, and to have died in a better cause. There are laid John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Lord High Admiral, and Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Lord High Treasurer [Chamberlain?]. There, too, is another Essex, on whom nature and fortune had lavished all their bounties in vain, and whom valour, grace, genius, royal favour, popular applause, conducted to an early and ignominious doom. Not far off, sleep two chiefs of the great house of Howard, Thomas fourth Duke of Norfolk, and Philip eleventh Earl of Arundel. Here and there, among the thick graves of unquiet and aspiring statesmen, lie more delicate sufferers—Margaret of Salisbury, the last of the proud name of Plantagenet, and those two fair queens who perished by the jealous rage of Henry. Such was the dust with which the dust of Monmouth mingled." (i. 628.)

Mr. Macaulay has written a most valuable book. It is a political and a party book—the book of a philosopher in religion, and a Whig in politics. We should have preferred it if it had not been written with such an obvious bearing upon party politics; but in style, in anxious and careful consideration of authorities, in varied and eloquent illustration, and as a bold, manly defence of the author's own political views, it is a work of great merit, and cannot fail to be widely and lastingly popular.

Essay on the Divine Authority of the New Testament. By David Bogue, *D.D.* 18*mo. pp. xi.* 257.

Paley's Evidences. A new edition. By the Rev. T. Birks, *M.A. post* 8*vo. pp. viii.* 443.

DR. BOGUE'S Essay, which has gone through many editions, owes its origin to the following circumstance. At the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society in May, 1800, a resolution was adopted to print a large edition of the New Testament for the use of the people of France. But further, as the author informs us in the preface (which is abridged from the one originally prefixed), "On considering the wide spread of infidelity in that country, it was thought it would be for their edification to accompany it with an Essay on the Divine Authority of the Writings of the Evangelists and Apostles." (p. iii.)

The office was entrusted to Dr. Bogue, who visited France, after the peace of Amiens, in company with several friends (Dr. Waugh, Mr. Wilks, and others), for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the Protestant churches in that country, and opening communications between them and their English brethren. It was this visit, we are told, in an obituary article in the "Archives du Christianisme" for 1825 (p. 512), that first suggested the idea of such a work to Dr. Bogue.* When the task was assigned to himself, he accepted it; but his diffidence soon shrank from it, and was only urged on to the completion, by the necessity he felt of fulfilling such an engagement. One thing, he says, gave him encouragement, viz. the want of a work of this kind, adapted to the immediate views of the Society. "Such a one (he adds) it has been my endeavour to furnish." (p. iv.)

It may be added, with reference to the original object of the Society, that the Testament was published, according to their first intention; and, when the war again broke out, a French bible was also in the press; but, as communication with France had then become impossible, a society was formed at Basle, in Switzerland, for the purpose of completing the work. This circumstance drew attention to the fact, that the organization of a society was necessary for meeting the want of bibles in England and other countries, and hence in part resulted the foundation of the Bible Society, whose labours may be traced in almost every existing language. (See the Arch. du Christ. 1826, p. 6.)

Dr. Bogue's Essay was originally published in English. Some surprise may naturally be excited at this, when it is considered that the book was designed for the use of Frenchmen; but the author deferred, in this particular, to the advice of respected friends, as he mentions in the preface to the fifth edition. He did so under the idea of receiving suggestions, which might prove useful, and render the work more perfect. Profiting, therefore, by the remarks of friends, and revising whatever he thought defective, he prepared it anew for a French translation, which appeared at Paris in 1803.

Its reputation was not confined to the sphere for which it was originally intended. In the same year (1803) a Neapolitan bishop translated it into Italian. Two German versions were also made, one of them by Dr. Blumhardt, since President of the Missionary College at Basle. The Rev. G. J. F. Cramer-von-Baumgarten translated it into Dutch, and published it at Groningen in 1816, with a preface from the pen of Professor Muntinghe, a member of the university in that city. Lastly, a new French translation was executed in 1829 by M. Pacaud, with a preface which, from its signature (M. W.), we presume to have been written by the then chaplain to the American embassy.†

But the most interesting circum-

* We cannot exactly reconcile this statement with the former, and with another which mentions that the work first appeared in 1801. Mr. Orme dates it in 1802. Perhaps the visit to France helped to decide the question.

† Mr. Mark Wilks, son to Dr. Bogue's friend above mentioned, Mr. Matthew Wilks. A copy of this translation is now before us: it is entitled "Essai sur la Divine Autorité du Nouveau-Testament. Par David Bogue, D.D. Traduit de l'Anglais, sur la cinquième édition. Par J. J. Pacaud." Paris (Risler), 1829, 12mo. pp. xxiv. 336.

stance concerning this volume remains to be mentioned. A copy had been sent by the author to St. Helena during the detention of Napoleon in that island; it fell into the hands of the ex-emperor, and the preface to the later French translation states, "il le lut avec intérêt et avec satisfaction." After his death this copy was brought to England by an officer of the regiment which had formed the picquet at Longwood, and presented to the venerable author, who received it with deep emotion. How interesting to him must the fact have been, that a work of his had been read by that extraordinary personage, and was considered to have engaged his attention. We are not aware that Napoleon is known to have read, at least attentively, any other work on the subject of the evidences.

This circumstance, as might be expected, has helped to make the volume acceptable in France. In 1832 we took the opportunity of a visit to Rennes, in Britany, to present a copy to the public library there, when the worthy librarian (M. Dominique Maillet), on learning that the book had been read by the emperor, said instantly, "Je le lirai moi-même."

Dr. Bogue had also designed a similar work on the divine authority of the Old Testament, but his numerous occupations did not permit him to execute it. Some short account of the present work is therefore all that remains to be added. The evidences are drawn from the principles of the New Testament, the character of its contents, the testimony of the Apostles, the miracles, prophecy, and the success of the Gospel. The objections to its divine authority, such as are made by deists, are treated of in chapter 8. In chapter 9 the sentiments and conduct of deists are briefly considered. The concluding chapter consists of miscellaneous observations. Criticisms upon it may of course be easily found by referring to the periodicals of that time; but as the brief eulogy, included in the obituary notice already quoted, is not likely to be accessible to many of our readers, we subjoin it: "Ouvrage d'un vrai mérite, qui a produit le plus grand bien." (p. 512.) Mr. Orme, in his "Bibliotheca Biblica," has given rather a longer one, and, though some little national partiality may be presumed (for both he and Dr. Bogue were natives of Scotland), still, as it appears to be just in the main, we offer it to our readers as a judgment proceeding from no incompetent pen.

> "It is one of the best works for its size on the evidences of Christianity, and as an introduction to the New Testament. It embraces a variety of topics, and condenses into little room the most important views of the evidences, internal and external, of the truth of the New Testament Scriptures, and of the important principles and doctrines which they contain. The sentiments are excellent, the language perspicuous, and the reasoning cogent and striking." (p. 52.)

Here, then, our task might properly end, but the present occasion is a suitable one for touching upon the subject of writers on the evidences. When we remember the defects of some writers on that topic, we think Dr. Bogue acted wisely in devoting only a small part of his book to the specific objections of disbelievers. This blemish has been pointed out, with no unfriendly finger, by François de Neufchateau, in his Preliminary Essay to Pascal's Pensées (ed. Didot. 1817). Speaking of the French writers, he says,—

"Ceux qui ont défendu cette cause n'ont pas toujours conservé la modération et la sagesse des écrivains du grande siècle. Presque tous, à l'exemple de Houtteville, dans sa Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne prouvée par les Faits, en 1722; de l'Abbé Gauthier, dans son Celse Moderne, en 1752; et du Père Berruyer, dans sa préface de l'Histoire du Peuple Chrétien, en 1755, ont eu la malheur de ramasser soigneusement les objections de leurs adversaires, et n'ont pas également réussi à les détruire. On ne pense pas qu'il y ait rien de plus maladroit et de plus dangereux. La préface du Père Berruyer est surtout remarquable, par l'extrait piquant et serré qu'il donne de tous les argumens des incrédules, quoique son intention ne fut pas assurément de les faire valoir. Il en est resulté que des questions qui n'etoient autrefois controversées que sur les bancs de l'école, et parmi les savants, sont devenues populaires; ainsi, le mal s'est accru même par les

remèdes, et la contagion s'est répandue par les médecins." (p. xxviii.)

There is no reason to suspect this writer of partial views. That well-intentioned persons, who have treated of the evidences, have been injudicious in their mode of doing so, or have wanted "the art to blot," is admitted also by Chaudon in language equally strong. We take two instances at random, from the letter L of his Dictionary. The first is the Benedictine Lami, a laborious cultivator of several fields, who wrote "Le Nouvel Athéisme Renversé," against Spinosa, in 1696:—

"Les argumens de cet impie, dit M. Machault, y sont rapportés avec beaucoup de méthode, et d'une manière capable d'éblouir ceux mêmes qui se flattent de justesse d'esprit, au lieu que les réponses sont vagues et ne consistent la plûpart qu'en des exclamations, des railleries, qui ne peuvent tout au plus faire impression que sur des génies superficiels. Ainsi le contre-poison n'étoit pas assez puissant. Cet ouvrage doit être mis au nombre des livres dangereux, quoiqu' inspiré par l'amour de la verité."

The second instance is the Jesuit Laubrussel, author of "Traité des Abus de la Critique en Matière de Religion," 1710. "L'auteur a compilé dans son ouvrage ce qui a été dit de plus impie, de plus scandaleux, et de plus indécent sur nos mystères, sans y repondre que par des exclamations ou de foibles raisons." The fault of stating infidel objections too broadly attaches in some degree to Dr. Doddridge's Theological Lectures, not to come nearer to our own times. The evil is, that while an objection lies in the compass of a few words, the answer is lengthy, or circuitous, or may depend for completeness on the knowledge of circumstances, historical or scientific, which the respondent does not possess. Nor are commentaries always free from this defect, as the poet Crabbe has well described in his "Parish Register," when enumerating the villager's little collection of books:

> That Bible, bought by sixpence weekly saved,
> Has choicest prints by famous hands engraved;
> Has choicest notes by many a famous head,
> Such as to doubt have rustic readers led,
> Have made them stop to reason *why?* and *how?*
> And, where they once agreed, to cavil now.
> Oh! rather give me commentators plain,
> Who with no deep researches vex the brain.

Nor is this an imaginary shaft, directed from partial motives against sectarian commentators; for we have seen such *folio* Bibles adorned, or rather encumbered, with notes as likely to suggest questions as to resolve them, and perhaps even more so.* The effect is graphically set forth by De Neufchateau, from his own experience.

"Je me souviens de l'effet que produisoit, il y a près de soixante ans, sur de simples habitans de la campagne, la lecture du père Berruyer, lecture qu'ils avoient choisie pour s'edifier dans les veillées d'un village reculé où j'ai passé mon enfance. J'étois leur lecteur, et souvent interrompu par les disputes naïves et les questions inattendues auxquelles donnoit lieu cette malheureuse préface du Peuple Chrétien. Je me rappelle qu'un bon fermier, syndic de la communauté, centenaire remarkable par son air de patriarche et ses cheveux blancs, mit fin à toutes les controverses, en elevant la voix, et en disant dans son dialecte rustique: 'Mes enfants, je ne sais pas si le curé nous trompe; mais écoutez un homme de cent ans; quand même il n'y auroit ni Dieux ni diable, le mieux et le plus sûr c'est toujours de bien faire.' Ces paroles me frappèrent; mais j'en ai été encore plus frappé depuis, lorsque j'en ai retrouvé le sens formel dans ce passage où Ciceron décide qu'independamment de la récompense, et de la punition, et fût-on-assuré d'échapper aux regards de tous les Dieux et de tous les hommes, il n'en faut moins éviter l'avidité, l'injustice, la libertinage, et la débauche." (p. xxix.)

The words of Cicero are as follow:—"Satis enim nobis, si modo aliquid in philosophiâ profecimus, persuasum esse debet, si omnes Deos hominesque celari possimus, nihil tamen avarè, nihil injustè, nihil libidinosè, nihil incontinenter esse faciendum." (De Off. iii. 8.) Grotius, it may be added, has either adopted this sentiment, or seen the matter in the same light, though

* How some of these commentaries are got up may be learned from the "Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors," 1816, p. 442, art. MILNE.—*Rev.*

the position he occupies is lower. "Tum vero etiamsi ex juris observatione nulla spectaretur utilitas, sapientiæ non stultitiæ esset eo ferri, ad quod a natura nostra nos duci sentimus." (De Jure, Prolegg. s. 18.)*

It is not surprising that, with these early impressions, De Neufchateau should have conceived a sort of dislike to such works in general. "Au surplus, le même danger se retrouve dans tous les apologies. Autrefois les empereurs Constantin et Théodose le Jeune avoient fait brûler et détruire les ouvrages de Celse et de Porphire (*sic*) contre le Christianisme; mais on en retrouvoit la substance dans Origène et dans Eusèbe; et la foiblesse humaine fit quelquefois plus d'attention à la malignité des objections qu'à la force et à l'étalage des réponses." (p. xxx.) When such is the case, it is no ordinary praise to the work before us, to have stood the test of such a mind as Napoleon's, which was not imbued with any powerful prepossessions in favour of the Gospel. But these remarks, which must hasten to their conclusion, will best be closed with the following communication from America, made by a German correspondent of the Religious Tract Society.

"You will recollect the Sabbath when you heard me preach to the infidels in —— street; and that soon after I recommended to your board the republication of 'Bogue's Essay' in German. During my stay in New York I had an interview with that leader of the German infidels, Dr. F. My host kindly invited him to dine with me. After dinner I had a conversation with him for nearly two hours, in the course of which I showed him the copy of Bogue you gave me, and remarked, 'This little book contains arguments for the divine authority of the New Testament, which the most unlearned can comprehend, and which, in all probability, with all your learning, you have never read. . . .' You can imagine my feelings when, a few weeks ago, I read Dr. F.'s public recantation of infidelity, in which he mentions, among other means by which it pleased the Lord to convince him of his evil way, the reading of Bogue." (Report, 1844, Appendix, p. 31.)

2. In connexion with the foregoing remarks, we now give a description of a new edition of Paley "On the Evidences," by the Rev. T. Birks, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. The editor has furnished an introduction, notes, and supplements. He observes (p. 5) that "among the works designed to assist doubting inquirers after divine truth, the treatise of Paley occupies a high place, and has become the most popular manual of Christian evidence." At the same time he says "The work is better suited to convince an unbeliever that the gospel is true, than to awaken any sense of its vital importance, or to give any just impression of that moral beauty and divine wisdom, which reigns in every part of these messages of God." To supply some of the defects is the present editor's object. The introduction consists of two parts, on the connexion of Natural and Revealed Religion, and on the various branches of Christian evidence. Notes are given on such passages as require either correction or further explanation; while the supplements, which occupy from p. 375 to p. 443, relate to those kinds of evidence, which Paley either touches on briefly, or passes over in silence. The arguments are taken from Chalmers, Penrose, Somerville, Shepherd, and other parts of Paley's writings. Supplement D, at p. 392-7 (referring to part 1, chap. ix. section 9) on the Admissions of early Adversaries, is an useful addition to the original work. The task of editorship appears to have devolved upon competent hands, and those who are about to read the work for the first time, will find their advantage in doing so in this edition.

A Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary. By the Rev. Joseph Bosworth, *D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. Dr. Phil. of Leyden, &c.* 8*vo. pp.* 278, x.

DR. BOSWORTH'S "Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations," &c. to which we invited the attention of our readers

* Perhaps Grotius had in view a sentence of Aristippus, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect, viz. "If there were no laws, a wise man would live honestly." (Enfield's Hist. of Philosophy, b. ii. c. v. from Diog. Laert. b. ii.)

in our number for October, 1848, p. 394, exhibits a distinct view of the divisions and settlements of the Teutonic race, and of the several forms into which the general speech was moulded in the countries occupied by particular divisions of that wonderful people.

The Dictionary, to which a similar dissertation served as INTRODUCTION, was prepared under great disadvantages. A new school of Teutonic philology had sprung up in Germany, whose doctrines did not seem so well established, nor so generally received, as to warrant their admission into a standard work, which was likely to be the most accessible—and to students of Anglo-Saxon in general, the only accessible storehouse of the language.

But, by the time the work was printed off, the new light had waxed stronger, and its rays had spread out with greater brilliancy; and the manly candour of Dr. Bosworth perceived that an Appendix of retrenchments, substitutions, and additions, was indispensable. The present publication is not so much a reprint, or even an improved edition of its predecessor, as a new work upon an improved plan. The Appendix has swallowed up the Dictionary, digested and assimilated the contents, with additional matter from all accessible sources. "The great object has been to supply in this Compendious Dictionary a cheap and useful manual for the study of Anglo-Saxon," that is, of the language compounded of the Anglian or English of the North with the Saxon of the South and West, "containing in one alphabetical order a great number of words hitherto omitted."—PREF. p. vii. After many useful remarks of an elementary nature upon orthography, accent, inflexions, &c. the method adopted for exhibiting the signification of words is thus explained:

"21. MEANING.—The meaning of the Anglo-Saxon is given in English words, which most resemble Anglo-Saxon; and, for this purpose, there has not been any scruple in using some obsolete words and modern provincial terms. The Anglo-Saxon and English words are often identical in signification; one word clearly defining the other renders the explanation as brief as possible; as, Dæg, 1. "*A day.* 2. *The time of a man's life.*" The radical or original signification is placed first, the other meanings are then arranged in that order which appeared most accordant with the association of ideas; as, Feoh, "1. *Cattle, living animals.*—Cattle being used in early times as a medium of exchange; hence, 2. *Money, value, price, hire, stipend, fee, reward.*—As property chiefly consisted of cattle; hence, 3. *Goods, property, riches, wealth.*" See also, Feorh, Fyrd, Mór, Tún, etc. — In compound words it has generally been deemed sufficient to give the literal sense of each part, but where the composition could not be mistaken, being closely allied to the English, and the compound could be clearly expressed by one word, this brevity has been preferred; as Dæg-candel *The Sun*, the literal meaning, *The light or candle of day*, being evident."

"22. PHRASES.—Immediately after the general signification, follow the idiomatical expressions and phrases, with a translation; as Dón, gedón *To do*, &c. Lif dón *To live.*—Dón to witanne *To do to wit, to make to know or understand.*

"23. DERIVATIVES.—The compounds and derivatives immediately follow the explanation of the primitives. They occupy very little space, and the plan is so simple that scarcely a word of explanation is necessary.—The prefixes are naturally placed first; thus, Dæg *A day, etc.—Der.* Æ'r-, aldor-, deáð-, dóm-, etc. that is, Æ'rdæg, aldordæg, deáðdæg, etc. the meanings of which will be found in the alphabetical order. Then follow the other derivatives, separated by a colon, as: dæges, án-, forð-; that is A'ndæges, forðdæges.—Lastly, come the postfixes, arranged alphabetically, with their significations; as, —Dæg-candel, es; *n. The sun.*—dæ'd, e; *f. etc.* See also, Béran, Cunnan, Dón, etc.

"24. Such is a minute detail of the plan proposed, but it is painfully manifest, that, while it was comparatively easy to arrange a plan, it has been very difficult, especially with failing sight and much physical debility, to carry it into execution with any thing like satisfaction. While a deep consciousness of liability to err has produced a constant care to avoid a dictatorial and dogmatical spirit, there has been an equally constant and firm resolve to seek for truth, and to follow it, whether favourable or adverse to previous opinions." (p. ix.)

Notwithstanding these physical impediments, which claim our sympathy and indulgence, the execution does not greatly, if at all, disparage the plan. In a work of such extent, with so many references and authorities of various shades of accuracy, for the ve-

rifying of which a lifetime of laborious research would scarcely suffice, it would argue great ignorance of human fallibility to expect perfection. We have for the nonce attempted to ascertain one word which we suspect to be doubly erroneous: "Ferscrifer, *One lost. L.*" the reference being to Lye's Dictionary, where the word is rendered *abdictus*, with reference to Ælfric's Grammar. Whether the numbering of the folios has been altered, or whatever may be the cause, after spending some hours over the MS. and examining various lists of vocables—not deeming the solution of the problem worth the labour of reading the whole treatise through—we had to rest satisfied with the conjecture, that, whether it originated in script or type, it was an error for "For-scrifen," p. part. of "Forscrifan," *to appoint a punishment or pennance*,—given in DICT. under "Scrifan," but omitted under "For-." See Kemble's Beowulf, GLOS. — "Sildedeor," must be a mistake in Somner, for Hilde-deor, q. v. Is "Fogere," *a wooer*, for Wogere? or do W. and F. interchange as in Waroð, Faroð?—A few such slips as *Flowing* (for *Floating*) *wood*—Flód-wudu, that is, *a ship*,—*cut* (for *cast*) *down headlong*, (Geglendrian,) occur every day, in spite of the exemplary vigilance and unimpaired vision of editors and correctors.

Among many valuable new articles the English grammarian will be glad to find the regular positive of *worse*, from the late-discovered Vercelli MS. —"Weor," *bad*.—Weor to geþolienne. Andr. 3318. "Ill to thole," they say in the North for *bear, suffer*.

The advantages of so convenient a manual for students of Anglo-Saxon, and the light which this study sheds over the whole structure of modern English, are so obvious, or have been so often pointed out, that they need no further argument or illustration. The field has been long under the mattock, the labourers have not been indolent nor unskilful, neither can they now be called few, yet there is much ground unbroken and unoccupied, to invite and to compensate the research of learned ingenuity.

We cannot take our leave of the work without a vote of thanks to the proprietor and publisher, Mr. Russell Smith, for his enterprising spirit in bringing out this and several other works in Saxon and English, and in various provincial dialects or PATOIS of the original speech of the Jutes, Saxons, and English. We wish him to go on and prosper. The book is well printed, and will not be found to contain a tithe of the typographical errors which infest the folio tomes of Lye-Manning. As a venerable old Saxonist once remarked to us of Benson's Vocabulary, "This is an HONEST book; no charge for blank paper."

The Viking; an Epic. By Zavarr.

THIS poem is dedicated to the Countess of Blessington; but we are afraid that even her fascinating name will not render it popular. We do not think that the Scandinavian mythology has ever been a favourite subject with our poets, or that, with some rare and trifling exceptions, as Gray's Odes, they have been admired by the public. We think the gods and heroes want distinctive character, the subject pleasing incidents, and the names euphonous sound. To ride a horse with eight legs, to drink ale out of a skull, and to give one of the gods a large hammer to amuse and defend himself with, does not seem at first sight a very attractive species of machinery. The late Hon. Wm. Herbert has made the best use of it among our modern poets; but his Northern Poetry, with considerable poetic excellence, and adorned with much correct and critical learning, never excited interest beyond a narrow circle. The fact is, it is a rude, stubborn mythology for the poet to deal with. To be sure even Homer's gods have little else to do but to fight and drink, and drink and fight, with the exception of a few actions between while of a more discreditable nature; but they manage matters in a more poetic form. We presume, too, that before we can read a poem with pleasure we must be able to pronounce the words. Now we, whose organs of utterance are not very flexible, find some difficulty in uttering such words as Sjofnarillska; and we hesitated also not a little in the midst of the enumeration of the Asa army; as

I saw the Asa army sally forth,
And mount their steeds, and gallop to the north;

Odin, Treg, Vedar, Heimdall, Tyr, and Thor,
In dazzling gold, led heroes to the war.
O'er the Einhergars' heads flew to their goal
The radiant virgins Guda, Theda, Göll,
Herfjotur, Hilda, Skögul, Skulda, Mist,
Hlökk, Randgúd, Rota, Reginleiff, and Hrist.

To say nothing of Hræsvolgur, Daudrassa, Heljarvon, Thrádvång, Mjolnir, &c. all of which *a*phonous, and eardispleasing, and tongue-confounding words our author, Zavarr, has managed to disperse with skilful success into his poem. We must say, that in general his versification is tolerably good, and without any other faults except, perhaps, a little flatness of expression, and a few unhappy rhymes, as *climbs* and *limbs*, and such expressions as "forgetting in his *chafe*;" but we must give a short specimen:—

Edgira waited till the winter sun
Told her 'twas time her journey was begun,
Then o'er her rich attire a mantle threw,
Of such a homely shape and sober hue,
That they who met her wist not that the dress
Clad other than some lowly shepherdess.
She barely reach'd the oak in time to hail
A horseman, who was riding from the vale.
"Stay, Oscar, stay!" The rider heard the sound,
Check'd his rough steed, and vainly look'd around,
"Who calls? my royal mistress, is it thou?
What other maid would venture hither now?
Aye, truly, thou wast born to be our queen!
But tell me what these fearful tokens mean.
Where is my chief? not blasted by the storm,
Like yonder shed and oak! Perhaps some charm—"
"Nay, Oscar, tell me first my brother's fate,
Then will I tell thee of thy chieftain's state."
"Thy brother, tho' held long in death-like swoon,
Tho' wounded deeply, will recover soon."
"I thank thee, God, my guilt hath mercy met!
Oh that thou would'st extend it even yet
To one who hath offended much, I know,
But was in childhood taught to be thy foe,
And knows not who thou art," &c.

The following passage ends with a scene from the mythology of the North that is expressed in "unknown quantities" to our ears, and therefore comes with unfelt sympathy to our hearts.

I love the starlight lake, the bubbling stream,
The prospect soften'd by the morn's faint beam,
The lonely vale, o'ergrown with flowers sweet,
Where I have built for thee a fair retreat,
Which thou shalt grace thro' Lofna's granted power;
And I will prize Edgira's summer bower
Above the proudest seat in Odin's Hall,
Or any throne that *Asgard* holds withal,
Save one Lgosalfar keeps in our behoof,
Beneath eternal Gimlis' golden roof;
For that with me thou shalt for ever share,
And joy with them whom Rajnarik shall spare.

We wish all success to "Zavarr the Jute," and trust that the command of the "Salle Alf" will be obeyed: and that the voice of Bragi's house will not die till it has given out some immortal strains, the spoil of Eddas, Sagas, Skaldic songs, and all the treasures of Icelandic lore.

Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire, and the Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants, from the most Remote Ages to the Reformation. By Thomas Bateman, *Member of the British Archæological Association; assisted by* Stephen Glover, *Author of the History of Derbyshire.* 8vo.

IT is clear that the time is fast approaching when the Early, or, to use the now prevailing term, the Primæval, Antiquities of this country will be studied and investigated in a rationalistic spirit, very different to the vague and speculative treatment which they have hitherto received. One great point has already been achieved; one important step towards this desirable end has indeed been taken. The stone axe, rudely fashioned; the bronze celt, showing the dawn of metallurgic skill; and the iron weapon, the work of still higher civilization, are now no longer mixed up together and treated by our archæologists as the remains of one and the same people, who existed at one and the same age. The distinction for which the best antiquaries of the continent contend, namely, that the mouldering remains which antiquarian zeal unearths from time to time, from the barrow or the cromlech, belong, if not to distinct races, to races in distinct stages of civilization; which they designate the Stone Period, the Bronze Period, and the Iron Period—this distinction has now its advocates among us, and its truth has to a great degree been admitted.

Mr. Akerman's valuable and comprehensive "Archæological Index,"*

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* An Archæological Index to Remains of Antiquity of the Celtic, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Periods. By John Yonge Akerman, Sec. S.A. (reviewed in our Magazine for January 1848.)

with its hundreds of characteristic illustrations, will prevent our antiquarian students from ever again lapsing into the errors into which too many of their predecessors have fallen; and the Earl of Ellesmere's "Guide to Northern Archæology,"* or rather to the admirable Museum of National Antiquities at Copenhagen (for it is in truth a translation of a little manual put forth by the Danish antiquaries), will point out to all future investigators of our early monuments the advantages of a systematic arrangement of their facts and discoveries.

These remarks have been called forth by Mr. Bateman's interesting volume, of which a great portion is devoted to the illustration of the early antiquities of Derbyshire. The author has been long and favourably known for the zeal and success with which he has pursued his investigations into the numerous barrows scattered over that county; and, pleased as we have been with the work before us, in which he records the results of his numerous researches, we cannot but feel, how much the importance of the book would have been increased had the valuable materials which Mr. Bateman has accumulated been investigated upon stricter principles, and the results been laid before the public with more systematic precision. The work is now a curious storehouse of facts; it might then have been useful also, as a hand-book for the study of our primæval remains.

As a specimen of the manner in which Mr. Bateman narrates his discoveries, and the manner in which they are illustrated, we give the following extract.

"On the 19th of June, 1845, a very interesting barrow, called Stand Lowe, was opened, which is situated upon an elevation opposite to Moot Lowe, on the other side of the Dovedale road. On digging towards the centre of the barrow numerous chippings of flint were found, amongst which were six rude instruments, mostly calcined, one of which had been used as a saw, and is very curious; about the same place was found a broken whetstone. The centre being gained, an iron knife was found, of the kind attributed to the Saxons by the modern school of antiquaries, which was immediately followed by a bronze box, of a circular form, and much decayed, ornamented by rows of little indented dots, and having a moveable handle wrought into the form of a serpent's head, the eye being perforated through for convenience of suspension; the hinge of the lid is very perfect, and of workmanship which would not disgrace a Birmingham artizan of the present day. Near this box lay a small knife, which appears to have been protected by an iron sheath, two bronze rings, which had evidently been used as buckles or fibulæ, and some other articles of iron, which bear evident marks of having been folded in linen, and are now so shapeless from the effects of rust, that it is difficult to assign a use for them. About the same place was found a small piece of a ribbed vessel of thin yellow glass. There being no indications of bone or change of colour in the soil, the scrupulous care so necessary on these occasions was not used, consequently the hack was struck amongst a quantity of glass beads. Fortunately one only was broken. On examination were found eleven glass beads, of various shapes and sizes, three of which are remarkably variegated; a bead, made of silver wire, twisted in a spiral form, and diminishing in the size of the whorls each way from the centre; and a silver needle, with a curiously formed eye. (*See the accompanying Plate.*) Amongst the beads were picked up the remains of twenty-six human teeth, consisting merely of the enamel or crown of the tooth, which, owing to some cause, perhaps the nature of the soil, were the only vestiges of the primeval beauty over whose mouldering remains this barrow had been raised by the hand of affection. At the time of interment the beads were doubtless placed round the neck, and from the position of the box, knives, and rings, it is equally evident that they lay on the left side of the body. In Douglas's 'Nenia Britannica,' plate 18, page 72, a somewhat similar box, containing thread, and a similar needle, are figured, which were found in a barrow at Sibertswold, in Kent, opened by Dr. Faussett, about the year 1767. The fact of finding instruments of flint with an interment of this comparatively modern description is rather remarkable, but not by any means unprecedented."

Our next extract, describing the opening of a barrow at Cow Lowe, furnishes another and not unfavourable example of Mr. Bateman's mode of describing the results of his in-

* "Guide to Northern Archæology, by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. Edited, for the use of English Readers, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Ellesmere."

ORNAMENTS, &c. DISCOVERED IN STAND LOWE.

GLASS CUP AND ORNAMENTS FROM COW LOWE.

(From Bateman's Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire.)

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quiries. The antiquities it enumerates form the lower group in the opposite Plate.

"The latest and most interesting interment which may be attributed to the Romano-British period, or, perhaps, by some antiquaries to the early Saxon era, lay in the centre of the barrow, and about midway between the surface of the natural ground and the top of the former. The bones were mostly decayed, so much, indeed, as to leave no trace except the teeth, and a small portion of the cranium; near which, probably about the neck, were two pins of gold, connected by a chain of the same, of remarkably neat design and execution. The heads of the pins contain a setting of ruby-coloured glass, placed upon a chequered gold foil. Close to them, and apparently having slipped off the chain, lay a large bead of blue glass. The earth for a few feet from this place appeared to have been tempered with water, or puddled, at the time of the funeral, which gave it a very solid and undisturbed appearance. This, coupled with the absence of bones, makes it difficult to decide near what part of the body the following articles were originally placed. They were about eighteen inches distant from the pins, which were certainly close to the head. These articles had been enclosed in a wooden box, made of ash plank, half an inch in thickness, which was wrapped in a woollen cloth, the warp of which is perfectly visible. The hinges of this casket (two in number) are of brass, and were fastened with brass pins, which were clenched upon a piece of stout leather in the inside of the box. It was fastened by a brass hasp, of similar type to the hinges, which received a small staple, to which was hung an iron padlock. It contained a small vessel of thick green glass, an ivory comb much decayed, some instruments of iron, a piece of perforated ivory, apparently the end of some utensil, which was encircled by a brass hoop at the time of its discovery, but which fell to dust on exposure, and a neck decoration of various pensile ornaments, eleven in number. The centre one is of blue porcelain, or glass, with three serpents in white. It is retained in a setting of silver, with Vandyked edges. On either side of this is a spiral wire bead of electrum; whilst the suit is made up of small circular pendants of silver, extremely thin, each having a level back and a convex front, and each stamped out of a separate piece. Of these the number is eight, and, with the exception of one, which has a beaded circle running round it, are all struck from the same die, a small flaw being visible on each. The box also contained a dog's or fox's tooth: and a short distance above the body, in the same tempered earth, lay a portion of the horn of the red deer. In various parts of the tumulus, but not in situations where they could be allotted with certainty to any of the interments, were found a scattered deposit of burnt bones, a bead of Kimmeridge coal, of more globular form than the others, much worn, a neat pin of bone, a pointed instrument of the same, apparently a lance-head, and the usual chippings of flint, and rats' bones."

But we must pass over those portions of Mr. Bateman's work in which he describes the circles, rocking-stones, earthworks, and other remains attributable to the Celtic inhabitants of Derbyshire, as well as his account of the vestiges of its Roman occupation, that we may give our readers some idea of the manner in which he treats of its mediæval and ecclesiastical antiquities; and we cannot accomplish this with greater justice to Mr. Bateman or with greater benefit to our readers than the following quotation, in which he describes the relics of a church and cemetery of very ancient date which were discovered during the rebuilding of a portion of Bakewell church in 1841.

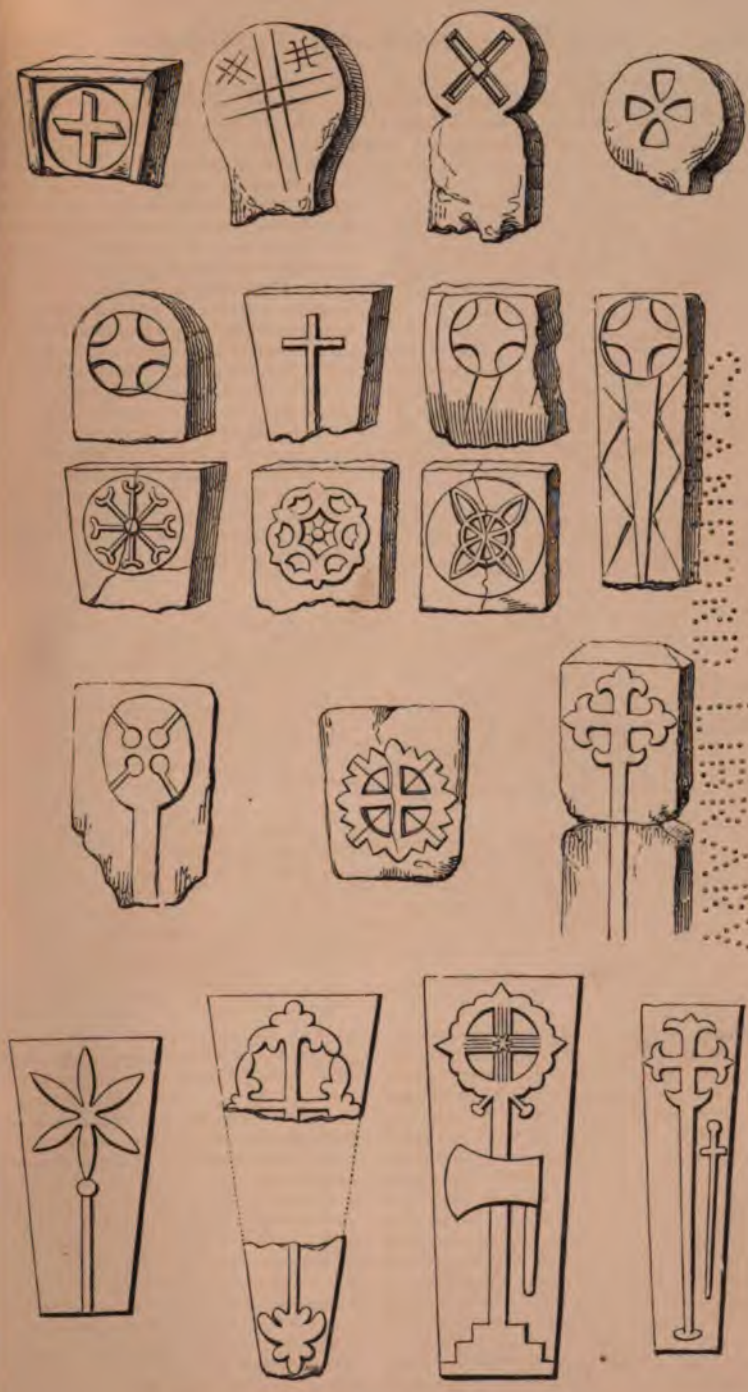
"Bakewell church displays three various styles of building, distinctly exhibiting the architecture of different periods. The western part of the nave appears to be plain Norman; but at the west end there is a circular-headed doorway, highly enriched with the grotesque figures and foliage peculiar to an early period of Norman art, or perhaps dating prior to the Conquest. Above this doorway are traces of arcades, the faces of the arch-mouldings being cut into zig-zags. The remainder of the church appears to have been the work of the fifteenth century, with the exception of the pillars that support the tower, which are evidently older than that period, though much more modern than the west end of the nave.

"Owing to the insecure nature of the foundations, it was found necessary to remove the spire in the year 1826; and subsequently in 1841 to rebuild the whole centre part of the church, which was restored to much of its original beauty. During the progress of this work many relics of a church and cemetery of very ancient date were discovered. The fragments of sculptured stones, which had been used as fillers in the foundation of

the edifice, which was removed in 1841, are pronounced by competent judges to be of Saxon workmanship of an earlier style than the arch in the west end.

"Perhaps the most extraordinary relic brought to light was a coped tomb of small dimensions, one side ornamented with knotwork, the other with monster, half animal, half vegetable; at the head are two griffins standing back to back under a tree; the device of the feet seems to be some interlaced pattern. A spiral, or rope-like moulding runs round the angles of the stone, which is three feet four inches in length, and averages fifteen inches and a half in breadth, though it is rather narrower at the feet than at the head. This monument bears every appearance of being a work of Saxon times; though coped tombs were most prevalent for the first century after the Conquest, to which period may be attributed two other coped tombs, found at the same time and place, one of them ornamented horizontally with zig-zag lines, the other with vertical ones, in such a manner as to convey the idea of the tiling of a house. The average length of these is from four to five feet; this measurement is of little consequence, as part of each is wanting. In the same manner an extensive variety of sepulchral

crosses of different dates were discovered; some of sufficient size to be made useful, having been worked into window-sills, archstones, dripstones, &c. These crosses are of two distinct forms: one evidently intended to be placed in the earth vertically, as is the case with gravestones of the present day; whilst the other kind was as plainly designed to lie upon the surface of the ground. The former are of rude workmanship, and generally have the same device on both sides. The top of the stone, which would appear about one foot above the turf, is always circular, whilst the lower part, which was concealed in the ground, is of indefinite shape and length; varieties of this form are represented in the upper figures of the Plate. Their small size had saved them from being broken, or used as dressed stone, which had been the fate of many of the larger kind, which, when perfect, would measure, on an average, six feet in length. The latter diminish in width from the head towards the feet, and are generally adorned with a cross fleury, though some have various fanciful forms of the cross which may be assigned to an earlier period. In perfect specimens most of the crosses are placed upon a base of two or three steps, similar to a common design upon the reverses of Byzantine coins. We frequently find symbols denoting the trade or profession of the persons these stones were intended to commemorate; amongst those discovered at Bakewell are the chalice (appertaining to the priest), the sword (men at arms), the bow and arrow (forester), the key (black-



SEPULCHRAL CROSSES AT BAKEWELL AND CHELMORTON.

(From Bateman's Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire.)

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smith), which has been worked up into an archstone, and the shears (clothier) *

"Besides monuments of this description, several pieces of effigies were discovered, which had been broken, and used for the same purposes as the foregoing. The most remarkable of these are the body of a figure clothed in drapery, with a sword belt and buckle round the waist, probably the effigy of one of those monkish soldiers of the Cross, known as Templars or Hospitalers; and part of a neatly-sculptured figure of a female, whose hands are held in a posture of supplication, whilst between them is clasped the representation of a heart."

This interesting passage and a few others, which convey Mr. Bateman's original discoveries or remarks, constitute the value of the second portion of his book; but its merits are certainly less in ecclesiastical and mediæval than in primæval antiquities. The church notes are not so accurate as they should have been, especially in the Latin inscriptions; whilst many of the engravings are very unsatisfactory sketches of subjects which were correctly and beautifully represented in the Derbyshire of Lysons's Magna Britannia. A comparison of some of the cuts with that work will afford a sad confirmation of this remark; but there is one instance in which an interesting subject has been so singularly unfortunate that we feel constrained to specify it. Under Repton it is stated that

"Many years ago, a stone was found on the west side of the churchyard, which probably had formed part of a tomb similar to the one at Penrith, now known as the Giant's Grave. This most interesting relic was some time since destroyed; it is therefore fortunate that, connected as it undoubtedly was with the Mercian princes, an accurate representation of it has been preserved. (Transactions of the British Archæological Association at Winchester, 1845, pp. 451-3.)"

This passage is accompanied with a woodcut taken we presume from the said Transactions, but we defy any man to understand it at all without consulting the more intelligible plate of the same subject, which is really "preserved" in Lysons, p. ccxxiii. In fact its character is lost in the cut before us; for, being one of those singular early tombstones which seem to have been intended to represent man's last earthly tenement, with a sloping roof, and ornamental sculpture resembling the tiling of a house,† it is here reversed, that is, the house is laid upon its roof, whilst whatever little inequality there was in the under surface of the stone is very grossly exaggerated; so that, if the engraving were seen without a description, most persons, when required to say what it was, would probably guess a worsted shoe.

Now we need not add that neither archæology nor any other science can advance by attempts coming far short of antecedent performances, and we can only recur to our remark made in the outset of this review, that the defects of this book arise from want of method and system. It is evident that Mr. Bateman would have accomplished a better piece of workmanship had he made himself well acquainted with the aid he might have derived from the deceased historian Lysons, than he has done by calling in the assistance of the living author of the very inferior production, or rather compilation, called "The History of Derbyshire."

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* The lower figures in the Plate represent various patterns of crosses all found built up in the interior of the walls of Bakewell church, being a selection from about thirty, which were thus discovered. The two last are from the church of Chelmorton; and the following account is given of them: "In lowering the churchyard, near the entrance of the building, some years ago, five monumental slabs were discovered, apparently in their original situations. Of these the two here engraved are the most curious; one appears to mark the grave of the village carpenter; the other bears the very common device of the sword on the right hand of the cross. The remaining three are highly decorated specimens of the cross fleury, and are probably much more modern than the two we have engraved; the stones of which they are made being much finer, and the workmanship being altogether superior."

† Such tombs have been described in the extract we have quoted relative to Bakewell. One at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, and another formerly at Fordwich, in Kent, are engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1836.

A Letter to Lord John Russell on the Admission of Jews to Parliament. By Rev. T. R. Birks, *A.M.*—We have not any time to enter into a subject which has been lately publicly and pretty fully discussed in Parliament and out; but we acknowledge the sound and strong reasoning that is brought to bear upon the question in the present Letter, and which we earnestly recommend to the attention of all who wish to see it discussed in a manner which shows, under a temperate view of the whole argument, a most correct and conscientious feeling of its importance.

The Memorial and Case of the Lay Clerks of Canterbury Cathedral, &c. By Charles Sandys.—While the canons of Canterbury, in addition to their other pursuits, are drawing revenues of nearly a *thousand* a-year each, and go on their way rejoicing, the lay clerks, whose attendance is much more constant and laborious, are dismissed with the pittance of 40*l.*, and this in the case of some after more than thirty years' service; and well may they say that this "is a very insufficient remuneration of their services, inadequate to provide a competent body of well-educated persons to sustain the characteristic choral service of the Church, and offers but a very slender and insufficient means for the decent maintenance of themselves and their families;" and the very *reasonable* petition of these memorialists goes on to pray "that the revenues of the prebendal stalls *already suppressed*, and of those hereafter to be suppressed, in this cathedral church, may in the first instance be applied to the decent maintenance, support, and remuneration of the 'clerici laici' of this the metropolitan church of England." Well, indeed, may these gentlemen say, "that much still remains to be done before the ecclesiastical revenues, duties, and patronage can be placed upon a basis satisfactory alike to the clergy and the people." It must be recollected, when we are urging attention to the claims of this neglected branch of our Establishment, that "almost the whole duty of the choir devolves entirely on the *minor canons, the lay clerks, and the choristers*, and without their united and *constant service* our cathedrals would at once assume the aspect of mere parochial churches." The author of this very judicious and able exposition of the claims of the lay clerks says, "The scanty and miserable stipends are so wholly inadequate to their labour, skill, and *daily* service in the church, that they were induced to send their memorial for redress to the First Minister of the Crown, in the humble hope that their case would have been taken into consideration. *But, as in all old countries those who labour the most are generally the most scantily remunerated, so it appears that those who serve in the Temple form no exception to the general rule.*" It is hardly necessary to say that the minister answered the petitioners by saying that he could not appropriate the profits of the suppressed stalls to their advantage, and thus bowed them out of the Treasury chambers. We think that if they now put their case in *Mr. Horsman's* able and honest hands, they will have a better chance of success: and we advise them to prosecute their claim till it is heard, acknowledged, and conceded; for, as an old Puritan writer expresses himself, "The cathedral men look like ghosts now their mouths are stopped, and they can sing no longer."

Christian Conscience; a Sermon preached on the laying the First Stone of the Alms House, Chiswick. By W. Sewell, *B.D.*—This excellent discourse is worthy of Mr. Sewell's name, and the spirit in which it is written is exactly that which is so loudly called for to meet the formidable and increasing evils of our social system. "What," he says, "are those means, what are the provisions and commandments, of Christ for saving a nation from that *most fearful of all ends*, the array for deadly battle within the same city, on one side of wealth—inordinate, selfish, luxurious, ungodly wealth—and on the other side of famished, reckless, brutalized, and ungodly poverty, it would occupy too much time to describe They may be summed up in a few words: They are—to bring all the tithes of our increase into God's storehouse, that there may be meat in his house: not to despise the poor: to visit the sickbeds, and widows in their affliction: to honour God with our substance: not to withhold the pledge: not to spoil with violence: not to oppose one another when we are buying or selling, that is, *never to act upon that wicked maxim, now propounded as the ruling maxim of this great empire, to measure the wisdom of our traffic, and the greatness of our gains, by buying always where weecan buy the cheapest, and selling where we can sell the dearest:* that is, *where in every instance we can extort for ourselves the utmost possible amount from the cravings and necessities of our neighbours.*" We could, had we room and time to spare, make many other important and admirable extracts from this discourse, in the spirit and sentiments of which we fully agree.

"*Artegall,*" *or Remarks on the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of Education in Wales.*—ARTEGALL is the indignant advocate of the claims of his injured country against the reports of the commissioners, who, he says have done his people a double wrong, by traducing their character and threatening an infringement of their social rights. The reports they made, he says, are only "the partial inferences of advocates, the special pleadings of counsel for the prosecution in the cause of *Shuttleworth versus Wales.*" Artegall has gone through different portions of the evidence (II. Evidence), has proved in many cases that their reports are contradictory of the evidence, in many respects very imperfectly formed, and often in opposition to the opinions and sentiments of the best informed and most intelligent of the wealthy proprietors and gentry of that part of the kingdom. "Time," he says, "that great revealer of truth, will surely subject the reports of the Education Commission to the same stern censure as it did the delusive statements in the Report of the Children's Employment Commission, and prove that *they have borne insufficient testimony to Wales.*"

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The Council of this college have appointed professors to give evening lectures, open, not only to regular students of the college, but to all gentlemen who may feel disposed to attend. The opening lecture was delivered on the 20th Feb. by the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's college, and canon of Christ Church, "On the relation which Scientific Pursuits bear to Religion." On Monday Feb. 5 the regular course commenced, and will be continued without intermission every evening, Saturday excepted, until Friday, March 30. The lectures appointed for the present term are "Manufactures and Machinery," eight lectures, by Professor Cowper; "Public Health," eight lectures, by Professor Guy; "Chemistry," eight lectures; by Professor Miller; "Natural History," eight lectures, by Professor T. Rymer Jones; "Physical Geography," five lectures, by Professor Ansted. Three evenings are to be devoted to the illustration, by the oxy-hydrogen microscope, of the structure of the lower animals.

JUBILEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

This beneficent Society is about to observe its 150th Anniversary with peculiar solemnity. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, its President, has undertaken to preach a Jubilee Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday afternoon, the 8th of March; and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has signified his intention of being present. It is anticipated that the several Diocesan and District Committees will generally mark the jubilee by services and collections in their districts on the same day.

The first meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held in London on the 8th of March, 1698-9, when five persons were present: namely, Francis Lord Guildford, Sir Humphry Mackworth, Mr. Justice Hook, Colonel Maynard Colchester, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray. Of the five original members, to whose Christian zeal, courage, and judgment the Society owes a large debt of gratitude, the most eminent, as well as the most active, in this labour of love was Dr. Bray. His means were small: but he cheerfully devoted himself and his worldly substance to the diffusion of Christian truth, and the extension of our ever-blessed Redeemer's kingdom. He laboured for the promotion of schools for the poor. He crossed the Atlantic, at his own cost, though under a commission from his Diocesan, Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, to advance religion in Maryland, then one of our American settlements; and he was afterwards mainly instrumental in establishing The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He laid the plan of setting up lending-libraries in destitute districts in the Colonies, fixing and arranging depositories of books for poor clergymen; and he wrote some valuable treatises, which were adopted for these collections. He died poor; and the general title of a memoir, written after his death, well describes the leading feature of his character. "Public Spirit Illustrated in the Life and Designs of the Rev. T. Bray, D.D. 8vo. 1746."

These five were the only members of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, as it was then styled, until the 19th of April, 1699, when Mr. John Chamberlayne, who afterwards became the Secretary, was elected a member. Other members soon joined the Institution, including the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Chester, Chichester, and Worcester; Robert Nelson, Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir

John Philipps, Sir Edmund Turner, Sir George Wheler, William Melmoth, Dean Kennet, Dean Manningham, Archdeacon Stubs, Dr. Gideon Harvey, Dr. Slare, &c. But at the first eight meetings of the Society the five founders, and they only, attended. There are now 17,140 members; the Queen being the Patron of the Institution.

It is interesting to observe, that the five original members entered fully upon the three important objects which have since, for a period of one hundred and fifty years, been the Society's great and leading designs, and under which all its plans may be classed:—

I. The Education of the Poor.

II. Aid in behalf of the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire.

III. The Preparation and Circulation of Books and Tracts.

This is shown very satisfactorily in a "Jubilee Tract," which has been prepared by the Secretary, the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A. who has traced in the early records of the Society the operations of its first members, and has then proceeded to relate how earnestly and how nobly those objects have since been pursued and carried out. It is a narrative of persevering effort to which in this fainting and flagging world it would be difficult to exhibit a parallel.

In following up the first object, the Society has recently made large grants in behalf of national education, and gives every week books to necessitous schools.

The second object is consulted by the liberal outlay for the religious well-being of the Colonies, the Society having more than once voted its 10,000*l.* at a time, and contributed upwards of 44,000*l.* towards church building in distant places.

And, as a proof that the third design has not been lost sight of, 4,184,428 publications, including bibles, prayer-books, and tracts, have been issued by the Society during the year. The great Churchill, and Admiral Benbow, and Sir G. Rooke, 150 years since, and more recently Mungo Park, Sir John Franklin, and Sir James Brooke, have been the Society's almoners, in the distribution of its works.

THE FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

The eighth report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts has been published. It appears that three frescoes have been painted for the House of Lords, in addition to the first executed by William Dyce, R.A.; namely, "Religion," by John Calcott, R.A.; "Spirit of Chivalry," by Daniel Maclise, R.A.; and "Edward the Black Prince receiving the Order of the Garter from Edward III." by Charles West Cope, R.A. The commissioners consider the works highly satisfactory as examples of fresco painting. Two subjects remain to be depicted, "Justice," and "Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. acknowledging the authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne." The commissioners propose to commit the subject of Justice to D. Maclise, R.A. and the other to Charles West Cope, R.A. As considerable time will be required for the preparation of the cartoons, it may be found necessary to postpone the execution of the paintings till the next year. The commissioners are prepared to conclude an agreement with Mr. Dyce to decorate her Majesty's drawing-room, chiefly in fresco, according to which he undertakes to complete certain stipulated work within a period not exceeding six years, commencing on the 1st of July, 1848, and for which it is proposed he shall be remunerated at the rate of 800*l.* a year. The expenditure now recommended will be 1,600*l.* for the two remaining frescos in the House of Lords, and 800*l.* a year to Mr. Dyce, for which expenditure the commissioners request the sanction of the Queen.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 4. Mr. Bellamy in the chair.

Mr. Billings delivered a discourse on the Infinity of Geometric Design as regards Tracery. He commenced his observations with some remarks on the present practice and position of architecture; objecting to the unwise use of gaudy colourings, and condemning the mode in which the Temple Church had been disfigured. In its original state it was the artificial nfinite realised: now the whole was contracted and brought down on the head of the beholder. There were other buildings to which the remark would apply. Look to the House of ——— but no; he was one of those who would rather run a mile than fight a minute, and he would not provoke a controversy. Only a short time ago the idea of geometric principles in Gothic architecture was laughed at; but now the fact was well understood and generally admitted. Why should modern architects be content with simply copying? why

stand still and exhibit no invention? The use of glass and iron ought alone to have led to an entirely new style. The fact was, they succumbed to lay and clerical masters, who positively would not let them design. Why was this permitted? Architects too readily gave way to amateur pretenders. When he first introduced the system of squares for tracery he had been laughed at; but these squares, like the British squares at Waterloo, had never been broken. Pursuing the same train of thought, he had been striving to discover the means by which the Gothic architects achieved such infinite variety of design, and he had succeeded, he believed, to a great extent. On one fixed design, namely, a circle divided into eight compartments, with four smaller circles wthin it, placedi around the circumference, and each one-third the size of the inclosing circle, he had constructed 100 different panels of tracery, not one of which could be called vulgar Gothic. They were all purely geometric; no rule of thumb in them, and any one could draw them,—when he knew how. Geometric forms he thought the most graceful of all forms. An entirely new field was opening to the designer, and would doubtless be well worked. The lecturer then explained the construction of a large number of these panels, which displayed extraordinary variety and beauty; —the variety was caused simply by varying the position of the connecting curves. He said he was most anxious that others should get on the same scent, with a view to other branches of design. These designs, forming a book, would be published at a low price, and he looked for general support.

Dec. 18. Amongst the donations was a MS. volume from a Dutch architect, containing notices of 100 Dutch architects, from the middle ages to the present time.

Mr. Burn commenced a discussion on the merits and defects of sea-sand in the formation of mortar, and expressed his opinion that an analysis then laid on the table bore out his own feeling, that blown sea-sand was not a cause of damp in houses.—Mr. W. W. Pocock mentioned, that in two houses in the Isle of Wight near the sea, built simultaneously on sea sand, covering a stone foundation, saline to taste, one finished with pit sand was perfectly dry, while that in which the ceilings were worked out with sand brought from the sea-shore gave water out to the extent of dropping. A chemist supplied a powerful wash, applied boiling hot, which at once removed the evil.—Dr. Dickson mentioned that sulphuric acid in an earthen vase placed in a damp room would soon absorb the vapour: and Mr. C. H. Smith suggested alum might be employed. Mr. Donaldson pointed out that sea-sand could be considered useable only in cases of *blown* sand, *i. e.* when well washed by the rain.

The hon. secretary then read a communication from Messrs. J. and T. Smith, of Darnick, on the use of Whinstone rubble in construction of bridges, with details of one lately built over the Tweed at Ashiestiel, price 1,200*l.*, 131 feet 6 inches span, 16 feet wide in the middle,—versed sine in proportion: usual construction, except 40 feet in middle solid.

Jan. 8. Sydney Smirke, esq. V. P.

Mr. C. H. Smith read a paper "On the various Qualities of Caen Stone," comprising analyses of the stone, and experiments on the ability of the different beds to resist compression, and on their powers of absorption, It has been published in "The Builder."

The Chairman said nothing was more important to the architect than the proper choice of materials; he was like the painter in this respect, but was worse off, because cost must always be considered. This question of cost had aided the introduction of Caen stone. In one building erected under his own direction the use of Caen stone instead of Portland involved a saving of 1,200*l.* or 1,400*l.*

Jan. 22. Mr. Bellamy in the chair.

Mr. Francis Dollman presented several original drawings for Greenwich Hospital, with the signature of Nicholas Hawksmoor upon them. One is particularly interesting, as shewing a plan for the completion of the centre. Mr. Bailey, hon. secretary, read in illustration several extracts from Evelyn's Diary, written during the progress of the works.

Read, A description of the malleable iron-beam bridge constructed in 1839 over the Polloc and Govan Railway on the Carmunnock road, near Glasgow, by Mr. Andrew Thomson, engineer.

Feb. 5. Mr Poynter in the chair.

A valuable present of twenty folio volumes on architecture was received from Mr. Henry Garling, Fellow.

Mr. Scholes read a paper, "On the Topography and Antiquities of the City of Jerusalem:" and entered into a discussion with Mr. Fergusson (who was present) with regard to that gentleman's published theories on the Mosque of Omar and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Mr. Fergusson's opinion is, that the mosque is, in truth, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre: and that the building which now bears the latter designation, and which was burnt in 1808, was a building not older than the 12th century. His principal reasons for

the former conclusion are,—that the so-called Mosque of Omar is unquestionably a circular Christian building of the time of Constantine, and is built over a rock standing up 15 feet from the floor, with a cave in it; further, that its shape and arrangements are contrary to the requirements of the Mahommedan religion. In reply to the question, At what period was the truth lost sight of, and the title of Church of the Holy Sepulchre given to the edifice which now bears it? Mr. Fergusson said, about 150 years before the crusades. — Mr. Scholes did not believe that the (so called) Mosque of Omar *was* of the age of Constantine; the main arches are slightly *pointed*. He had never seen a pointed arch so old as Constantine. He considered that the columns used were from a more ancient building, but the structure itself of a comparatively recent period.—Mr. Fergusson contended that the arches being pointed in no way weakened his opinion; he had shown that the pointed arch, from 800 years B. C., had been the arch of that country,—*i. e.* the horizontal arch bracketed inwards to a point.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 31. Rev. W. Sewell, President, in the chair. The Report of the Committee announced the immediate commencement of a course of practical elementary Lectures on Architecture; and mentioned the increase to the members of the Heraldic Section, which was formed at the end of the last term, with a view to supply increased means for studying a science so intimately connected with ecclesiastical architecture, and to prove that the Society does not neglect the objects which the Heraldic and Genealogical Association, on its dissolution, bequeathed to it.

Mr. Robinson Thornton, B.A. of St. John's college, then read a paper on Symbolism, as the distinctive character of ecclesiastical architecture. He traced a hidden and symbolical meaning from the metaphysical character of art, a character distinctly perceptible in the view taken both by Aristotle and Plato—that of its being an exhibition of truth and beauty in a material from modified by the artist's mind. The peculiarity of Christian symbolism is that such æsoteric meaning is applied to purposes of instruction. It is alluded to in the works of early writers, St. Clement, St. Barnabas, Tertullian, Socrates, and is traceable in ecclesiastical buildings from the Anglo-Saxon time till the renaissance. Christian symbolism may be divided into two kinds, proto-symbolism and deutero-symbolism. The latter is more metaphysical, and is not capable of being guided by rules, but must be left to the architect. The former is the designed introduction of some feature calculated to give Catholic instruction; such as those of the Cross, or the numbers 3, 8, and 12. For this kind of symbolism we may give four rules: those of *harmony* of the symbolical features with the whole edifice, leading to the omission of grotesque or secular features; *constructivity*, forbidding the introduction of any architecturally unnecessary ornament; *æsthetic*, beauty; and, *preference of symbols* of easy interpretation. By observing such rules will our ecclesiastical edifices be "built as a city which is at unity in itself." The President returned the thanks of the Society to Mr. Thornton, and alluded to some remarks made by him relative to the grotesque representations so often found in the internal decorations of Middle and Third pointed churches. Though used formerly as a means of conveying a symbolical meaning to the mind of the devout but illiterate worshippers, in the present age of civilization and improved education, they were no longer needed, and in modern structures might be well omitted.

Feb. 14. The Report stated that the Committee had been called on to examine two designs for some proposed additions to Llangorwen Church, N. Wales; and had, with the suggestion of a few alterations, approved the design given by Mr. Butterfield. They had also received a communication from the New York Ecclesiological Society, expressing their thanks for the publications of this Society, which have been presented to them, and their sense of the interest taken in England in their progress.

Mr. Parker then read a paper which formed the first of a course of four elementary Lectures on the History of Architecture in England and the characteristic features of each period. He began with the Roman Basilica, as the original type, which was imitated in the earliest Christian Churches; took a rapid survey of the period prior to the eleventh century; dwelt at some length on the early towers supposed to be Saxon; gave an outline of the history of the principal Norman buildings, dividing them into early and late; and described the mode of distinguishing the buildings of each of these periods, bringing down the history to the year 1175. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of drawings and engravings.

A Meeting of the Heraldic Section of the Society was held on Feb. 8th. A very valuable collection of heraldic books was presented by the Rev. Dr. Bloxam, of Magdalene college, Chairman, including

the works of Payne, Fisher, Dawson, Selden, Seger, Guillim, Noble, Banks, Halliday, Milles, Guthrie, Watson, &c. The Chairman opened the business with some remarks on the history of the Oxford Heraldic and Archæological Society, sometime since merged into the Architectural Society. The Chairman and Secretaries were re-elected to serve for the ensuing Term. Mr. E. A. H. Lechmere, of Christ Church, was then called upon by the Chairman to read a paper on "The advantages resulting from the Study of Heraldry." After some prefatory remarks on the origin and progress of Heraldry as a study, and its use and abuse in modern times, Mr. Lechmere proceeded to point out the advantages resulting from the science to all engaged in historical, legal, architectural, and ecclesiological pursuits. He shewed the absurdity of the notion entertained by some that the pursuits of the heraldic student only tend to flatter a ridiculous pride or cherish absurd distinctions. With respect to the connection between heraldry and legal researches, Mr. Lechmere remarked, that many instances have occured in which legal questions of the most intricate nature, after a prolonged contest of many years, have been decided by the production of a coat of arms from the stained window of the parish church, or from the mouldering tomb of some nearly-forgotten ancestor. In proof of this assertion he quoted the opinions of Burton the historian of Leicestershire, of Sir William Dugdale, and Sir Henry Chauncey, in the Huntingdon and Berners peerage cases. Mr. Lechmere next alluded to the intimate connection between heraldry and ecclesiastical architecture, more especially in symbolism, which existed alike in both, although modern heraldic writers had neglected to avail themselves of this mode of accounting for the tinctures and symbols used in heraldry. Mr. Lechmere concluded by deploring the abuse of heraldry in the present day, and expressed an earnest hope that the effects of the Oxford Architectural and its kindred societies in its behalf might ensure its proper use as an adjunct to ecclesiastical architecture, and at the same time prevent its introduction in an unsuitable or improper manner.

At another meeting of the Heraldic Section on Feb. 24th, a paper was read by Mr. Jewitt, on "Heraldry as connected with Gothic Architecture," pointing out several instances in which the dates of parts of churches had been satisfactorily settled by a knowledge of heraldry. He stated, however, that it was an error to suppose that no heraldry was admissible into churches except that belonging to families connected with the particular church in question, proving from numerous instances that a contrary practice prevailed. He proceeded to show the various changes in the forms of shields from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries, from the circular-headed, kite-shaped shield, used in the period of Norman-Romanesque, to the extraordinary and anomalous forms which prevailed when the principles of Christian architecture and Christian heraldry were alike forgotten.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT PESTH.

The Suspension Bridge erected over the Danube at Pesth was commenced in 1840, according to the designs and under the direction of William Tierney Clark, civil engineer, and has just been completed at a cost of 650,000*l*. This bridge, which for magnitude of design and beauty of proportions stands first among suspension bridges, has a clear waterway of 1,250 feet, the centre span or opening being 670 feet. The height of the suspension towers from the foundation is 200 feet, being founded in 50 feet of water. The sectional area of the suspending chains is 520 square inches of wrought iron, and the total weight of the same 1,300 tons. This is the first permanent bridge since the time of the Romans which has been erected over the Danube below Vienna, it having been considered impossible to fix the foundations in so rapid a river, subject to such extensive floods, and exposed to the enormous force of the ice in the winter season. It now, however, stands as another monument of the skill and perseverance of our countrymen. The bridge was opened for the first time, not to an ordinary public, but to a retreating army, on the 5th Jan. 1849, by which the stability of the structure was put to the most severe test, which cannot be better described than by referring to the letter of a correspondent, who writes—"First came the Hungarians in full retreat and in the greatest disorder, hotly pursued by the victorious Imperialists; squadrons of cavalry and artillery in full gallop, backed by thousands of infantry—in fact, the whole platform one mass of moving soldiers; and during the first two days, 60,000 Imperial troops, with 270 pieces of cannon, passed over the bridge." This fact cannot but be of importance to the scientific world, since it proves that suspension bridges, when properly constructed and trussed according to the design of Mr. Clark, may be erected in the most exposed places, while their cost in comparison with stone bridges is comparatively insignificant.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 7. Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair. John Whichcord, esq. jun. of the County Surveyor's Office, Maidstone, was elected a Fellow of this Society.

A letter was read from Dr. John Lee, F.S.A. expressing his gratification upon the insertion of his researches in Ithaca in the Archæologia, and with the careful engraving of the various articles thereby rescued from oblivion; and presenting to the Society, for its museum, these relics, thus described and figured, with the exception of an ornament, No. 13, which was not in his possession. (These valuable antiquities, several of which are of gold, are briefly described in our Magazine for last July, p. 72.)

A letter was read from B. L. Vulliamy, esq. addressed to the President, dated Pall Mall, Dec. 6th, 1848. It stated that, observing the great interest the Society had taken in the clock and watches exhibited before them last session, he was induced to ask the favour of his Lordship to accept, on the part of the Society, a Regulator clock made by his great-grandfather and grandfather (the former of whom was clockmaker to King George II.), feeling sure that it will then be preserved as a monument of the talents of the makers for ages to come. The construction of the body of the clock and of the pendulum is that known by the appellation of Harrison's. Mr. Vulliamy observed that it is too delicate and expensive for general use, and he entertained doubts whether the performance of a clock upon this principle was so good as that of one with Graham's escapement and mercurial pendulum. It is nevertheless an extremely curious and valuable clock.

C. Havell, esq. exhibited a military instrument called a carcass, anciently used for firing houses, found, at a depth of fifty feet, by labourers whilst digging chalk at Whitchurch in Oxfordshire.

Richard Green, esq. of Lichfield, exhibited a gold Signet Ring, enamelled, bearing the arms of Scotland, once belonging to Mary Queen of Scots, as is evident from the letters M. R. upon the seal above the arms. Some remarks in illustration were promised for another meeting.

A short letter from Walter White, esq. to J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, was read; mentioning that in the last published Part of the Archæologia he had met with a phrase in which the channel between England and France was distinguished as "the Sleeve," occurring in a paper on the means for repelling the Spanish Invasion in 1587. This was a literal translation of the French name for this channel, namely, "La Manche."

The Secretary proceeded to read an "Inquiry as to the Original Site of Roman London," by Arthur Taylor, esq. F.S.A., addressed in two letters to Sir Henry Ellis. The first of these forms an Inquiry whether the original London may not be determinately fixed on a part of the present city. Mr. Taylor observes, that "Occurring as a Station in eight of the fifteen Journeys of the Imperial Itinerary, four times as a point of departure, three times as the terminus of a route, Londinium is a link of connexion with other stations on the same lines of road, and its position a necessary preliminary to a correct knowledge of the roads themselves. Without claiming for London more than this relative importance in British Roman topography, it must therefore be very desirable to ascertain its original site and limits.—Londinium, now placed on this side of the Thames, now on the other, has been left a moveable and uncertain point, to which the position, or the computed distance, of other stations would have to be accommodated, as one or another of the systems which have been advanced might happen to be adopted. By those whose attention has been directed to its present site and remains, Roman London has been regarded as the London of Constantine; nor has it been attempted to realise any of the characteristics which distinguish the first period in the history of a Roman settlement, and which are necessarily those of an age of conquest." "As a city," the author observes, "the importance of Londinium has, I think, been antedated. Whatever may have been its character and destiny in after-times, there can be little doubt that it was at first nothing more than a military post covering the passage of the river, with such a garrison as would secure the means of transit, and serve to protect the camp. But the camp was a stationary one, and its garrison, if not large, yet permanent. We cannot, then, for a moment suppose that such a position, the key to the interior of the island, had no intrenchments or works of defence. If these are found on the Humber and Severn, they were not wanting on the Thames. Whether fortified by walls, or simply by vallum and ditch, some regular defences must at all times have existed, in conformity with the practice and the recorded principles of the great masters of the art of war." The circumstances attending the march of Suetonius after the revolt of Boadicea, lead to the conclusion that Londinium was not then surrounded by a wall.

Dec. 14. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. V.P.

The Secretary proceeded to read the closing portion of Mr. Arthur Taylor's letters to Sir Henry Ellis on the Original Site of London.

Having adverted in the former letter to some of the characteristics which would mark a first settlement on the banks of the Thames, Mr. Taylor ventured upon the following conclusions:—1st. That the station *Londinium* was on the north side of the river, and on the high ground east of the Wall-brook; and that Cannon Street and East Cheap are to London that which a high street is to other Roman towns of quadrilateral design. 2nd. That it had two successive inclosures; the first, that of a castellum or camp, the latter, which encompassed the Roman city, being the lately existing wall of London. 3rd. That the camp, though not at first, yet afterwards, was defended by a wall and gates.

The second paper commences with the remark that some of the writer's deductions as to the original site of *Londinium* had been confirmed by local observations; by the gravel-pit at the Royal Exchange, and the discovery of a place of burial north of Lombard Street, which can only be assigned to the first period in the history of the settlement, and proves that it could not have reached beyond that street. With regard to its form and limits, Mr. Taylor observes that little could be gained from ancient remains; but that certain points in our present local divisions and parish boundaries are singularly coincident with such a line of inclosure as would suit the form and disposition of the ground; and the question is suggested whether any possible connection has existed between them.

Of the origin of ward divisions nothing appears to be known. The antiquity of the parishes of London is indicated in the names of dedication borne by their churches. Those of St. Clement and St. Martin are usually associated with foundations of the earliest date, and belong to the British, as well as the Saxon Church; while those of St. Leonard, St. Lawrence, St. Dionis, and St. Bene't also bespeak an early foundation. In the same district are the names of Botolph, Dunstan, Edmund the King, and Swithin, all of which are probably Saxon. The erection of parishes is placed by Spelman at about 673, or 227 years from the abandonment of Britain by the Romans. It is the period only that separates the works of the Empire from the institutions of Saxon Christianity, and from civil and social arrangements never since disturbed. In the seventh or eighth century there might still remain, in the condition of the ground, or the enduring qualities of Roman work, that which would sensibly affect the shape and alignment of property, and consequently the limits assigned to parish churches of this date.

Mr. Taylor then proceeds to a survey of the lines which he had assigned to the first inclosure, and which include an area contained between Walbrook on the west, the ward boundaries of Tower and Billingsgate on the east, the high river bank on the south, and a line rather below Lombard Street on the north. This survey involved some remarks upon London Stone, the precise character of which is too uncertain to be relied upon, particularly in opposition to the conclusions adopted by the most learned foreigners, that the *Milliarium Aureum* had a different use from that once ascribed to it; that it was, in fact, a tabular index of roads, and not a mile-stone; and that the miles at Rome were measured not from the Forum but from the ancient gates of the city. It also embraced the inquiry whether London, at any time, had a wall on its river front, the consideration of which introduced a notice of the ancient mansion of Cold Harbour as originally connected with the line of wall.

OPENING OF A STONE COFFIN IN ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

On Monday 12th February a stone coffin above ground was accidentally discovered by the churchwardens under a canopy in the north aisle of the chancel of the above church, while they were superintending repairs there. Notice of the discovery was given to the Rev. George Hills, the minister, and it was resolved that the lid should be returned to its place for the present, but be removed on the following day, when an examination of the contents should be made, and that the coffin should then be closed for ever. Accordingly many ladies and gentlemen met in the chancel on Tuesday 13th February, and the lid was removed. Mr. Hills stated that discoveries of the nature before them were not of common occurrence, and perhaps he might be excused for allowing advantage to be taken of the present opportunity for increasing knowledge; but he would remind all present that the remains of the dead were sacred, and that not one single fragment must be removed. Mr. Hills added that the churchwarden, Mr. Francis Worship, was prepared to read a few words to them on the subject, and he requested all present to be seated for a few minutes. Mr. Worship then spoke as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—There is always much both of pain and of interest in beholding the remains of the dead,—of pain, because we are reminded of the change which must one day befal our cheerful bodies,—and of interest, because both naturally and inevitably we are carried back to the time when the deceased ceased to live. In the proportion that our own period is distant from that which is thus forced upon us, so are our sympathies and associations awakened. By the revival of our memories of the past we are carried into by-gone times; we lose our existence in the present, and become members of an age that has passed away. This feeling pervades us indefinitely, and without limit; our sympathies are awakened, and a worthy curiosity grows upon us. The more distant the age when a monument was erected, the more our interest becomes elevated. Some light may perhaps be thrown upon the darkness of history, some illustration furnished of the habits and manners of a curious people. The best and purest feelings of the heart have always been bestowed upon the dead. The veracity of the evidences furnished by a sepulchre has never been questioned, and at this day all that we know of the extinct people of Etruria is gathered, and with indubitable truth, from their tombs.

"Not to carry further an illustration of that feeling which all now present must share in, it will be sufficient for me to observe that we have before us an evidence of a time which has long passed away, and of which all that we would wish to know we must read about. Since those dusky bones were placed in that coffin, what changes has the world seen! England has won and lost the kingdom of France, Rome has been dismissed, a new quarter has been added to the globe, dynasties have changed, revolutions have rolled away; and at last we stand in a quiet and happy country, and the dead are brought to our sight almost as if the death had happened but yesterday.

"I will proceed at once to the subject before us, and I will throw what light I can upon it as the best offering I can make to general interest. It is not necessary for me to describe, except in passing, the mode of sepulture in England anterior to the time to which our notice is called, and I will confine myself, as best I can, to what we now behold.

"Soon after the commencement of the thirteenth century a great change took place in the mode of preparing bodies for burial. Before that time it was usual to inter the remains of the nobility and higher ranks of society either in wood or in stone. Salt was generally introduced into the coffin by way of preservation, and a close covering of leather was often used. Bodies thus preserved have not unfrequently been met with even to the present day. But from the thirteenth century they were often embalmed, or inclosed in cere-cloths, and deposited in coffins of stone, or lead, or wood. The stone coffins were hewn out of a single block, with a recess shaped purposely to hold the head. They were seldom of equal width throughout, but tapered gradually from the head to the feet. The recess for the head was not cut so deep as that for the rest of the body; one or two orifices were frequently made at the bottom of the coffin, about the centre, to let off the moisture. Coffins of this description were in use from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, and from that time they were gradually superseded by coffins of lead. The lids of stone coffins were generally raised to the level of, and sometimes to a few inches above, the pavement. They are often found decorated with crosses, as was the case with the stone coffin found in the south aisle of the nave of our church about a year ago; and the most ancient, as in the instance I have referred to, are angular or ridge-shaped. The bodies of the common people, down to so late a period as the sixteenth century, were only wrapped in a shroud, and so buried.

"In the instance before us we most probably see the remains of some prior of the convent here, which was a cell to the great Benedictine priory at Norwich; and I will observe that it was usual to bury the religious in their monk's cowl, which was deemed to be a sure passport through purgatory. The bodies of ecclesiastics were covered by a robe reaching from the head to the feet; the bodies of bishops, abbots, and priors, whether embalmed or not, were dressed in their robes, generally with the pastoral staff and ring, and sometimes with the chalice and paten; ecclesiastics of an inferior grade were buried in their sacerdotal vestments, with the chalice and paten on the breast; and monks and friars were interred in the cowl and garb peculiar to their different orders, in which also lay persons who had contributed to the possessions of the Church were often buried. Besides these vestments, the deceased ecclesiastic was often clad in his usual clothes, even to the shoes on his feet. The hands were joined together as if in prayer, with the fingers straight and close, and a small crucifix was placed between them.

"Though the pastoral staff, chalice, paten, &c. are wanting in the instance before us, there still remains very considerable evidence that our newly-disco-

vered stone coffin contains the remains of an ecclesiastic of high rank. Such a canopy as that we look upon was common with the monuments of religious persons of lofty station during the middle ages. Indeed, I can pretty well trust my memory when I say I have heard that monument called "The Prior's Tomb." There is the cowl over the head, and what would appear to be the remains of a robe; a coarse hempen sackcloth covers the whole from the head to the feet. There is a raised recess for the head, and the coffin tapers.

"The tomb had evidently been opened before the lid was raised yesterday, and, as the lid was found to be rudely broken, it is probable that force had been used. There was, however, but little evidence that the body had been much disturbed, but the bones of the hands and of the centre of the body were mostly out of place, and some of the latter had been turned over. A thigh-bone was found near the left shoulder, but the head and the feet were entire and untouched. Nearly every bone is perfect. It is probable that the tomb had been forced open in the hope of plunder. It was well known that ecclesiastics were always buried with their rings of office on their fingers, and the central bones did certainly show many proofs of having been disturbed.

"When could this disturbance have taken place? I am inclined to think it must have been in the year 1650, when the neighbouring, the Crowmer, monument was desecrated in order to form a doorway into the church-yard. From the careless way in which the lid had been forced up, and its broken parts supplied with mortar, it seems probable that the tomb had been hurriedly opened by workmen, that all that was worth having was taken away, and that then the tomb was as hurriedly closed.

"The coffin, it will be observed, is above ground. This was not of uncommon occurrence when an effigy of the deceased was to cover the whole. In Canterbury Cathedral I remember even a ruder instance of above-ground burial than the one before us. The lid is of blue Purbeck marble, and quite plain. There is no vestige of a cross, name, letter, or date. The lid is flat, and it is my impression that it was intended to be surmounted by a recumbent figure, but that the intention was never carried into effect. The coffin is of white Purbeck marble, and 3 inches thick; its length inside is 5 feet 10 inches, and its width at the widest part inside is 1 foot 7 inches. There are two round orifices at the bottom, down each of which an iron rod has been easily driven to the depth of 2 feet, which is much below the level of the pavement.

"In the absence of all but secondary evidence it is impossible to say whose remains those are, or to tell the precise rank of the deceased. It is my belief that the bones are not only those of a prior, but of a prior of some note in his day. The list of the priors of our convent is extremely imperfect. Two are mentioned of the name of Hoo, one of whom, Dawn John Hoo, presented to this church "some of the oil of St. Nicholas," an invaluable gift, doubtless, especially in this place, but of the exact meaning of the treasure I have no accurate conception.

"The only chance we have of arriving at a date for this monument and its mouldering contents is from the style of the canopy and the three windows above. I am inclined to lay the date between the years 1300 and 1350. This would carry us to a period of from 500 to 550 years ago; and the deceased, where he now alive, could probably tell us how the people shouted and the monks quaffed when tidings came of the battle of Cressy.

"The body is that of an old man. The bones are remarkably strong and stout. The teeth are worn, and shew evidence of having done much service. Most of the molar teeth are gone, from the operation of some barber dentist. The skin can be traced, by the microscope, adhering to the cloth. The lower jaw was resting on the chest. There is scarcely a vestige of hair.* The hair found in the coffin opened last year was singularly fine, and of a bright golden colour.

"I have done the best I could to prepare these few words upon a subject, which, whether from right feeling or from antiquarian zeal, must cause deep interest. You will see the resemblance between the account I have given of the burial of ecclesiastics in old times and the illustrations of the customs used on those occasions by the two discoveries of stone coffins in our own parish church. I could say much more, but I am pressed for time; and, while I hope that I have not wearied you, I must venture to trust that you will all have seen enough this day to induce you to read hard, and to make every research and inquiry in your power."

Every bone was then restored to the coffin, and put in its right place by Dr. Impey, and the lid was well fastened down. The skull was considered to be a remarkably fine one, and a cast was taken of it.

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* The dust and ashes in the coffin were sifted, but without finding anything worthy of notice.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 1. The Queen opened Parliament with the following Speech from the throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—The period being arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of your important duties.

"It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that both in the north and in the south of Europe the contending parties have consented to a suspension of arms for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace. The hostilities carried on in the Island of Sicily were attended with circumstances so revolting, that the British and French Admirals were impelled by motives of humanity to interpose, and to stop the further effusion of blood. I have availed myself of the interval thus obtained to propose, in conjunction with France, to the King of Naples, an arrangement calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily. The negotiation on these matters is still pending. It has been my anxious endeavour, in offering my good offices to the various contending powers, to prevent the extensions of the calamities of war, and to lay the foundations for lasting and honourable peace. It is my constant desire to maintain with all foreign states the most friendly relations. As soon as the interests of the public service will permit, I shall direct the papers connected with these transactions to be laid before you.

"A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjaub, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents. But the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances.

"I again commend to your attention the restrictions imposed on commerce by the Navigation Laws. If you shall find that these laws are in whole or in part unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter trade and industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their provisions.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons*,—I have directed the Estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you; they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy. The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions on the Estimates of last year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,—I observe with satisfaction that this portion of the United Kingdom has remained tranquil amidst the convulsions which have disturbed so many parts of Europe.

"The insurrection in Ireland has not been renewed, but a spirit of disaffection still exists, and I am compelled, to my great regret, to ask for a continuance, for a limited time, of those powers which in the last session you deemed necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that commerce is reviving from those shocks which, at the commencement of last session, I had to deplore. The condition of the manufacturing districts is likewise more encouraging than it has been for a considerable period. It is also gratifying to me to observe that the state of the revenue is one of progressive improvement. I have to lament, however, that another failure of the potatoe crop has caused severe distress in some parts of Ireland.

"The operation of the laws for the relief of the Poor in Ireland will properly be a subject of your inquiry; and any measure by which those laws may be beneficially amended, and the condition of the people may be improved, will receive my cordial assent.

"It is with pride and thankfulness that I advert to the loyal spirit of my people, and that attachment to our institutions which has animated them during a period of commercial difficulty, deficient production of food, and political revolution. I look to the protection of Almighty God for favour in our continued progress, and I trust that you will assist me in upholding the fabric of the Constitution, founded as it is upon the principles of freedom and of justice."

The Address in the House of Lords was moved by Lord *Bruce* and seconded by Lord *Bateman*.—Lord *Stanley*, having reviewed the whole policy of the Government, concluded by moving the following amendment. "We regret, however, to be compelled humbly to represent to your Majesty that neither your Majesty's relations with foreign powers, nor the state of the revenue, nor the condition of the commercial and manufacturing interests, are such as to entitle us to address you in the language of congratulation; and that a large portion of the agricultural and colonial interests of the empire are labouring under a state of progressive depression calculated to excite serious apprehension and anxiety." —The Marquess of *Lansdowne* defended the policy of the Government, and upon a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 52 to 50. Majority for Ministers 2.

In the House of Commons, the Address to Her Majesty was moved by Lord *Harry Vane*, and seconded by Mr. *Bunbury*.——Mr. *Disraeli* complained that the Speech from the Throne did not present to the House a fair and candid statement of the condition of the country, and closed by moving an amendment declaring that neither our relations with foreign powers, nor the state of the revenue, manufactures, or commerce, were subjects of congratulation.——Mr. *H. Grattan* proposed an amendment of the paragraph relating to Ireland. He urged the necessity of repealing the Irish Poor Law, stigmatized the proposition for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and denied that there had been any insurrection in Ireland. The purport of his amendment was to pledge Parliament to remedy the distresses of the Irish people. This amendment was seconded by Mr. *J. O'Connell*.——Lord *John Russell*, with respect to Ireland, begged the House to suspend its opinion until that subject should, as it would shortly, come on for specific discussion, and then replied very briefly to some of the observations of Mr. *Disraeli*. After some further discussion, the House divided upon Mr. *Grattan's* amendment—for the original motion, 200; for the amendment, 12; majority, 188. On the motion of Mr. *Stafford*, the debate upon the other amendment was adjourned until the following day, when, after the Irish measures of Government had been defended by Sir *W. Somerville*, and its foreign policy by Lord *Palmerston*, a further adjournment of the debate was moved by the Marquess of *Granby*; upon which the House divided, for the adjournment 80, against it 221.—Mr. *Disraeli* then withdrew his amendment.

Feb. 5. In moving the Sessional Orders, Lord *J. Russell* introduced several provisions for the Better Despatch of Public Business. The changes proposed were that the question whether a bill shall be read a first time shall be decided without amendment or debate; that committees of supply and ways and means may be appointed to sit on any day when orders of the day have precedence of notices of motion; that where a bill has been partly considered in committee, and the House has ordered that the committee shall sit again on a particular day, the Speaker shall leave the chair on the order of the day being read, so as to prevent any preliminary debate; that bills having passed through committee shall be reported forthwith without debate, and when amendments have been made they shall be agreed to conditionally, and a time fixed for their discussion; that with respect to bills brought from the Lords or returned with amendments relating to pecuniary fees, forfeitures, or penalties, the House will not insist on its privilege of rejecting such bills, where such pecuniary penalties and fees are intended to secure the execution of the act, are not in aid of the public revenue, or do not form the ground of public accounting, and when such bill shall be a private bill for a local or personal act; and that after the 1st day of May Ministers should appropriate Thursdays to Government business, in the same manner as the Mondays and Fridays are now appropriated.—Mr. *M. Gibson* proposed as an amendment, a resolution that, with a view to the better dispatch of public business, speeches of honourable members be limited to one hour; but that this rule be not applied to persons introducing original measures, or to Ministers of the Crown speaking in reply. —The House divided, and the numbers were—for Mr. Gibson's motion, 62; against it, 96. The Resolutions were all agreed to with a few verbal amendments, except that for taking the Thursdays, which was withdrawn.

On the motion of Sir *W. Somerville* a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of The Irish Poor Law. The intention of the Government, as explained by the Irish Secretary, was to submit to investigation the complaints, opinions, and proposals of the local gentry.

Feb. 6. Sir *George Grey* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the further Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. He admitted that the circumstances under which he made his proposal were widely different from those which surrounded Lord John Russell in

July; but, for the preservation of the tranquillity so necessary to any improvement in the social condition of Ireland, the Government asked for a continuance of the extraordinary powers entrusted to the Lord Lieutenant, for a limited period. He proposed that the act should be carried on for a period of six months from that time, or for five months after the expiration of the existing act, so as to enable Parliament to consider again before the close of the session whether any further extension of the act be necessary.—Mr. *J. O'Connell* moved as an amendment, "That a committee, consisting of twenty-one members, be formed by ballot, to examine such documents as may be laid before them, and to report to this House their opinion upon these documents, whether the continuance of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act be a measure necessary to the tranquillity of Ireland at the present time."—On a division the numbers were—for the motion, 221; for the amendment, 18.

A motion was made by Mr. *Anstey* for leave to bring in a bill for the further repeal of enactments imposing PENALTIES UPON ROMAN CATHOLICS; which was opposed by Sir *R. Inglis*, Lord *Arundel*, and others, on the ground that it was substantially the same bill as had been rejected in several successive sessions, and that to introduce it now would lead to waste of time, and injure the cause proposed to be served. Mr. *Anstey* declined to withdraw.—The House divided—for the bill, 41; against it, 43.

Feb. 7. In Committee for RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved a vote for affording relief in certain Western unions. They had 184,000*l.* in hand, which might, in whole or in part, be thus applied: this sum consisted of 106,000*l.* which had not been expended under Sir John Burgoyne's commission, and 78,000*l.* in the shape of repayments—out of this sum, available in the balance of former grants, he proposed a vote of 50,000*l.* from the Consolidated Fund. He would not say that this was all that would be necessary.—Mr. *P. Scrope* moved as an amendment, "That no appropriation of moneys taken from general taxation be in future applied in aid of the poor-rate of Irish unions, except on condition, 1. That its repayment be secured by a lien on the rateable property of the union; 2. That it be expended, as far as it is practicable, in the productive employment of the able-bodied poor."

Feb. 9. Lord *J. Russell* moved the second reading of HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. *Sadleir* opposed it; and the House divided—for the second reading, 275; against it, 33.

Feb. 12. The Committee for SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS in Ireland was met by Mr. *John O'Connell* with an amendment, "That it be an instruction to the committee to introduce such provisions into the bill as shall guard and save intact the right of the subject to hold meetings to petition for the enactment, repeal, or alteration of acts of Parliament, or for redress of grievances, or other constitutional objects, without other or further restriction of that right than existed under the operation of the common and statute law of the land, previous to the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act of last July."—The *Solicitor-General* said the instruction proposed was totally inconsistent with the bill itself. The bill would empower the Lord-Lieutenant to apprehend and detain persons suspected of conspiring against the Government or person of the Queen; but it gave no power to prevent public meetings, held for a legitimate object.—Mr. *J. O'Connell* withdrew his amendment, and divided the House on the question for going into committee. The numbers were—for the motion, 84; against it, 14.—The House then went into committee; and on the first clause Mr. *Anstey* moved, as an amendment, words giving to the Lord-Lieutenant in council, instead of to a certain number of members of the Privy Council, the powers of the act.—The *Attorney-General* opposed, and the committee divided, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 12; against it, 79. On the second clause, Mr. *J. O'Connell* moved, as an amendment, the substance of the "instruction" he had previously withdrawn.—The committee divided—for the amendment, 11; against it, 105. With this division the opposition ended, and the bill went through committee without alterations.

In committee on IRISH DISTRESS, Mr. *P. Scrope* said he would not press his amendment; but on a future occasion would endeavour to make it a condition that money voted should not be a grant but a loan.—Mr. *Grattan* proposed, as a plan which would relieve Irish members of the necessity of applying to England for money, that the Crown and quit rents of Ireland should be appropriated to the support of the poor, and that the Irish landowners who did not reside on their estates should be taxed for the same object.—The Chairman ruled that as the motion proposed to deal with the revenues of the Crown it could not be entertained without the consent of her Majesty, and it was consequently withdrawn.—Mr. *A. Stafford* showed that 50,000*l.* was far

from being sufficient for any effective relief, and moved a resolution declaring that the application ought to have been accompanied with an estimate of the probable amount required for that purpose, and "That the continual application of sums of money, raised by the general taxation of the country, to the relief of distress in Ireland, is vicious in principle, unjust in practice, and impolitic with respect to the suffering districts themselves, as tending to destroy all spirit of self-reliance."—Lord *J. Russell* said it was the usual course to take votes as required, and, whilst he admitted that nothing could be worse than continual granting of money for the relief of distress, he defended the urgent necessity of the case, and the conduct of the Government in the matter.—The committee divided on Mr. Stafford's amendment — for the amendment, 125; against it, 245.—Mr. *Hume* then divided the committee on the main question, and the numbers were—for the grant, 220: against it, 143.

Feb. 13. Mr. *Anstey* moved for a committee on THE INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND to inquire "into the obstructions which hindered the enjoyment of the same, and the best means of removing those obstructions." He stated that in Ireland the fisheries in the great rivers were a public right; but by a species of usurpation they had all been taken possession of by individuals or municipal corporations; and by these illegal usurpations the people were defrauded of fish to the amount of 600,000*l.* annually.—Agreed to.

Mr. *C. Lewis* moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to PUBLIC ROADS in England and Wales. By this measure, which had been rendered necessary by the change consequent on the introduction of railways, it was proposed to place the highways and turnpikes under one management, namely, a committee of the quarter sessions, to be called the County Roads Court; and to vest the immediate local management in the poor-law boards. This change was intended to be made on the 25th of March, after which day all general and local acts would be repealed. For the payment of the debt owing to turnpike trusts, which exceeded 8,000,000*l.* in amount, he proposed that the County Roads Board should form a fund, to be called the County Road Fund, first from tolls levied on the main roads, and secondly, from a county rate; that arbitrators should be appointed to estimate the existing market value of all securities, and the county board should issue debentures for the amount, secured on the county roads fund; and that the debt should be paid off in a period of not less than seven or more than twenty-one years.

Sir *W. Somerville* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws which regulate the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE in Ireland. The main provision of the bill is to do away with all qualification dependent on occupation, and in its stead to substitute a rating to the poor of 8*l.*—Leave given.

Feb. 14. The House proceeded to consider the second reading of a bill for the expulsion of INSOLVENT MEMBERS, introduced by Mr. *Moffatt*. He proposed to give a creditor who should obtain a judgment against any member of the House power to petition a commissioner of insolvents, and obtain an order vesting the property of the member in assignees appointed by the court; that, when any such vesting order shall be obtained, the member shall be incapable of sitting or voting for six months; and if, at the end of that time, the judgment remain unsatisfied, the seat of the insolvent member shall be declared vacant, and the Speaker issue a writ for a new election.—Sir *G. Grey* thought there could be no objection to the principle of the bill, which went to assimilate the position of insolvent and bankrupt members. He therefore consented to agree to the second reading, and to amend the bill in committee.

Mr. *Labouchere* brought forward a resolution on which to found a bill for the repeal and amendment of the NAVIGATION LAWS. His proposal was the same as he had brought forward last session, with the addition of some alteration in the laws regulating the coasting trade.—Agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The long-agitated question of its own dissolution was finally disposed of by the Assembly on Wednesday Feb. 7. A number of propositions and amendments were entered upon the journals, but by a prudent arrangement, the several proposers withdrew their motions in favour of that suggested by M. Lanjuinais, which was accordingly made the subject of a prolonged discussion, enlivened only by the recurrence of some scenes of uproar, and a brilliant speech by M. Lamartine in favour of the dissolution.

Ultimately the proposition was adopted by a majority of 470 to 337. The first article declared that the electoral law was to be voted without delay. The second set forth that, immediately after that vote, the election lists should be prepared, and the new elections take place on the Sunday after the definitive close of the said lists. The Legislative Assembly is to meet on the fifteenth day after the elections. The Assembly afterwards decided that, in addition to those laws, it should vote the Budget of 1849 before its dissolution. It is calculated that the completing the electoral lists in the departments will occupy until the middle of April, which will, consequently, fix the time of the meeting of the new Assembly about the first week in May.

SPAIN.

A sanguinary battle has been fought in Catalonia, in the neighbourhood of Vich, between General Concha and Cabrera, at the head of all the Montemolinist forces of the province. The latter have been completely beaten and dispersed after an obstinate resistance. The insurgents occupied an almost impregnable position, from which they were, however, dislodged with admirable resolution by the Queen's troops. Upwards of 600 men are said to have been killed or wounded in the engagement.

The Queen's troops surprised the Curé of Allo, at San Gregorio on the 30th Jan. He had only 50 of the Carlist insurgents with him. This small body was overwhelmed by the Queen's troops. Ten were killed on the spot, and 21 prisoners taken, of whom thirteen were shot the same day at Estella, and the other eight at Puenta la Reyna.

The Progresista insurrection, under Panteleon, is daily gaining strength in Navarre and Arragon.

PORTUGAL.

Charges of incapacity and neglect, brought against the Minister of Finance in the Cortes, have induced him to resign, an example that was followed by some of his colleagues. The new ministry consists as follows:—Marshal Saldanha, President of the Council; Condé de Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Marine, *ad interim*; Senhor Lopez, Minister of Finance; Baron d'Ouren, Minister of War; Sa da Vergas, Justice.

GERMANY.

The National Assembly of Frankfort on the 23rd Jan. resolved, by 263 votes to 211, that the dignity of chief of the German Empire should not be hereditary in the house of the Prince on whom it may be conferred. The opposition party, the Austrian, and almost all the Bavarian Deputies, voted with the majority. The question was then put whether the Emperor should be elected for life, and it was decided in the negative, by 413 votes to 39. The Prussian Deputies voted in the majority, as did also the Bavarian and Austrian. Another vote of 442 to 14 rejected a proposition, that the dignity of Chief of the Empire should be alternately confided, for twelve years at a time, to the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg. It was then put from the chair that the Chief of the Empire should be elected for six years, but this was rejected by 264 to 196. An amendment was next proposed, that the nomination should be made for three years, the first time by the National Assembly, and subsequently by the two Chambers. This was also rejected by 305 votes to 120. The other propositions, of which notice had been given, were withdrawn. The result of the voting was, that the Assembly decided nothing as to the manner of the election of the Chief of the Empire, or the duration of his authority.

CANADA.

The Parliamentary session in Canada has been opened. The Governor, in his speech, announces the intention of her Majesty to accord an amnesty to the rest of the political offenders of 1837-8, and to reform the intercolonial postage system. The Governor recommends an extension of the franchise, an amendment of the School Act and the administration of justice, and promises attention to the question of a railway between Quebec and Halifax, having received a favourable report from the officers. An alteration in the navigation laws is mentioned as being in contemplation, the completion of the St. Lawrence canals, a re-organisation of the provincial debt, and an amendment of the Emigration Act.

BORNEO.

A copy of the treaty of "friendship and commerce," concluded between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Sultan of Borneo (signed, in the English and Malay languages, on the 27th of May, 1847), has just been laid before both houses of Parliament. Article 10 confirms the cession of the island of Labuan, situate on the north-west coast of Borneo, together with the adjacent islets of Kuraman, Little Rusakan, Great Rusakan, Da-at, and Malankasan, and all the straits, islets, and seas situate half way between the aforementioned islets and the main-

land of Borneo, and the distance of 10 geographical miles from the island of Labuan. Every measure is to be taken by both parties for the suppression of the abominable traffic in slaves. The visit of ceremony to the Sultan of Borneo by Sir James Brooke was undertaken Oct. 26, when Sir James presented the Sultan with a ratified copy of the treaty with the Queen of England, inclosed within a handsome silver box. Sir James then, in the name of the Queen, informed his Highness that, eternal friendship having been sworn between them, her Majesty had directed him to present his Highness with 3,000 Spanish dollars, as a mark of respect for the free cession of the island of Labuan. The accounts from Labuan itself are unsatisfactory. The site selected for the town appears to be an unhappy one, being in the centre of a swamp, part of which is below high-water mark.

INDIA.

The Bombay troops joined Gen. Whish on the 21st December. The army besieging Mooltan now amounted to 15,000 British troops, the allies amounting to about 17,000—or 32,000 in all. The artillery amounted to about 150 pieces of ordnance, of which nearly one half were of the largest calibre. On Christmas Day and the day following the force changed ground: on the 26th the troops advanced in four columns to the attack, and, clearing the suburbs and driving in the enemy on all sides, established themselves within five hundred yards of the walls. Batteries were now constructed in every direction, and on the morning of the 28th a terrific cannonade and bombardment commenced. On the 29th, the heavy guns were battering within eighty yards of the ramparts. On the 30th, the principal magazine in the fort blew up with a terrific explosion—nearly 800,000lbs. of powder are reported to have been stored in it —blowing a vast column of dust a thousand feet up into the air. The destruction it caused all round must have been tremendous. A mighty conflagration, supposed to be that of the principal stores, was now spreading in the town; 50,000*l.* worth of grain was afterwards found to have been destroyed. The enemy's artillery slackened their fire, but still continued unsilenced. On the two next days the cannonade continued: shells were thrown sometimes every minute, sometimes in intervals of ten minutes, and fearful salvos were from time to time discharged from the heavy batteries. A furious cannonade having been kept up all the previous night, on the morning of the 2nd a column of Bengal troops, commanded by Colonel Franks, consisting of her Majesty's 32nd and the 49th and 72nd N.I. pushed forward to a breach near the Delhi Gate. Here they found the enemy determined to oppose them to the last; the breach, besides, proved impracticable, so the troops retired and moved round to the opposite side of the town, where the entrance of the Bombay column had already been effected. The breach stormed by them had been much more complete than the other, and the enemy defending it were driven off at the bayonet's point. The Fusiliers entered first, and speedily placed their standard within the walls of the town. The Bengal column followed them, and the city of Mooltan, which was captured about 3 p.m. was before sunset filled with British troops. The fire from the fort, which had for a time slackened, was meanwhile renewed. In the course of the night a mine was sprung on us, which occasioned some mischief. Moolraj seemed determined to maintain himself to the last, and showed no sign of fear amidst his reverses. On the morning of the 3rd, the cannonade was again resumed by us, and the Dowlut Gate, the last hold of the enemy, destroyed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Bridgewater House, Green Park, the new mansion of the Earl of Ellesmere, is now completed. The situation is one of the finest in the metropolis. The plan approaches a square; the south front is 142ft. 6inc. from east to west; and the west front 122ft. from north to south; and there are two small courts within the mass to aid in lighting the various apartments. The palace residences of Rome and Venice furnish the general types for the elevations, skilfully combined in good proportions; the details are mostly very elegant, and the general effect good. The projection of the wings is very slight. The south elevation differs from the west in having no projections of the front wall. Vases surmount the dies of the balustrade. The entrance porch will be in the centre, and be surmounted at the angles by similar vases. The whole of these fronts, and part of each of the other fronts, are faced with Portland stone. In the interior care has been taken so to plan the building that freedom of access

to his fine gallery of pictures, which Lord Ellesmere proposes to grant the public, may not be interfered with by the private requirements of the liberal owner. The gallery occupies the whole of the north side of the house, and is carried out a few feet beyond the east wall of the ground floor. The height of the gallery is 32 feet, and the width is the same.

That old and well-known resort at Pentonville, *White Conduit House*, with its large room and pleasure grounds, is to be removed, to make way for a new street. The work of demolition commenced on Thursday, Jan. 25.

The large building in Threadneedle-street, built a few years ago by Mr. Moxhay, the biscuit-baker, and called the "Hall of Commerce," has been closed, after remaining open to the public for six years. The undertaking of the projector has turned out a hopeless failure.

CHESHIRE.

Jan. 18. The Lord Bishop of Chester consecrated St. Mark's Church, *Dukinfield*. Its style is early-English, and designed by J. Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields. The stone was laid on Whit-Friday, 1847, by F. D. Palmer Astley, esq. who gave the land and 100*l.* for the erection of the church. C. Hindley, esq. M.P. also gave a similar sum. The cost of the church has been 3108*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*; of the schools, 1455*l.*; the money having been all raised by subscription, with the exception of about 400*l.*, which will remain on the buildings. Mr. Heffill is the incumbent.

Jan. 31. The Bishop of Chester consecrated the new district parish church of St. James, *Congleton*. The district of St. James was the first constituted under Sir R. Peel's act by the Ecclesiastical Commission, and is now, in consequence of the consecration of the church, a separate parish. The church, which consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, is built of stone, and has accommodation for 700 persons, the whole of which is entirely free. The site was given by E. L. Mallabar, esq. of Congleton.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Jan. 26. A fearful catastrophe befel the village of *Green-end*, near Sawtry, by the destruction by fire of nearly forty houses, almost one half of the place. About half past seven o'clock, p.m. flames were observed issuing from the premises in the occupation of Mr. Flanders, supposed to have originated by a spark falling on the thatched roof. A furious storm prevailing at the time, scattered the flames to the houses adjacent, which, being thatched, ignited rapidly.

KENT.

Jan. 8. A new National School, erected at *Canterbury* for the education of 720 children, was opened for use. It is placed in Broad-street, on the site of the old city mount; and is built in the early English style, from the plans of William Butterfield, esq. at the cost of 3,200*l.*

LANCASHIRE.

Nov. 13. The Bishop of Chester consecrated the church of *Everton*, in the parish of Walton-on-the-hill, Lancashire. This church, consecrated by the name of Christchurch, contains 1000 sittings, 337 of which are free, and is endowed with the sum of 1000*l.* The cost has been 10,500*l.*, and the whole expense of building and endowing it has been defrayed by T. B. Horsfall, esq. the Mayor of Liverpool, and the other children of the late C. Horsfall, esq., by whom it is intended as a lasting monument to the memory of their late father.

Dec. 16. The Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church at *Lumb*, in Rossendale, dedicated to St. Michael, and the burial-ground attached; on the 22nd, the new church at *Great Marsden*, chapelry of Colne; on the 27th, the new church at *Inskip*, parish of St. Michael at Wyre; and on the 28th, the chapel at *Garstang*.

Dec. 22. The new church of All Saints, in Great Nelson-street North, *Liverpool*, the foundation stone of which was laid in March last, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, the Lord Bishop of Chester. This church has been built, at a cost of about 4,000*l.* from the funds of the Liverpool Church Building Society, from the designs of Mr. A. H. Holme. It is a plain structure of red stone, in the early-English style. It will accommodate about 1,050 persons, 600 of the sittings being free. The front to Great Nelson-street comprises a tower, with a neat and well-proportioned spire about 120 feet high, finished with a gilt cross. In the centre of the elevation is a lofty gable, with lancet windows, and circular windows on each side, filled with the simple tracery of the period. The tower contains one staircase to the east, and another in a similar tower to the west. There are four entrance-doors, two of which, in the centre compartment, have porches. From the extraordinary pitch of the roof, and the large skylights, it has the appearance of a clerestory building. The gallery is supported by bronzed spiral pillars. The whole of the interior is in good taste and well-finished. The font is a beautiful specimen of masonry, and the pulpit and reading-desk are well-executed: the clerk

sits at one side, and not immediately in front of the pulpit. The benches or free sittings have sloping backs, footboards, hat-rails, and all the modern improvements for convenience and comfort.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The fine old property so long in the hands of the Fitzherberts of Begbrook, called the *Begbrook-hill* Estate, which was purchased by the late Thomas Robinson, esq., of the representatives of Mr. William Young, has been sold to the Duke of Marlborough. Mr. Robinson had greatly improved the property by his admirable arrangement of the homestead and farm buildings.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Feb. 5. The opening took place of a new place of public amusement at *Leamington*, called the Elliston Rooms and Theatre Royal. The Director is Mr. C. R. Elliston, and the evening's performances were Mrs. Centlivre's comedy of The Wonder, and Planché's Who's your Friend? Among the performers were the veteran Mrs. Glover, Mr. J. Wallack, and Mr. B. Webster. The following excellent prologue or opening address, written by Nicholas L. Torre, esq., was delivered by Mr. Conway:—

Friends of our Thespian art! if, banish'd long,
Ye mourn'd the Muses from the land of song,
Your favour'd land,—your consecrated earth,—
That proudly gave immortal Shakspere birth,—
And sighed, in memory of your bard divine,
To rear in Leamington some worthy shrine,—
Around you look,—the finished work explore,
Behold this edifice—and grieve no more!

Here may we meet, when listless eve comes on,
When daily toils of busy life are done,
Here may the Drama's mirth, the Concert's charm,
Unnumber'd moments of their sting disarm,
And mimic scenes and melody combined
Dispel dull care, the burden of mankind!

Oft had Thalia wept her power decay'd;
Sadly by Avon's margin green she stray'd;
Or refuge sought in Stoneleigh's classic bowers, [flowers,
Where high-born genius, culling wisdom's
Still with each sister muse delights to play,
And points with Attic wit his polish'd lay.

Raise, fair Thalia! raise thy drooping head!
Thy sway returns, the clouds that lower'd are fled:
Their charms again dramatic scenes impart,
And England's Court upholds Dramatic Art.
Yes—raise thy head!—in Windsor's regal dome,
Where queenly virtues gild the joys of home,
Thy sway returns; in fashion's mock disguise,
Whate'er new bubbles for a time may rise,
No more depress'd the Drama's cause shall wane,
But mighty Shakspere be "himself again."

Long live the Queen! may Heaven, propitious, bless
With choicest gifts our Royal Patroness!
Rise, fellow Britons! if to you be dear
Conquest abroad, and glorious freedom here,
In loyal offerings let your thanks be seen,
And shout, with heart and voice, Long live the Queen!

WILTSHIRE.

Dec. 13. The church of *Rodburn Cheney*, recently re-erected at a cost of 2,700*l.* was opened for Divine service. The living is under 100*l.* per annum, and the Rev. H. T. Streeton, the present incumbent, retains it for seven years only; yet upon the parishioners contributing 500*l.* he took the sole responsibility of the expenses upon himself. The sum of 1,000*l.* was raised by other subscriptions and a grant from the Church Building Society; and 1,200*l.* was left for Mr. Streeton to contribute. The sacred edifice is now considered one of the best village churches in the county, and contains about 600 sittings. The elevation of the tower is 70 feet, and the west window of the tower is in four compartments, beautifully moulded and glazed in stained glass, with figures of the four Evangelists. The east window of the south chapel is also in stained glass, beautifully enriched, and bearing various texts. All the seats are open, with framed backs. The front is of Painswick stone, in the early-English style, and raised upon two stone steps. The reading-desk, which is on the south side of the chancel arch, is open, panelled, and filled in with tracery. On the north side is an octagonal Painswick stone pulpit, on a moulded pedestal. The altar-table is of oak, standing upon six octagonal pillars.

YORKSHIRE.

Jan. 24. Another of those awful catastrophes, for the prevalence of which Barnsley and its neighbourhood have obtained a painful notoriety, occurred at Darley Main colliery, by which no less than 75 human beings and eight horses fell victims to an explosion of fire-damp. This colliery has been the scene of two former explosions; the first was in the early part of 1847, when six lives were lost; and in August of the same year a similar calamity resulted in the death of two colliers. Within the distance of two miles is the Oaks or Ardsley Main colliery, where, on the 5th of March, 1847, an explosion of fire-damp killed 73 persons. Darley Main colliery is the property of Messrs. Jeffcock and Jarratt, of Doncaster, and is situated about two miles to the south of Barnsley. The works are very extensive, extending in one

direction nearly a mile from the shaft, and this appears to be the "dip end," or deepest portion of the workings. The explosion is supposed to have taken place here, which is about 1,000 yards distant from the shaft, and near to what is called "a through," or "a break in the seam." A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," accompanied with a recommendation that her Majesty's Government should appoint a scientific and practical person to inspect the collieries, see that there is proper ventilation, and hear any complaints of the workmen. A subscription has been set on foot for the 31 widows and the 55 children who have been left in distress through this awfully fatal explosion. The Darley Main Company commenced the subscription with a donation of 200*l.* besides defraying all the expenses of the funerals of the 75 sufferers, Mr. J. Jeffcock, the owner of the coal field, has contributed 100*l.* The Rev. J. Andrew, the incumbent of Worsborough, received a check from the Queen Dowager for 25*l.* and one from the Archbishop of York for 20*l.* in aid of the benevolent object. There is good ground for believing that a concert will be given in Barnsley or some other town in the West Riding, at which Mademoiselle Lind will give her valuable services in aid of the fund.

WALES.

The increasing importance of the town of *Cardiff* as one of the principal outlets of the mineral wealth of the principality is becoming a subject of great interest. Owing to the individual exertion and praiseworthy foresight of that greatly lamented nobleman the late Marquess of Bute, the port is now daily rising in the estimation of the commercial world. Seven years since the number of vessels entered at the Custom House numbered between seventeen and eighteen hundred; from the 5th of January, 1847, to the same period in 1848, these numbers increased to six thousand four hundred and sixty-five! During the last year of unprecedented mercantile depression there were, from the 5th of January, 1848, to the 5th of January, 1849, entered, eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-four, shewing an increase, in one year only, of two thousand two hundred and fifty-one vessels! In addition, the new works in preparation in the vales of Aberdare and the Rhondda must of necessity find means of egress for their produce. Thus, there is very little doubt but the ports on the western side of the Bristol Channel will shortly rival the docks of Liverpool.

SCOTLAND.

There have been serious inundations in the north of Scotland, owing to the melting snows on the hills, and continued storms of wind. On the 25th Jan. the fine old bridge over the Ness, at Inverness, was swept away in the torrent of the flood. This bridge was at the foot of the romantic hill on which, according to Shakspere, Macbeth's castle stood, and spanned the swift waters of the Ness by seven well constructed arches. The flood so inundated Inverness, the inhabitants were obliged to escape from their houses in boats and such other craft as could be got at. Happily no lives were lost.

Feb. 6. The launch of the Floating Railway for ferrying the trains over the Frith of Forth took place at Messrs. R. Napier's ship-building yard, near Glasgow. The vessel was built "broadside," and not in the usual manner with her bow or stern, to the river, it being conceived that, owing to the elevation of the ground above the high-water level of the Clyde, its launch on the broadside system could be more safely and easily effected. The signal being given, the blocks were removed and the stopper ropes cut, when the vessel, 170 feet long on deck by 34 feet wide between the paddles, and 10 feet deep, strongly framed and plated to sustain the great weight of a train of loaded trucks, glided with a gently increasing velocity to the end of the ways, fell about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the river, gave two or three heavy rolls, and then drifted into the centre of the stream, and was towed to the Broomielaw, where she received her machinery. Her engine is 56-inch cylinder, and 3-feet-6-inch stroke, working each paddle. A chimney on each side allows a clear space in the centre for three trucks loaded abreast, and the captain stands above them, between the paddles, to steer either end foremost. The vessel is of iron, ribbed; the plates on the bottom being half an inch thick.

Feb. 17. During the performance at the Theatre in Dunlop Street, *Glasgow*, the sudden ignition of some gas which had escaped (though immediately extinguished) occasioned a frightful loss of life by the panic which ensued. The occupiers of the gallery rushed down stairs, and the foremost being carried off their feet, the whole staircase became completely choked up. Sixty-one were taken out dead, and four who were carried to the infirmary have since died, making in all sixty-five. They were chiefly young people of the working classes.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Sheriffs for the Year 1849.

Beds.—H. Brandreth, of Houghton Regis, esq.
Berks.—R. Gibson, of Sandhurst Lodge, esq.
Bucks.—John Kaye, of Fulmer, esq.
Camd. and Hunt.—Ebenezer Foster, of Trumpington, esq.
Cumb.—A. F. Hudleston, of Hutton John, esq.
Cheshire—T. W. Tatton, of Withenshaw, esq.
Cornwall.—Sir S. T. Spry, of Tregols, Bart.
Derbysh.—Jedediah Strutt, of Belper, esq.
Devonsh.—M. E. N. Parker, of Whiteway, esq.
Dorsetshire.—W. P. Okeden, of Turnworth, esq.
Durham.—John Eden, of Beamish Park, esq.
Essex.—Onley Savill Onley, of Stisted, esq.
Glouc.—W. P. Price, of Tibberton Court, esq.
Heref.—Wm. Barneby, of Clater, esq.
Herts.—Abel Smith, of Watton Woodhall, esq.
Kent.—W. M. Smith, of Camer, Meopham, esq
Lanc.—J. S. Entwistle, of Foxholes, esq.
Leic.—John Goodacre, of Lutterworth, esq.
Linc.—James W. Yorke, of Walmsgate, esq.
Monm.—J. A. Herbert, of Llanarth Court, esq.
Norfolk.—William Mason, of Necton, esq.
Northampt.—Henry Nevile, of Walcot, esq.
Northumb.—J. H. Hinde, of Stellinghall, esq.
Notts.—G. Harcourt Vernon, of Grove, esq.
Oxfordshire.—Samuel Weare Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Whitchurch, esq.
Rutlands.—J. T. Springthorpe, of Manton, esq.
Shropsh.—Panton Corbett, of Longnor, esq.
Somerset.—G. W. Blathwayt, of Porlock, esq.
Staff.—Charles Arkwright, of Dunstall, esq.
Southampton.—William Garnier, of Rookesbury Wickham, esq.
Suffolk.—Lord Henniker, of Thornham-Hall.
Surrey.—W. F. G. Farmer, of Nonsuch-Park, esq.
Sussex.—Richard Shuttleworth Streatfeild, of the Rocks, Uckfield, esq.
Warw.—Sir Theo. Biddulph, of Birdingbury, Bart.
Wiltshire.—R. Parry Nisbett, of Southbroome House, esq.
Worcester.—John Dent, of Walcot, esq.
Yorkshire.—O. Vernon Harcourt, of Swinton-Park, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Stephen Roose, of Tan-y-lan, esq.
Brecons.—William Pearce, of Ffrwdgrech, esq.
Carnarv.—S. O. Priestley, of Trefan, esq.
Carm.—W. R. H. Powell, of Maesgwynne, esq.
Cardigan.—Henry Hoghton, of Hafod, esq.
Denb.—T. Griffith, of Trevallyn-Hall, esq.
Flint.—P. L. Godsal, of Iscoyd-Park, esq.
Glamorgansh.—Robert Boteler, of Llandough Castle and Maesmawr, esq.
Montg.—R. Gardner, of Plas-y-Court, esq.
Merion.—R. D. Jones, of Aberllafenny, esq.
Pemb.—S. P. Allen, of Cresselly, esq.
Radnor.—E. M. Evans, of Llwynbaried, esq.

Gazette Promotions.

Jan. 13. Arthur-James Earl of Fingal, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath.

Jan. 27. Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, the Marquess of Douglass and Clydesdale to be Major Commandant.—Wm. Drury Holden, of Locko Park, co. Derby, esq. eldest son and heir of Robert Holden, late of Nuttall Temple, co. Notts, by Mary-Anne, only child and heir of Wm. Drury Lowe, of Locko Park, esq. to take the name of Lowe only, and bear the arms of Lowe, quarterly, with his own arms.

Jan. 31. Knighted, Elkanah Armitage, esq. late Mayor of Manchester.

Feb. 2. Cleland Cumberlege, esq. to be her Majesty's Consul at Tampico.—31st Foot, Major J. St. John Munro, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. G. Beare, of 1st Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Staff, Col. A. S. H. Mountain, 29th Foot, to be Adjutant-General to the Queen's Forces serving in the East Indies.—West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, Major E. A. Sanford to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Pinney, M.P. to be Major.

Feb. 9. Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. G.C.B. (now Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece), to be her M. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons; Thomas Wyse, esq. to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Greece.—George William Anderson, esq. to be Governor of Mauritius.—14th Light Dragoons, Major H. E. Doherty to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Clarke to be Major.—21st Foot, Capt. J. R. Stuart to be Major.—Royal Canadian Rifle Regt. Major R. Muter to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. F. L. M'Dougall to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. E. F. French, 74th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Feb. 13. At the Court, the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse sworn of the Privy Council.

Feb. 16. 71st Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Macdonell, K.C.B. from 79th Foot, to be Col.—79th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Hay, C.B. to be Col.—3d West India Regt., Major-Gen. W. Wood, C.B. to be Colonel.

Feb. 23. 7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Col. Charles P. Ainslie to be Lieut.-Col.—54th Foot, Major John Norman, from half-pay Unatt. to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Charles Bulkeley, 90th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Naval Promotions.

To be Commanders,—G. J. Napier and C. C. Forsyth.

Appointments,—Capt. E. A. Inglefield (acting) to Melampus.—Comm. R. B. Miller (acting) to Ringdove; A. Cumming to Rattler.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bolton.—Sir Joshua Walmsley.
Cardigan Boroughs.—Pryse Pryse, esq. *(vice* his father deceased).
Devon (South).—Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart.
Donegal.—Thomas Conolly, esq.
Hull.—M. T. Baines, esq. (re-el.)
Leominster.—Frederick Peel, esq.
Liskeard.—R. B. Crowder, esq.
Portsmouth.—Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring (re-el.)
Staffordshire (S.)—Viscount Lewisham.
Truro.—Humphry Willyams, esq.
Yorkshire (W. Riding).—Edmund Denison, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. J. Smith, to be Bishop of Hong Kong, in China.
Rev. T. F. Barker, Thornton-in-the Moors R. Cheshire.
Rev. W. H. Bond, Steventon V. Beds.
Rev. J. Bosworth, Waith V. Lincolnsh.
Rev. J. Bowness, Ainderby V. Yorkshire.
Rev. T. S. Carlyon, Glenfield R. Leic.
Rev. J. Churton, Tenbury V. Worc.
Hon. and Rev. F. N. Clements, Norton V. Durham.

Rev. H. Crawley, Stowe-nine-Churches R. N'pn.
Rev. J. F. Crouch, Pembridge R. Heref.
Rev. W. Crump, Rowley Regis V. Staff.
Rev. J. W. Downes, St. John P.C. Woolwich.
Rev. C. Dunne, Eyton P.C. Herefordsh.
Rev. C. W. Edgell, Northover V. Som.
Rev. C. C. Edridge, Enborne and Hampstead Marshall RR. Berks.
Rev. E. Edwards, Panegoes R. Montg.
Rev. C. W. Everett, Faccombe with Tangley R. Hants.
Rev. J. Fernie, Charlton R. Kent.
Rev. R. Fisher, Steeple Bumstead V. Essex.
Rev. S. Franklin, Broadway V. Worc.
Rev. F. Goddard, Alderton V. Wilts.
Rev. R. Hamilton, Kilmersden V. Som.
Rev. C. Hawley, Leybourne R. Kent.
Rev. W. Henson, Easby V. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. N. Hinxman, Durnford V. Wilts.
Rev. R. Huyshe, Cheddington V. Dorset.
Rev. C. Irving, Goudhurst V. Kent.
Rev. W. N. Jepson, St. Martin V. Lincoln.
Rev. J. Kendall, Church Hulme P.C. Sandbach, Cheshire.
Rev. R. Lawson, Great Moulton R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Lea, St. Peter's, Droitwich, V. Worc.
Rev. C. Martyn, Palgrave R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. M. Morgan, Dalton-in-Furness V. Lanc.
Rev. G. Nutt, Shaw and Whitley P.C. Meltesham, Wilts.
Rev. S. R. Piggott, Bredgar R. Kent.
Rev. C. J. Plumer, Elstree R. Herts.
Rev. G. Poole, Saltley, P.C. Worcestersh.
Rev. E. Priest, Cringleford P.C. Norwich.
Rev. J. Raven, Broughton Astley V. Leic.
Rev. C. B. Rodwell, Tollor Porcorum V. Dors.
Rev. T. Shuttleworth, Egleshayle V. Cornwall.
Rev. W. Stephens, Wednesfield V. Staffordsh.
Rev. J. Stevenson, Leighton Buzzard V. Beds.
Rev. H. J. Wilson, West Hyde P.C. Heref.

Chaplains.

Rev. T. Garnier, to the Speaker of the House of Commons.
Rev. P. C. Nicholson, to the Earl of Carlisle.

Civil Preferments.

Rev. F. Day, B.A. to be Vice-Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Huddersfield.
Rev. H. Milligan, to be Master of the Grammar School, Sutton Valence, Kent.
Rev. John G. Lonsdale, to be Secretary to the National Society.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 27. The wife of Fulwar Craven Fowle, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service. a dau.

Jan. 12. In Cumberland-st. Portman-sq. Lady Adela Ibbetson, a dau.——At Effordhouse, near Lymington, the Marchioness of Hastings. Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, wife of Capt. Yelverton, R.N. a dau.——14. At Devonshire-st. Porland-pl. the wife of Charles Manners Lushington, esq. a son.——At Lytchett-house, Dorset, the wife of H. L. S. Dillon Trenchard, esq. a son and heir.——15. At Easton Court, near Tenbury, the wife of J. Bailey, jun. esq. M.P. a son.——16. At Devonshire-ter. Mrs. Charles Dickens, a son.——At Cheshunt, the Lady Maria Brodie, wife of the Rev. W. Brodie, a son.——At Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Slade, 90th Regt. a son.——At Winslade House, Devon, the wife of John Henry Ley, jun. esq. a dau.——17. At Brighton, the wife of Henry Vincent Bayley, esq. a son.——20. The wife of William Bosworth, esq. of Charley Hall, Leics. a dau.——21. At Coston Rectory, near Melton Mowbray, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, a son.——23. At Avondale, Somerset, the wife of John Neeld, esq. M.P. a son.——24. At Culver House, Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Sub-Dean Stephens, of twins—son and dau.—25. At Ankerwycke-house, Bucks, Mrs. Harcourt, a son.——25. At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a dau.——27. At Walton, the wife of Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, Bart. a dau.——28. At her father's house, Viscount Gage, Whitehall-yard, the Hon. Mrs. Vereker, a son and heir.——In Upper Lansdowne-ter, Kensington Park, Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.—At Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. Lady Margaret Milbank, a dau.——At Vicar's Cross, the wife of George Folliott, esq. a son and heir.—31. At Botley, the wife of George Wansey, esq. Clerk of the County Court of Hampshire, a dau.

Lately. In Russell-sq. the wife of S. M. Peto, esq. M.P. a son.——At Florence, Lady Charles Beauclerk, a dau.——In Old Bond-st. the wife of Wm. B. Call, esq. a son and heir.——The Hon. Mrs. Toler, a son.

Feb. 3. At Calbourne Rectory, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. Robert Sumner, a dau.——At Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of A. R. Littledale, esq. a dau.——4. At Wells, the wife of R. C. Tudway, esq. M.P. a son.——5. At the Pulteney hotel, Albemarle-st. Lady Anne Gore Langton, a dau.——6. The wife of W. C. Morland, esq. of the Court-lodge, Lamberhurst, a son and heir.——7. At Portman-sq. the Countess of Galloway, a son.——8. In Carlton-ter. the Countess of Caledon, a son.——9. At Frittenden, Lady Harriet Moore, a son.——At Burlington House, Viscountess Enfield, a son.——12. At Wandsworth, the wife of G. D. Longstaff, esq. M.D. (late of Hull), a son.——13. At Heanton Satchville, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 5. At Wanregwan, Port Philip, George Bourchier *Wrey*, esq. only son of the late Edward Bourchier Wrey, esq. E.I. Civil Serv. to Sarah, second dau. of the late Col. Cuninghame, of Caddell and Thorntoun, Ayrshire.

Nov. 3. At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Henry *Hutton*, eldest son of the Rev. H. Hutton, Rector of Filleigh, North Devon, to Caroline, dau. of John Atherstone, esq. of Table Farm, Upper Albany.

15. At Masuliputam, Lieut. Edgar *Walker*, 47th M.N.I. son of Joshua Walker, esq. formerly M.P. for Aldborough, and brother of Mrs. Bean, of Venbridge, to Caroline-Amelia, dau. of the late William Hasted George, esq. of Halesworth, Norfolk.

21. At Chittoor, John *Speid*, esq. 34th Nat. Inf. to Frances, youngest dau. of the late George Lovell, esq. of Rookley House, Hants.

Dec. 19. At Aberdeen, Alexander Forbes *Irvine*, esq. younger, of Drum, Aberdeenshire, to Anna-Margaretta, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Forbes, late of 78th Regt.——At Widcombe, near Bath, John Robert *Brown*, esq. of Jamaica, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Holder, esq. of Cubberly House, Heref.

20. At Colyton, John *White*, esq. of Yardbury House, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Mrs. Wood, of Ridgway Cottage, Colyton.

21. At Christ Church, the Rev. Edward *West*, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Emma, second dau. of the late Thomas B. Burbidge, esq. of the Grove, Epsom, and of Southwark.——At All Souls', Marylebone, Unwin *Heathcote*, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister-at-Law, only son of S. H. U. Heathcote, esq. of Shephalbury, Herts, to Frances-Maria, third dau. of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram,

Vice Chancellor.——At Cranbrook, Kent, the Rev. C. T. *Davies*, son of the Rev. Charles Davies, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Liverpool, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late George Rees Williams, of Tilbury, Essex, esq. and ward of John Jobson, M.D. of Cranbrook, Kent.——At Fulham, William-Henry, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, eldest son of William *Tarte*, esq. of Streatham Park, Surrey, to Augusta, only dau. of J. C. Burckhardt, esq. of Ladbrooke Place, Notting Hill.——At Camberwell, Alexander *M'Andrew*, esq. of New York, to Catherine, second dau. of Wm. P. M'Andrew, esq. of Dulwich.—At Ordsall, James *Deason*, esq. of Keppel-st. Russell-sq. to Betsy-Nelson, eldest dau. of John Hornby, esq. of Ordsall, Notts.

22. At St. Dunstan's in the East, Charles James *Langtry*, esq. of Brighton, to Frances-Louisa, relict of Captain Harry Evans, of Brighton.

23. At Broxbourne, William M. *Lupton*, esq. of Hoddesdon, to Lucy, youngest dau. of William Haselwood, esq. of Burford's Hoddesdon, Herts.——At Dublin, John Davy *Brett*, esq. Capt. 17th Lancers, eldest son of the late Rev. John Brett, of Dersingham, Norfolk, to Georgiana, younger dau. of Col. R. C. Mansel, Deputy Quartermaster Gen. Dublin, and granddau. of the late Sir William Mansel, Bart.——At St. George's Hanover-sq. Henry *Curll*, esq. of Barbados, Deputy Assistant Commissary Gen. to Marianne-Ellen, second dau. of John Edward Tillett, esq. late of Liverpool.

27. At St. Mary's Bryanston-sq. the Duke *de Guiche*, to Emma, only dau. of W. A. Mackinnon, esq. M.P. for Lymington, the ceremony having previously been performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church at the chapel of the Spanish Embassy.——At Middlewich, William Wood *Blake*, esq. of Winnington-bank, Northwich, to Margaret-Alsager, younger dau. of Lieut.-Col. Pollock, half-pay unattached, and great grand-dau. of the late Roger Wilbraham, esq. of Dorfold, Cheshire.——At Brighton, the Rev. Samuel Joseph *Smith*, B.A. of Enfield, Middlesex, to Mary-Croucher, eldest dau. of William Penfold, esq. of Brighton.—At Cheltenham, George *Sutherland*, esq. of Forse, Caithness, N.B. to Mary-Elizabeth, only child of W. G. Sheppard, esq. of Cheltenham, and of Kiltrassy, Kilkenny, Ireland.——At Plymouth, Lieut. Thos. Parker *Wright*, of H.M. 83rd Regt. eldest son of Major Thomas Wright, of Wyndham Place, to Mary-Macaulay, eldest dau. of Dr. Hamilton, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Dr. William Hamilton, one of the founders of the Royal Irish Academy.

28. At Belfast, Edward *Higgin*, esq. of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Hind, esq. of the Lodge, near that town.——James Charles *Dale*, esq. M.A., F.L.S. &c. of Glanville Wootton, Dorsetshire, to Marianne-Lucy, eldest dau. of Henry Wylde, esq. of Eltham, Kent.——At Brighton, Robt. Edward, eldest son of Robert *Marlin*, esq. of Holbrook, Suffolk, to Cecilia-Georgiana, second dau. of the late D. A. B. Haynes, esq. of Copford Place, Essex.——At Douglas, Isle of Man, Major Robert Shafto *Vicars*, late 36th Regt. to Frances, second dau. of the late Robert Bigg, esq. of Bristol.——At Clapham, Edwin *Morton*, esq. 9th Foot, to Harriet, widow of Charles Lewis Spitta, esq. Bengal Eng.——The Rev. William *Hutchinson*, curate of Howden, to Caroline, fourth dau. to Mr. W. Dixon, of Horncastle.——At Clonmel, George *Whitehead*, esq. of Babbicombe, to Mary-Amelia-Villiers, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Morton, of Little Island.

29. At Lewisham, Robert *Main*, esq. of the Hermitage, near Epsom, late of the 58th Regt. only son of Robert Main, esq. Ravensbourne Park, to Margaret-Amelia, dau. of Browne Roberts, esq.

30. At St. Margaret's Westminster, George *Gee*, esq. of Knightsbridge, solicitor, to Margaret-Cecilia, daughter of the late Col. Lionel Hook, 16th Foot.——At Paddington, Henry Charles *Eliott*, esq. of Ripley, Derb. to Isabella, fifth dau. of William Cook, esq. of Gloucester-road.——At Dalston, J. W. *Robinson*, esq. of Symond's-inn, to Augusta, third dau. of Philip Flood Page, esq. of Hans-pl. Sloane-st.

Lately. At Mellifont, co. Louth, Edward William *Jeffreys*, esq. to Letitia-Dorothea, dau. of the late Rev. James M'Creight, Rector of Ready, co. Armagh.

Jan. 1. At Paddington, John-Francis, only son of Captain *Hyde*, of Hyde-end House, Berks, to Eliza, relict of J. W. Gudge, esq. Barrister, and only niece of the late Major Collins, Assistant Adj.-General of the Royal Marines.

2. At Jersey, Major John *Singleton*, 11th Foot, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Richard Young Vance, esq.——At Bathwick, the Rev. Edward *Whitehead*, Curate of the Abbey church, Bath, to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Rev. Edward Willes, Rector of West Camel.——At Ramsgate, the Rev. Thomas Clark *Whitehead*, Incumbent of Trinity church, St. Lawrence, to Susan, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. Egypt-house, Isle of Wight.——At Canterbury, Edward Toke *Scudamore*, esq. late of 29th Foot, to Harriet, third dau. of Dr. Edward Scudamore, of Canterbury.—At Eling, Hants, William, son of Gastrill *Wilkins*, esq. of Cosham, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Christopher Weatherly, esq.——At Minster, Isle of Sheppy, Joshua *Hudson*, esq. of London, C.E. to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Geo. Blaxland, of the Dockyard, Sheerness.——At Sefton, Lanc. James *Thompson*, esq. of Liverpool, to Eliza Corbett, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Turnbull, of Holloway, London.——At Hendon, Middlesex, Colin *Robertson*, esq. banker, Plymouth, to Harriette, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Grier, of Walpole, Suffolk.——At Edinburgh, Frederic John *Goldsmid*, esq. 37th Madras Grenadiers, to Mary, dau. of Major Gen. George Mackenzie Steuart, Madras army.

3. At Birmingham, the Rev. Francis *Morse*, M.A. Curate of Tamworth, second son of Thomas Morse, esq. of Flixton, Suffolk, to Clarissa-Catharine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Sydney Gedge, M.A. Second Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham.——David *De Pass*, second son of Daniel De Pass, esq. Devonshire House, Hornsey-road, to Alice, youngest dau. of H. Hyam, esq. Upper Gower-st.

4. At Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, James D. *Hulton*, esq. of Roodlands, Keswick, to Jane, relict of Edward Bagge, esq. of Islington Hall, Norfolk, and dau. of the late Rev. Edward Hulton, LL.D. Rector of Gaywood, Norfolk.——At Rackheath, Captain J. H. *Smyth*, of the Bengal Art. to Emma, only dau. of the late Charles Struth, esq. and niece of Sir Edward Stracey, Bart.——At Chiswick, the Rev. Charles *Thorp*, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Chaplain to the House of Correction, Northleach, to Jane Ellerton, dau. of the late Thomas Hubbok, esq. of Wellclose-sq.——At West Drayton, the Rev. Henry Francis *Mallet*, eldest son of J. L. Mallet, esq. to Lucy-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Henry Singleton, esq.——At Greenwich, J. Johnston *Paul*, esq. Surgeon R.N. to Agnes-Catherine, fifth dau. of the late Capt. Hugh Pearson, R.N. of Myrecairnie, N.B.——At Paddington, William Hindley *Crichton*, Lieut. 38th M.N.I. to Emily-Mary Saxton, sister to the Rev. C. Waring Saxton, D.D.——At Laneast, near Launceston, J. Stewart *Lamb*, M.D. Maida Hill, Middlesex,

to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Asher Alexander, esq. of Exeter.

8. Charles W. *Adair*, Lieut. and Adj. Royal Marines, son of Major-Gen. Adair, C.B. to Isabella, third dau. of Col. Aslett, R.M.

9. At Edgbaston, the Rev. Reginald John *Mapleton*, second son of the Rev. J. H. Mapleton, Rector of Christchurch, Surrey, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late George Edward Male, esq. M.D. of Birmingham.——At Spelsbury, John Flower *Jackson*, esq. of Clapham-park, Surrey, eldest son of the late John Jackson, esq. East Dulwich, Surrey, to Annie, youngest dau. of Henry Hayward, esq. Dytchley Park, Oxfordshire.——At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Charles Aug. *Hatson*, M.A. Pemb. coll. Camb. to Olympia-Maria, second dau. of P. C. Cazalet, esq. of Kemp Town, Brighton. ——At Bath, Capt. *Talbot*, R.A. eldest son of the late Capt. Lynch Talbot, R.A. and grandson of the late R. Talbot, of Stone-castle, Kent, esq. to Anna-Sophia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Ottey, E.I.C.S. and granddau. of the late Col. James Berkeley, R.M. —— At Pear-tree-green, near Southampton, Captain James Gilbert *Johnston*, Madras Eng. to Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Sir W. H. Richardson, of Chessel House, Hants.——At St. Andrew's, Holborn, William Pitt *Draffen*, esq. Lieut. R. Marine Art. son of Frederic Draffen, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Elizabeth, only dau. of James Cockle, esq. surgeon.——At St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, John Haigh *Scott*, esq. of Wadham coll. Oxf. to Anna-Jane-Holford, only dau. of the late W. Holford Watts, esq. 2d W. Ind. Regt.——At Brighton, Edward, son of Samuel *Sharwood*, esq. of Ramsgate, to Ann, dau. of Robert Ward, esq. of Brighton. ——At St. Minver, Edward *Stephens*, esq. of Treewoonan, Cornwall, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Sandys, esq. of St. Minver House. —— At Rodborough, Glouc. the Rev. C. H. *Davis*, M.A. Curate of Chavenage, to Rosa-Sophia-Jones, only dau. of the late P. Castell, esq. of the E.I.Co's. service.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Robert Boyce *Hay*, esq. late of 93d Highlanders, eldest son of the late Col. P. M. Hay, of the Bengal Army, to Eliza, third dau. of the late Henry Taylor, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.——At Holton St. Mary, Suffolk, the Rev. G. W. *Taylor*, Rector of Clopton, to Emily-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. G. Dobree, Rector of Newbourne, Suff. ——At Cheltenham, the Rev. Cutfield *Wardroper*, M.A. Incumbent of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Green, of North Grimstone.——At Shefton, Lanc. James, son of the Rev. Jas. *Paley*, Vicar of Lacock, Wilts, to Jane, only dau. of the late Robert Wilson, esq. of Edge Hill, near Liverpool.——At Kevelaw, Ayrsh. Francis-Edward *James*, esq. second son of Sir J. K. James, of Dublin, Bart. to Helen-Donald, dau. of the late John Fullarton, esq. and niece of Gavin Fullarton, of Kevelaw, esq.

10. At Sampford Peverel, Devon, the Rev. Charles St. Barbe *Sydenham*, to Emily, dau. of the late Major Henry Bowyer Lane, Royal Artillery.——At Marylebone, the Rev. James Stuart *Vaughan*, eldest son of Philip Vaughan, esq. Bristol, to Louisa-Marianne, only dau. of Col. White, Bombay Art.——At Gillingham, Kent, the Rev. J. Heathcote *Brooks*, Rector of Great Rollright and Fellow of Brasenose college, Oxford, to Mary-Jane, dau. of the Rev. J. Page, D.D. Vicar of Gillingham.——At Putney, the Rev. John *Scotland*, B.A. St. John's college, Oxford, second son of John Scotland, esq. C.B. Chief Judge of Trinidad, to Elizabeth-Snow, second dau. of Thos. Heath, esq. of Putney.——At Scawby, Lincolnsh. Edwin *Ley*, esq. of Bosahan, Cornwall, to Cecilia, only dau. of Henry Grantham, esq. —— At Paris, Baron K. P. *Bonde*, to Florence, dau. of the late Sir Richard Robinson, Bart.

11. George *Pycroft*, esq. Kenton, to Ellen, eldest dau. of Capt. Scott, R.N. Cheltenham. ——At Cheltenham, David Fitzgerald *Longworth*, esq. brevet-Major 31st Regt. to Isabella-Sophia, second dau. of Wm. Rathborne, esq. J.P., of Scrippiesdown House, co. Dublin.—— At Belfast, Henry *Dawson*, esq. of the Carabineers, eldest son of the Rev. H. Dawson, of Hoptown, Suffolk, to Harriet-Emma, second dau. of Major-Gen. Bainbridge, C.B.——At St. Marylebone, Augustus P. *Oldershaw*, of Doctors' Commons, eldest son of Robert Oldershaw, esq. of Islington, to Annie, only dau. of J. G. Elgood, esq. Wimpole-st.

13. At Florence, Joseph Francis *Stirling*, Comm. R.N. son of the late Adm. Charles Stirling, to Mary-Dormer, second dau. of Peter Francis Luard, esq. M.D.

16. At Tonbridge Wells, the Rev. Thomas *Baker*, M.A. son of William Baker, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's Park, to Eliza-Ann, dau. of the late John Gibson, esq. of Stratford, Essex.——At Cheltenham, the Rev. Charles Gore *Gambier*, Vicar of Coln St. Aldwyn's, Glouc. only son of Capt. R. Gambier, R.N. to Elizabeth-Oakeley, fourth dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Reid, R. Eng. C.B. and F.R.S.

17. At St. George's Hanover-sq. D. *Perkins*, esq. of Southwark, to Laura-Anna, eldest dau. of R. P. Charleton, esq. of Brixton, and granddau. of the late Rev. Dr. Charleton, of Olveston, Glouc.——At St. James's, Windham *Hornby*, esq. Capt. R.N. to Augusta, youngest dau. of Sir William Call, Bart. and widow of the late Davies Paterson, esq.——At Bristol, George Sydney *Davies*, esq. of Wimborne Minster, to Sarah-Anne, only dau. of Henry Corke, esq. of Stanley Hall, Glouc.——Lionel, eldest son of Benjamin *Cohen*, esq. of Osgill-house, Richmond, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late Joseph Salomons, esq.——At Norbury, Alfred *Dudley*, esq. of Liverpool, youngest son of Robert Dudley, esq. Kingswinford, Staffordshire, to Eliza, second surviving dau. of Thomas Higgins Burne, esq. of Loynton Hall.——At St. Philip's Clerkenwell, John Dean *Paul*, esq. of the Strand, Banker, eldest son of Sir John Dean Paul, bart. of the Hill House, Rodborough, to Susan, only surviving dau. of the late John Ewens, esq.

18. At Send, F. W. *Newton*, esq. of Barton Grange, Somerset, to Catharine-Bayley, only dau. of William Ainslie, esq. of Woodhill, near Ripley, Surrey.——At Tottenham, the Rev. Thomas *Bayley*, curate of Norwood, to Helen-Wood, dau. of the late Thomas Baird, of Colchester.——At Market Harborough, the Rev. Fred. *Roberts*, of Mottisford, Hants, to Joanna, youngest dau. of the late Lewis Saunt, esq. of Market Harborough.——At Lewisham, Capt. Lynedoch Gardiner, Royal Horse Art. son of Major-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, K.C.B. and K.C.H. to Frances-Barbara, dau. of Francis Newdigate, esq. —— At Paddington, George *Sandars*, esq. of Alverthorpe Hall, Yorkshire, M.P. to Arabella, eldest dau. of John Walker, esq. of Cambridge-sq. Hyde Park.——At Irthlingborough, John, eldest son of John *Holbrook*, esq. of Penley, co. of Flint, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of William Wright, esq. of Irthlingborough.——At Exeter, John *Woolley*, esq. Manager of the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Launceston, to Mary, widow of Dan. Sparshott, esq. of Walmer, and dau. of the Rev. T. C. L. Young, Rector of Dodbrook, Devon.——At Stonehouse, Devon, the Rev. Charles *Torkington*, youngest son of the late James Torkington, esq. of Stukeley Hall, Hunts. to Ellen-Eliza, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Cookson.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Florance *Fox*, son of W. J. Fox, M.P. to Caroline Phœbe Caulfield, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Caulfield, esq.

OBITUARY.

Earl Talbot, K.G.

Jan. 10. At Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire, in his 72nd year, the Right Hon. Charles Chetwynd Talbot, second Earl Talbot, of Hensol, co. Glamorgan, and Viscount Ingestre, co. Stafford (1784), fourth Baron Talbot of Hensol (1733), K.G., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Earl Talbot was born on the 25th April, 1777, the elder son of John-Chetwynd the first Earl, by Lady Charlotte, daughter of Wills first Marquess of Downshire.

He succeeded to the peerage when only sixteen years of age, by the death of his father, on the 19th May, 1793. Having received his education from private tutors, and completed it at Christ Church, Oxford, he became a voluntary attaché to the embassy at St. Petersburgh, then occupied by Lord Whitworth, with whom he formed a friendship which lasted during life. After returning to England, in 1800 he married Miss Lambart, a niece of Mr. Coke of Holkham, a connection which led him to direct his attention to the science of agriculture. From that time he devoted himself to the improvement of his own estates, and to the encouragement and developement of the agricultural resources of the country at large. His spirit and enterprise exercised a considerable influence in effecting various beneficial changes in the cultivation of the soil, of which the present generation are reaping the advantage, and which fully entitle him to be considered, according to his characteristic and innocent boast, as the enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Coke.

His Lordship, throughout life, took an active part in the public business of the county of Stafford: and particularly in 1803 and 4, during the excitement prevailing from the threatened invasion, he zealously promoted the local efforts made for the defence of the kingdom. On the 1st Aug. 1803 he presided at a general meeting of the Lieutenancy of the county, at which steps were taken to organise volunteer corps in every district of Staffordshire, and on the 7th June, 1804, his Lordship, on behalf of Lady Talbot, presented colours to the Stafford battalion of volunteers.

On the death of the Earl of Uxbridge in 1810, Earl Talbot was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford, the duties of which office he continued to execute until his death, with the highest honour and general satisfaction.

In May, 1817, he accepted the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but he did not actually assume the government until the following October. Previously to his departure from Staffordshire, he was entertained by the officers of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, who gave a sumptuous farewell dinner, in his honour, at the Shire Hall in Stafford, Colonel Monckton presiding, supported by Earl Gower (the present Duke of Sutherland), Lord Bradford, the late Lord Wrottesley, Mr. Littleton (now Lord Hatherton), Sir John Boughey, &c. Mr. Peel (now Sir Robert), who had been Secretary for Ireland during the preceding viceroyalty of Lord Whitworth, retained that office also under Earl Talbot.

In Ireland the Earl continued his patronage of agriculture; and at a dinner of the Farming Society, held at Dublin at the close of Feb. 1818, we find his health given as "the patron of the Society, and of the best interests of Ireland." The freedom of Drogheda was presented to him in a gold box: and during the same year Mr. Blount, the President of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, waited upon him in Ireland, for the purpose of presenting him with a magnificent gold cup, from the members of that society, "as a sincere testimony of the regard they cherished for his Excellency, and of the sense they entertained of the benefits which agriculture had derived from his example and support."

It was during his viceroyalty in 1821, that King George IV. paid his memorable visit to the Sister Kingdom. Lord Talbot retained his exalted office until Dec. 1822, and, leaving Dublin on the last day of the year, was succeeded by the Marquess Wellesley.

In 1839 a subscription, which amounted to 1400*l.* was raised in Staffordshire, "as a tribute from the county at large in testimony of the impartiality, integrity, and high honour with which his Lordship had occupied for so many years the distinguished station of the head of the magistracy of the county, in his office as Lord Lieutenant." That amount, at his Lordship's special request, was appropriated to the endowment of the new church at Salt, instead of being spent in the purchase of any more personal present. His Lordship was the builder of two new churches, —that at Salt and another at Hixon.

In 1845, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, Earl Talbot was elected a Knight of the Garter.

Another circumstance in his history, not so generally known, is that on occasion of the last vacancy of the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, a numerous party were anxious for his appointment, but his Lordship waived his claim in favour of the Duke of Wellington.

The late Earl Talbot was, in politics, a Conservative; but both in his administrations in Ireland and in his office of Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, he rose above mere party and political considerations. His moderate views offended extreme partisans in Ireland, whilst they elicited the approbation of the sensible and judicious of all parties. Though endowed with manly sense, and possessed of an extensive knowledge of men and things, he never made any pretensions to the gift of oratory, and therefore his voice was seldom heard in the House of Peers. On public occasions, in his own county, his sentiments were always listened to with pleasure, on account of the heartiness with which they were expressed, and the instruction which they generally conveyed. He was never frivolous nor unmeaning. On the occasion of Sir Robert Peel developing his plan for the gradual extinction of the duty on foreign corn, Earl Talbot was one of the first peers who overcame his scruples, and, though largely interested in agriculture, promised his support to the measure.

His appointments to the magistracy were made with discrimination and impartiality; his arrangements for the preservation of the peace of the county were always prompt and judicious; and his solicitude for the welfare of its public institutions was manifested by a zealous attention to their oversight, as indicated by his constant presence at the meetings of their managers.

As a landlord, his conduct was marked by liberality and kind consideration; and hence it was not unusual for his health to be drunk on public occasions as "the farmer's friend." When his Lordship presided at the annual dinner of the Lichfield Agricultural Society in 1840, he stated, in his own frank and emphatic style, "that the first duty of a landlord was the care of his tenants:" a truly noble and generous sentiment, which was received with such a burst of applause as has been rarely heard. His opinion was in accordance with his uniform principles and practice. His large and frequent benefactions will long preserve the remembrance of his uniform kindness to the poor.

Earl Talbot married, Aug. 28, 1800, Frances-Thomasine, eldest daughter of Charles Lambart, esq. of Beau Park, co. Meath, by Frances, sister of James first Lord Sherborne; and by that lady, who died on the 30th Dec. 1819, he had issue ten sons and two daughters, most of whom survive him. Their names are as follow: 1. the Right Hon. Frances-Charlotte Countess of Dartmouth, first wife of the present Earl of Dartmouth, and mother of Lord Viscount Lewisham; she died in 1843; 2. Charles-Thomas Viscount Ingestre, who died unmarried in 1826, in his 24th year, in consequence of being thrown from his horse at Vienna; 3. the Right Hon. Henry-John-Chetwynd, now Earl Talbot; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, Rector of Ingestre and Church Eaton, Staffordshire, who married, in 1832, Harriet, only daughter of the late Henry Charles Hervey-Aston, esq. of Aston hall, and cousin to the Marquess of Bristol; she died in 1845, leaving issue two sons and two daughters; 5. the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, a Queen's Counsel, Attorney-general to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Recorder of Windsor; he married in 1830 the Hon. Caroline Jane Stuart-Wortley, only surviving daughter of the late Lord Wharncliffe, and has issue two sons; 6. the Most Hon. Cecil-Chetwynd, dowager Marchioness of Lothian, married in 1831 to John-William-Robert 7th and late Marquess of Lothian, and left a widow in 1841, having had issue the present Marquess, four other sons, and two daughters; 7. the Hon. and Rev. George Gustavus Chetwynd Talbot, M.A. Rector of Withington, Gloucestershire; he married, in 1842, Emily-Sarah, second daughter of Henry Elwes, of Colesbourne House, Glouc. esq. and has issue; 8. the Hon. Walter-Chetwynd, who died in 1818, in his 6th year; 9. the Hon. and Rev. William Whitworth Chetwynd Talbot, M.A. Vicar of Ombersley, Worcestershire; who married, in 1843, Eleanora-Julia, eldest daughter of the Hon. William James Coventry, and cousin to the Earl of Coventry, and has issue two sons; 10. the Hon. Gilbert-Chetwynd, unmarried; 11. the Hon. Wellington-Patrick-Manvers-Chetwynd, Captain in the army, also unmarried; and 12. the Hon. Gerald Chetwynd Talbot, in the civil service at Ceylon, who married, in 1840, Margaret, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Mackay, of the Ceylon Rifle regiment, and has issue.

The present Earl was born in 1803; he is a Post Captain R.N. and a Companion of the Bath, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Staffordshire militia; and has sat in the

present Parliament for the Southern Division of Staffordshire. He married, in 1828, Lady Sarah Elizabeth Beresford, only sister of the present Marquess of Waterford, by whom he has a numerous family.

The funeral of the late Earl took place at Ingestre church, on the 20th Jan. It was attended by all his eight sons; by his daughter the Marchioness of Lothian; by his daughters in law, the present Countess, the Hon. Mrs. John Talbot, and the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Talbot; by his grandsons, Viscount Ingestre, Viscount Lewisham, the Marquess of Lothian, and Mr. John Gilbert Talbot; by his grand-daughter the Hon. Susan Talbot; by his (maternal) cousins Lord Sandys and the Marquess of Salisbury; by Viscount Anson, Colonel Anson, R. Wood, esq. Dr. Knight, E. D. Moore, esq. T. Hartshorne, esq. and James Wilkes, esq.

LORD DUNSANY.

Dec. 11. At Clevedon, Somersetshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. Edward Wadding Plunkett, 14th Lord Dunsany, of Dunsany castle, co. Meath, one of the representative Peers of Ireland, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Meath.

Lord Dunsany was born on the 5th April, 1773, the elder son of Randal the 13th Lord, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Edward Archdekin, esq. and widow of Edward Mandeville, esq. of Ballydean, co. Tipperary.

He was formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, with which he served in Holland and Egypt, and was severely wounded at the landing in the latter country March 8, 1801.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, April 4, 1821; and was elected one of the Representative Peers of Ireland in 1836. He was a constant resident on his property in the county of Meath, where he gave much employment to the poor.

His Lordship was twice married, first on the 20th June, 1803, to the Hon. Charlotte Louisa Lawless, third daughter of Nicholas first Lord Cloncurry; and by that lady he had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Randal now Lord Dunsany; 2. Valentine, who died in 1808, aged two years; 3. Lolotte-Mary, who died in 1816, in her 10th year; 4. the Hon. Edward Plunkett, Capt. R.N., who married, in 1846, the Hon. Anne Constance Dutton, third daughter of Lord Sherbourne, and has issue a son, born in November last; 5. the Hon. Emily-Valentina, married in 1839 to George Price, esq. eldest son of Sir Rose Price, Bart.

The late Lord Dunsany, having lost his first wife on the 10th June, 1818, married secondly, March 26, 1823, the Hon. Eliza Kinnaird, eldest daughter of George 7th Lord Kinnaird, but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

The present Lord Dunsany married, in 1838, Elizabeth only daughter and heir of the late Lyndon Evelyn, esq. of Keynsham Court, co. Hereford, but has no issue.

REV. SIR CECIL BISSHOPP, BART.

Jan. 18. At Malta, aged 27, the Rev. Sir Cecil Augustus Bisshopp, M.A. the 9th Bart. of Parham, Sussex (1620), Archdeacon of Malta, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Gibraltar.

He was born in 1821, the eldest son of the Very Rev. Sir George Bisshopp the 8th Baronet, Dean of Lismore and Archdeacon of Aghadoe, by Catharine-Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Andrew Sproule, R.N.

He was a member of Merton college, Oxford; and was formerly Vicar of Charles church, Plymouth; which he resigned to the Rev. H. A. Graves, of St. George's, Stonehouse, on leaving England for Malta, in Jan. 1847. He had, during his residence in Plymouth, endeared himself to all who were benefited by his ministry, or engaged with him in public business.

This amiable and distinguished young man may be truly said to have devoted all the energies of his mind and body to the service of his Saviour and his God. Had his days been prolonged, he would, under the divine blessing, have proved "a burning and a shining light." As it was, his life, though short, was an eminently useful one. He was an instrument in the hands of God for "turning many unto righteousness" and winning souls to Christ. His success corresponded with his exertions. But after all, though his untiring zeal, extraordinary talent, and almost unrivalled eloquence created interest, it was the thorough conviction of his sincerity which secured for one so young the almost marvellous influence he possessed over the hearts and minds of his hearers; an influence, equally great, whether he was addressing the most enlightened congregation, or preaching to the sailors and fishermen of Devonport. He entered the vineyard of the Lord in the morning of life, and worked without ceasing until the night of death overtook him. He now "rests from his labours, and his works will follow him."—On the Sunday after his decease, a beautiful and affecting sermon was preached by his

attached friend, the Bishop of Gibraltar; and on the 22nd Jan. his mortal remains were deposited in the church of St. Paul, at Valetta, amid the tears and lamentations of hundreds, The Governor, with his staff and most of the public functionaries, attended the funeral, and a deep sense appeared to pervade all classes of the loss which the Church of Christ had sustained.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father March 22, 1834; and married in January, 1843, Mary-Bickerton eldest daughter of Rear-Adm. Sir James Hillyar, K.C.B., of Tor House, Devonshire, by whom he has left issue a son and heir.

Sir J. B. Stonhouse, Bart.

Dec. 9. At York crescent, Sir John Brooke Stonhouse, the 12th Bart. of Radley, Berkshire (1628.)

He was the eldest son of John Stonhouse, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's civil service in Bengal, (younger son of the Rev. Sir James the tenth baronet,) by the daughter of Richard Stephens, esq.

Sir John was also formerly a civil servant of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment, and was some time registrar of the Zilla court at Ghazeepore. He succeeded his uncle as Baronet in the year 1810.

Having died unmarried he is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Timothy Vansittart Stonhouse, who is also in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, on the Madras establishment; he married Mary-Diana eldest daughter of the Rev. George William Sturt, Rector of Long Critchill, Dorsetshire, and has issue.

Sir James Carnegie, Bart.

Jan. 30. At Kinnaird Castle, co. Forfar, aged 50, Sir James Carnegie, the sixth Bart. (1663), a deputy lieutenant of Forfarshire.

He was the son and heir of Sir David the 5th Baronet, M.P. for the shire of Angus, by Miss Elliot. He succeeded his father in the title, May 25, 1805.

He married in 1825 Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Lysons, of Hempstead Court, Gloucestershire, by whom he has left issue his son and heir, now Sir James Carnegie, born in 1827; and another son, John, born in 1829.

Sir James Stuart, Bart.

Jan. 29. At his house in Edinburgh, Sir James Stuart, the 5th Bart. (1687) late of Allan Bank, Berwickshire.

He was the son and heir of Sir John the 4th Baronet by Frances, daughter of James Coutts, esq. banker, of London; and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father.

He married, first, Elizabeth-Catharine, only surviving daughter of Elborough Woodcock, esq. who died in 1828: secondly, in 1835, the second daughter of Alexander Monro, esq. M.D. of Craiglockhart.

Having no children, he is succeeded by his uncle, now Sir Hugh Stuart.

Sir Edward J. Walsh, Bart.

Dec. 6. At Ballykileaven, Queen's county, after a long and painful illness, Sir Edward Johnson Walsh, the second Bart. (1777), a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

He was the son and heir of John Allen Johnson, esq. who assumed the name of Walsh on the death of his maternal uncle, the Very Rev. Ralph Walsh, Dean of Dromore, and was created a Baronet in 1777. His mother was the daughter and coheir of Edward Brereton, of Spring Mount, esq.

He succeeded his father in the title in Dec. 1831.

Having died unmarried, the dignity devolves on his nephew, Sir Henry Allen Johnson, son of the late Sir Henry Allen Johnson, who was aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange in the Peninsula, was consequently made a Knight of Wilhelm by the King of the Netherlands, and was created a Baronet in 1818. The present Baronet succeeded his father in 1835; and, having married in 1818 a daughter of Frederick Philipse, esq. of Philipseburgh, New York, has issue a son and heir, now Captain in the 5th Fusiliers.

Rev. Sir A. B. Henniker, Bart.

Jan. 28. At Hawley, Suffolk, (suddenly, of disease of the heart,) aged 54, the Rev. Sir Augustus Brydges Henniker, the 3d Bart. of Newton Hall, Essex (1813), Rector of Great Thornham, Suffolk.

He was born Jan. 24, 1795, the second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Brydges Trecothick Henniker, Bart. (third son of the first Lord Henniker,) by Mary, eldest daughter of William Pressy, esq.

He was a member of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 18 , M.A. 18 . He was presented to the rectory of Thornham Magna in 1820 by Lord Henniker.

He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother Sir Frederick Henniker, on the 6th Aug. 1825. He was a very active and intelligent magistrate, and chairman of the county sessions, and

in the latter capacity was always esteemed a just and merciful judge.

Sir Augustus was twice married; first to Frances-Amelia, daughter of J. Henry Stewart, esq. She died Jan. 17, 1823. Secondly, Feb. 14, 1826, to his cousin the Hon. Elizabeth Henniker, fourth sister of the present Lord Henniker, who is his widow. By the former marriage he had issue an only daughter, Frances-Elizabeth, married in 1845 to Charles Robert Bree, esq. By the second marriage he had further issue three sons and six daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Brydges Powell Henniker, was born in 1835.

SIR SAMUEL CROMPTON, BART.

Dec. 27. At his seat, Wood-End, near Thirsk, co. York, aged 63, Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart. a deputy lieutenant of the North Riding, formerly M.P. for Derby.

He was descended from the Rev. John Crompton, who settled in Derbyshire in the reign of Charles I.; and was the son of Samuel Crompton, esq. Mayor of Derby in 1782 and 1788, by Sarah, daughter of Samuel Fox, esq. of the same town.

He represented East Retford in the House of Commons from 1818 till 1826, the year before that borough was disfranchised, and then was elected member for Derby, for which he sat until 1830. In 1834 he was elected without a contest for Thirsk, which he continued to represent to 1841, when he retired from parliament. In politics he was a moderate Reformer: having voted for the original motion for reform of parliament, and afterwards supporting Lord Melbourne's ministry; but he was opposed to the introduction of voting by ballot, the shortening of parliaments, and other extreme liberal measures.

In 1838 he was advanced to a baronetcy; which, on his dying without male issue, has now become extinct.

Sir Samuel Crompton was a warm patron of agriculture, and had expended large sums in the improvement of his estates and tenantry.

He married, Nov. 3, 1829, Isabella-Sophia, sixth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, fourth son of Charles ninth Lord Cathcart; and niece to the first Earl Cathcart; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue four daughters.

VICE-ADMIRAL MALING.

Jan. 22. At his residence, the Elms, near Worcester, in his 72d year, Thomas James Maling, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

He was the eldest son and heir of Christopher Thomas Maling, esq. of West Herrington and Hendon Lodge, both near Sunderland. He entered the Royal Navy in 1791, and was in active and continued service for upwards of thirty-six years. He served as midshipman on board Adm. Sir John Jervis's ship at the battle of Cape St. Vincent; was made Lieutenant in 1797 and appointed to the Minerva, and sent in pursuit of the French national fourteen-gun brig Mutine, known to contain important dispatches. After chasing her for some time, the enemy ran into Vera Cruz under protection of the batteries, when, after waiting for several weeks and finding her not disposed to move, Lieut. Maling, with the first Lieutenant, volunteered to go and cut her out. Two boats were manned, of which he commanded one, and at midnight without noise they rowed into the port and were close alongside the Mutine. Before they were detected, the first Lieutenant boarded on her bows and Maling on her quarter; a severe struggle ensued, in which the senior Lieutenant was killed, with several men. The enemy, finding themselves between two fires, attempted to throw the dispatches overboard, which were barely rescued by Maling, at considerable personal risk. After a desperate but short encounter, the French retreated below, where they were secured, the cable cut, and the prize bravely towed out under the batteries, and from the darkness of the night got clear off to sea without a shot being fired at them. For this gallant deed he was made Master and Commander, and appointed to the Bonne Citoyenne, Dec. 1798, and Post Captain to the Alkmaar, seventy-four guns, in 1800. He subsequently commanded the Diana frigate, the Undaunted, the Mulgrave, seventy-four guns, the Northumberland, and, finally, the Cambridge, eighty guns, on the South American Pacific station, 1813. He was made Rear-Admiral in 1830, and Vice-Admiral of the Red in 1841.

He had been twice married, namely, first, in 1809, to Harriet second daughter of the celebrated Dr. Davison, of the Priory, near Derby, who died at Valparaiso in 1826, without issue; secondly, in 1828, to Jemima daughter of Henry Bromley, esq. of Abberly Hall, near Worcester, who, with two daughters, survives him. He was brother to the dowager Countess of Mulgrave.

BR.-GEN. CHARLES ROB. CURETON, C.B.

This gallant officer, whose life was lost in the engagement more fully noticed in

the succeeding memoir of Colonel Havelock, originally enlisted in the 14th Dragoons, in 1808, as a private, under the assumed name of Roberts. He immediately proceeded to the Peninsula with his regiment, and served to the close of the war, and was engaged in the battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and the siege of Badajos, in April 1812; at the battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, the battles of Vittoria, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse. During those hard-fought engagements the brave private and non-commissioned officer did not escape unscathed, as he was always in the hottest of the fray, and owed his future advancement entirely to his gallantry. He was wounded in the right leg by a rifle ball on crossing the Mondego, near Coimbra, Oct. 1, 1810; at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor in May, in the following year, he received a severe sabre-cut on the head, and another on his rein hand. In Feb. 1814, he was promoted to an ensigncy in the 14th Dragoons, without purchase, in consideration of his gallant behaviour and services.

He subsequently proceeded to the East Indies, where he has been employed nearly 30 years. He served under General Viscount Combermere at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825-6, and there displayed his usual courage and ability, having attained the rank of Captain, by purchase, in the former year.

Colonel Cureton remained in India, employed in the routine duties, up to the breaking out of the war in the Punjab in the autumn of 1845, when he was called upon to take active service with the armies which achieved the glorious victories of Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. He did not share in the glories of the first-named battle, but in the two latter he was in command of the cavalry corps. Major-General Sir Harry Smith, in his dispatch of the battle of Aliwal to the Adjutant-General of the army, thus conveys his appreciation of the deceased officer's services at that encounter:—"In Brigadier Cureton Her Majesty has one of those officers rarely met with; the cool experience of the veteran soldier is combined with youthful activity. His knowledge of the outpost duty, and the able manner in which he handles his cavalry under the heaviest fire, rank him among the first cavalry officers of the age, and I beg to draw his Excellency's marked attention to this honest encomium." At the battle of Sobraon similar praise was bestowed on his service in the field by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, in his despatch to the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge. The recommendation of the gallant Colonel's superior officers gained the approbation of the Duke of Wellington (the Commander-in-Chief); and Colonel Cureton, who had only held the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Queen's army, was, soon after the receipt of the despatches from India (namely, in April, 1846), promoted to the rank of Colonel, made a Companion of the Bath, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Colonel Cureton was subsequently appointed Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, a staff appointment previously held by his friend, Major-General Sir Harry Smith. All that remains to be said is, that he accompanied the army under Lord Gough to the Punjab, and in the discharge of his duty met with an honourable death. He had received the decoration of the third class of the Dooranee Empire, for his services in India. His commissions bore date as follow:—Ensign, Feb. 24, 1814; Lieutenant, June 27, 1816; Captain, Nov. 12, 1825; Major, Dec. 6, 1833; brevet Lieut.-Colonel, July 23, 1839; Lieut.-Colonel, Aug. 21, 1839; and Colonel, April 8, 1846.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HAVELOCK, K.H.

Nov. 22. Killed in action at the head of his regiment, the 14th Light Dragoons, (in their desperate but successful charge, unsupported by either a single gun or bayonet, on the Sikh army, which was driven from the left bank of the Chenab, near the Ford of Ramnuggar,) Lieut.-Colonel William Havelock, "who was," says the Bombay Times, "one of the most chivalrous officers in the service."

In reference to the engagement in which this distinguished and lamented officer displayed such desperate valour and gloriously died, a correspondent of the "Agra Messenger" says,—"a more fearful sight was perhaps never witnessed on a field of battle, for the British army stood drawn up, both artillery and infantry, silent spectators of the bloody conflict of 450 sabres against an army amounting to more than 15,000 men with heavy cannon." Colonel Havelock, cheering, led on the first and second squadrons of the 14th down to the bank, then into the nullah; crossed it at a gallop, and, coming to close quarters with the Sikhs, charged through and through their ranks, and sabred hundreds of the enemy under the most frightful shower of missiles from their cannon and matchlocks. They then retired a short distance, formed up, were joined by the remainder of the corps, and the 5th Cavalry, and again they went to their work. Then, amidst a terrific cannonade from the enemy's artillery, which swept away both men and horses, and a shower of bullets which fell among the troops like

hail, the gallant Havelock, in the front of his regiment, charged amidst the undiverted fire from the batteries of the enemy. In this the second charge Colonel Havelock met his death. He had his right arm severely wounded, and his left leg and left arm nearly cut off, and was left dead upon the field; eleven of his men fell fighting by his side, and their bodies were found a fortnight after the fight, decapitated, when they were buried.

Colonel Havelock was born in 1795, and was the eldest son of William Havelock, of Ingress Park, Kent, and formerly of Ford Hall, near Sunderland, co. Durham, esq. who died 24th June, 1836, aged 82, by Jane, daughter of John Carter, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of William Ettrick, of High Barnes, in the county of Durham, esq. who married Isabella, daughter of William Langley, esq. grandson of Sir Roger Langley, of Sheriff Hutton Park, in the county of York, Bart. He was educated at the Charter-house School, and then studied under a private tutor previously to entering the army. At the early age of fifteen he carried the colours of his regiment, the 43rd Light Infantry, in the action of Coa. His steps were as follows: Ensign, July 12, 1810; Lieutenant, May 12, 1812; Captain, February 19, 1818; Major, December 31, 1830; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 30, 1841.

He was engaged in the Peninsula from July 1810 till the end of that war in 1814, including the battles of Busaco, Sabugal, Salamanca, and Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, the affair near Bayonne, and the battles of Orthès and Toulouse. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was wounded at Waterloo, where he was Aide-de-Camp to Baron Alten, and received the cross of the Hanoverian Order. He subsequently served at Corfu; and afterwards, on exchanging into the 4th Light Dragoons, proceeded with his regiment, first to Bombay, where he was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Colville, and then to Madras, where he was on the staff as Military Secretary to Lord Elphinstone. His last exchange was into the 14th Light Dragoons. He was engaged in the various movements of Sir Charles Napier's force in the Bombay contingent, and then in the Punjaub, until, as before stated, at the Ford of Ramnuggar he fell mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment, in battle against the forces of Shere Singh.

Colonel Havelock, many years since, married Miss Chaplin, a relative of the late Chief Justice Tindal, by whom he has left a family.

Of this gallant sabreur, who had been presented with several medals, the following act of heroism is recorded in General Napier's History of the Peninsular War:—

"There, however, he (Giron) was arrested by a strong line of abbatis, from behind which two French regiments poured a heavy fire. The Spaniards stopped; and though the adventurer, Downie, now a Spanish general, encouraged them with his voice, and they kept their ranks, they seemed irresolute, and did not advance. There happened to be present an officer of the 43rd regiment, named Havelock, who, being attached to General Alten's staff, was sent to ascertain Giron's progress. His fiery temper could not brook the check. He took off his hat, called upon the Spaniards to follow him, and, putting spurs to his horse, at one bound cleared the abbatis, and went headlong amongst the enemy. Then the soldiers, shouting for 'El chico blanco' ('the fair boy,' so they called him; for he was very young and had light hair), with one shock broke through the French, and this at the very moment when their centre was flying under the fire of Kemp's skirmishers from the 'Puerto de Vera.'"

Colonel Havelock's younger brother, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Havelock, who holds the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General to the forces at Bombay, is the author of a History of the Burmese War, and of the war in Affghanistan in 1838-39. He obtained the Companionship of the Bath in recognition of his services at the memorable siege of Jellalabad, and the final sortie, when Akhbar Khan's numerous army was signally defeated. Another brother, Charles Frederick Havelock, late Captain in the 16th Lancers, who is now a brevet Major in the 53rd Regiment of Foot, was wounded at Aliwal. Of this officer honourable mention has been made on more than one occasion.

COLONEL TYRWHITT DRAKE.

Dec. 21. Suddenly, of diseased heart, aged 65, Colonel William Tyrwhitt Drake, of Little Shardeloes, Bucks. formerly of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

He was the second son of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloes, by Anne, daughter and coheiress of the Rev. William Wickham, of Garsington, co. Oxon.; and was brother to Thomas Tyrwhitt-Drake, esq. formerly M.P. for Amersham.

He married Emma, daughter of the late Joseph Halsey, esq. of Gaddesden, co. Hertford, and has left issue. He died suddenly in Piccadilly, having just met his son, who was on his way home for the Christmas holidays.

GEORGE RICHARDS, ESQ.

The late George Richards, esq. of Cheltenham, formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, whose death was recorded in our last, p. 221, was a native of Cardiff, co. Glamorgan. He has made numerous bequests, exceeding in the whole 10,000*l.* to the following charities and public institutions :—

	£
Cheltenham Hospital and Dispensary	500
Cheltenham National Schools	200
Cheltenham Infant School	100
Cheltenham Parish Schools	100
Cheltenham Provident and Clothing Institution	200
Cheltenham Female Orphan Asylum	100
Cheltenham Female Refuge	200
Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution	100
Gloucester Infirmary	500
Cardiff Infirmary	1000
Cardiff School, for the education of the poor	200
Clergy Charity in the county of Glamorgan	100
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	500
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts	500
Church Missionary Society	500
National Society for the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church	500
National Society for the Education of the Welsh Poor in the principles of the Established Church	500
Church Pastoral Aid Society	500
British and Foreign Bible Society	250
London Hibernian Society	250
Commissioners for Building Additional Churches in Populous Parishes	1000
Society for Enlarging, Building, & Repairing Churches & Chapels	500
London Welsh Charity School	200
British and Foreign School Society	200
Religious Tract Society	100
London Female Penitentiary	200
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	100
Society for Promoting Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Parishes	250
London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews	250
	9600

An annuity of 50*l.* to King's college, Cambridge, for the benefit of scholars there.

An annuity of 50*l.* to Eton college, for the benefit of superannuated collegers; and of 21*l.* for Latin and English essays.

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GEORGE ROOPE, ESQ.

Jan. 16. At Ipswich, in his 79th year, George Roope, esq. late Barrack Master of that town.

Mr. Roope was a younger son of Charles Roope, esq. surgeon, of Pulham in Norfolk, by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter and heir of Allen Collen, of Brancaster in Norfolk, gent. and was born in the former parish. In 1798 he held a captain's commission in the Cambridgeshire Militia; and, on the breaking out of the Irish rebellion in the following year, he accompanied his regiment to Ireland, and for a few years was in active military service. In 1803 he obtained the situation of Barrack Master at Rye and Winchelsea in Sussex, and in 1810 was offered a most lucrative military appointment at Gibraltar. This, however, he declined; and, in March 1816, he was appointed Barrack Master at Ipswich, which, up to the time of his resignation in 1845 (in consequence of his advanced age and ill health), he filled to the high satisfaction of every succeeding government, and in a manner most honourable to himself. The best eulogy upon the services of Mr. Roope is, that the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to grant to him the full superannuation allowance upon his retirement, without any deduction whatever.

Mr. Roope was the author of "A Letter to Mr. Whitbread, on the Military Conduct of the Duke of Wellington, and the fatal effects of Party Spirit: with Remarks on the Marquess of Wellesley's Government in India," published in 1810.

His sister Mary, who was governess to the Duke of Clarence's children, and married Mr. Cockle, surgeon, was the authoress of some poetic pieces and other works, and died in 1836 at Ipswich.

SAMUEL COOPER, ESQ. F.R.S.

Dec. 3. At his residence, Shepperton, Middlesex, aged 67, Samuel Cooper, esq. F.R.S.

This gentleman, who, as is observed by Professor Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, in his Sketches of Eminent British Surgeons, "is deservedly well known all over the world for the variety and extent of his surgical information," was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on the 7th Oct. 1803, soon after which he entered the army and became staff-surgeon. In 1806 he obtained the Jacksonian Prize at the Royal College of Surgeons for an elaborate treatise on the joints; and on the 26th of May, 1827, he was elected a member of the council of that body. In 1832, on the anniversary of the birth of the immortal Hunter, he had the honour to deliver the

annual oration in memory of the founder of the Hunterian Museum. In 1835 he was appointed an examiner, and in 1845 was elected President of the College.

Mr. Cooper was for seventeen years connected with the London University College and Hospital as a most popular teacher—as a proof of which it may be mentioned that his first class consisted of 100 students, which number gradually increased to upwards of 300. When the late Mr. Liston's health began to suffer in the autumn of last year, he apprised Mr. Cooper of his inability to continue the usual assistance in the surgical lectures; the deceased, therefore, made application to the senate for the necessary assistance, and, it is stated, requested that Mr. Morton might be appointed his assistant. As this gentleman was educated at the University, held an appointment in it, had occasionally acted as surgeon, and, moreover, had delivered lectures for both Messrs. Liston and Cooper, and was, withal, a very popular teacher with the students, who were desirous of continuing with this gentleman in preference to any other, there could be no objection to the appointment. But this suggestion of Mr. Cooper's gave great offence to two of his colleagues, and Mr. Cooper felt compelled to resign. Accordingly, on the 28th of April last, he addressed the President and Council, directing their attention to the treatment he had received, and finally tendering his resignation as Professor of Surgery in University College, and of Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital.

The following are the titles of Mr. Cooper's professional works:

"Reflections on Points relative to Cataract. 1805." 8vo.

"First Lines of the Practice of Surgery. 1807." 8vo. 3rd edit. 1813.

"A Treatise on the Diseases of the Joints (the prize essay above mentioned). 1807." 8vo.

"Dictionary of Practical Surgery. 1809." 8vo.

"Epitome of Modern Surgery. 1812." 8vo.

THOMAS CALLAWAY, ESQ.

Nov. 16. At Brighton, in his 58th year, Thomas Callaway, esq. of Wellington-street, Southwark, and the Grove, Blackheath, a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. Callaway was well known as a most successful practitioner in surgery, and for twenty-two years one of the assistant-surgeons of Guy's Hospital—an appointment he had lately resigned. At the Royal College of Surgeons, he delivered the annual oration in memory of the immortal Hunter, in the year 1841. He was twice married, and leaves a family and large body of friends to deplore the loss they have sustained in the death of one of the kindest hearted members of the profession. It is stated that he has left to each of his four children 10,000*l.* and 700*l.* per annum to his widow; altogether the property left by the deceased is upwards of 60,000*l.*

ROBERT CADELL, ESQ.

Jan. 20. At his residence near Edinburgh, Robert Cadell, esq.

Mr. Cadell for the last thirty years held a very prominent situation as bookseller and publisher, chiefly in connexion with the works of Sir Walter Scott. He commenced his career in a different profession, but having married the daughter of the late Mr. Constable, he was introduced into partnership with that gentleman on the retirement of Mr. Hunter, shortly after the publication of Sir Walter's first poems, the prodigious success of which created a new era in the business, and gave to the genius and energy of Sir Walter the stimulus of unprecedented pecuniary remuneration in addition to accumulating literary fame.

Mr. Constable was probably the most sanguine publisher of the age, and he was induced to offer such sums to Sir Walter as in almost every case bore away the prize from all competitors. Sir Walter, however, paid dearly in the end for the soaring speculation of his publisher, with whom he became bound up in a variety of transactions which ended in the bankruptcy or failure of all the parties concerned. This took place at the time of the panic in the early part of the year 1826, and it is well known that Sir Walter Scott arranged with his creditors to pay them in full instead of becoming a bankrupt—a result to which he had become liable by his partnership with Ballantyne, the printer.

Sir Walter incurred this great obligation under the idea that his continued industry and powers would enable him to achieve the task by fresh productions, and the "Life of Bonaparte" and "Woodstock," produced within a short time afterwards, enabled him to pay a handsome instalment. But a scheme of Mr. Cadell's turned the previous productions of Sir Walter's to a far better account than the subsequent novels and tales, and, in fact, led to the accomplishment of the undertaking of Sir Walter; for all his creditors—whose claims were about 113,000*l.*—have been paid in full, and the whole domain of Abbotsford is now in possession of his descendants.

It has been mentioned above that Mr.

Cadell was married to the daughter of Mr. Constable; but that lady died childless long before 1825, and Mr. Cadell afterwards married Miss Mylne, who now survives him. There remained, therefore, no family tie between the two partners at the time of the bankruptcy of Constable and Co. and Mr. Constable died two or three years after that event. At the time of the bankruptcy it was found that there were enormous stocks of Sir Walter Scott's works on hand, in editions of various shapes and sizes, or in series of works, which were held either by Constable and Co. or by Messrs. Hurst and Robinson, who became bankrupts at the same time; and all these were peremptorily sold off by auction in the course of 1827 and 1828; and it is a fact that this immense stock, which had cost above 40,000*l.* in paper and print, sold for not much more than half that sum, and created an impression among the London booksellers that the value of the copyrights had been worked out. Mr. Cadell, however, clung to a very different opinion, and having secured among the members of his own family sufficient pecuniary support to carry out a scheme which he had quietly and privately matured, he first communicated it to Ballantyne, the printer, and finding that he saw it in the same light, the two together made a journey to Abbotsford to propound it to Sir Walter Scott.

The public have long since seen the working of this scheme, which consisted of a republication of the whole series of novels in small 8vo. 5*s.* volumes, neatly got up, with plates and embellished title-pages, and so arranged that the novel originally published at a guinea and a half was presented in a convenient form and handsome legible type for 10*s.* with the additional recommendation of explanatory notes by "the Author of Waverley."—The same plan has since been followed with the works of Sir E. L. Bulwer, Mr. Dickens, and other popular writers.

Sir Walter was induced to enter into a fresh partnership with Mr. Cadell for carrying out this scheme on equal terms, Mr. Cadell engaging to supply capital as a set-off to Sir Walter's name, influence, and literary assistance. There were great difficulties in the concentration of the copyrights, but that was at last effected by the ingenious plans of Mr. Cadell, and the exertions, friends, and influence of Sir Walter Scott; and there is no doubt that the scheme, which has been extended to the publication of the works in other forms also, has realised, since it began to be carried into effect in the year 1829, not less than a quarter of a million sterling.

"Shortly after Sir Walter's death (says Mr. Lockhart), his sons and myself, as his executors, endeavoured to make such arrangements as were within our power for completing the great object of his own wishes and fatal exertions. We found the remaining principal sum of the Ballantyne debt to be about 54,000*l.*; 22,000*l.* had been insured upon his life; there were some moneys in the hands of the trustees, and Mr. Cadell very handsomely offered to advance to us the balance, about 30,000*l.*, that we might, without further delay, settle with the body of creditors. This was effected accordingly on the 2nd of February, 1833; Mr. Cadell accepting as his only security the right to the profits accruing from Sir Walter's copyright property and literary remains, until such time as this new and consolidated obligation should be discharged."

Ultimately Mr. Cadell purchased the whole of the copyright of Sir Walter's works, and enabled the executors to pay off the remaining incumbrances upon the Abbottsford estate, a service in regard to which Mr. Lockhart, in his last edition of the Life of his illustrious father-in-law, makes the most handsome acknowledgment.

MR. JOHN MAJOR.

Jan. 9. In the Charter House, in his 68th year, Mr. John Major, formerly an eminent bookseller and publisher.

He commenced business in early life in a shop situate in the gateway of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. From thence he removed to Skinner Street, and afterwards established himself in Fleet Street, where he was well known and esteemed as an accomplished publisher. He finally carried on the business of a general bookseller in Great Russell Street. His knowledge of books was extensive, and his taste lay more immediately among the scarce and rare, either with reference to the particular edition, or to the other matters which render books valuable to collectors. By such he was largely consulted, and his judgment and success fully vindicated their selection of him as an agent.

Mr. Major's first introduction to the acquaintance of Dr. Dibdin is thus told by the Doctor himself in his "Reminiscences." "This announcement [the threat of burning Vol. IV. of the Spencer Catalogue] roused the spirit and kindled the generosity of ONE bookseller, who stepped boldly forward, as he informed me by letter, to prevent this BURNING SHAME. This spirited individual was Mr. JOHN MAJOR, then living under the gateway of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, enamoured of a select collection of really

striking articles, which were always sure to meet a ready sale. His reply necessarily led to a personal conference. We were not long either in discussing preliminaries or drawing conclusions. It was evident that two kindred spirits had met for the first time; and a bargain was made on a basis so liberal and satisfactory, that Mr. Major became possessed of all the remaining copies of the fourth volume, with the determination of not selling one copy under the price of its publication. I believe that not more than half-a-dozen copies now survive this determination."

Mr. Major was a warm supporter of all Dr. Dibdin's publications. He subscribed for no less than 50 copies of "Thomas à Kempis;" and was the publisher of "The Reminiscences of Dr. Dibdin." Unfortunately for himself he suffered his affairs to be so mixed up with and entangled in that reverend gentleman's speculations, that his failure was the consequence, and at a period of life when retrieval becomes almost hopeless. In this effort he was unsuccessful, and after a few years of change and trial he abandoned business altogether; and on the recommendation of the late Hon. Thomas Grenville, and the nomination of the late Archbishop of York, he obtained an asylum in the Charter House, and spent the remaining portion of his life in comparative leisure and peace.

Mr. Major was known in literature by his editions of "The Complete Angler of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton," four impressions; "Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Sir H. Wotton, R. Hooker, G. Herbert, and Bp. Sanderson;" "Hogarth Moralized, a complete Edition of the Works of Hogarth, with Explanations by Dr. Trusler," two editions, 1831 and 1841; "Horace Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, with Additions by Rev. James Dallaway," five vols. 1826; "Robinson Crusoe;" "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," &c. Of Walton he prepared the last and most beautiful edition within the walls of Charter House, and has thereby left not only a proof of his industry but an elegant monument of his taste. The illustrations to this volume may rank among the finest productions of modern art.

"Mr. Major's taste for poetry was well known to his friends, combining with much quiet humour the love of *jeux de mots* which characterized the writings of Thomas Hood." (*Literary Gazette.*)

In our review of the last edition of Walton's "Angler" we extracted some pleasing lines (see Gent. Mag. for May, 1845, p. 511). Another specimen of his verse is now before us, entitled "Rational Madness: a Song for the Lovers of Curious and Rare Books," adapted to the popular tune of "Liberty Hall," and printed for private distribution only.

In 1837 he published a little pamphlet, entitled, "A Poetical Description of Bartholomew Fair, by One under a Hood," 32 pp. 8vo. And in 1843, a versification of Dean Swift's "Advice to Servants, by an Upper Servant," with a dozen cuts by Meadows. Between 1825 and 1836, he was a frequent contributor to "John Bull," in squibs at the politics of the day. In addition to these sportive sallies he was continually enlivening his private friends with some little effusion, humorous or otherwise.

"He was much respected by his brethren in the trade, and amidst the vicissitudes of, and ultimate losses in, business, owing more to the faithlessness of others than to any fault of his own, he retained many warm-hearted friends to his last hour. He has left one son, Mr. J. S. Major, who is gaining reputation as a teacher and composer, and who, in touching and amiable conjunction with his father, has appeared favourably in print in a little work, entitled 'The Pastoral Week,' a production of the genuine Waltonian school, both music and verse." *

The name of his son, Mr. J. S. Major, also occurs in Walton's "Angler," as the harmonizer for four voices of "The Angler's Song," by B. Lawes.

In private life Mr. Major was much respected, and to his last hour retained the warm affection of many friends—an affection shown by the most efficient and delicate ministrations to his sickness and his wants—and exhibited by one in an especial manner even to his remains, which were interred in the cemetery of the Charter House.

ANDREW WILSON, ESQ.

Nov. 26. At Edinburgh, Andrew Wilson, esq. R.S.A. and a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of Genoa.

Mr. Wilson's name is well known to those conversant with art. No mean proficient himself as a landscape painter, he was for many years master of the Trustees' Academy in Edinburgh; and many an artist now enjoying celebrity in Scotland is indebted to him for induction into the elementary knowledge of his profession. Having filled the mastership for many years, he retired to the Continent; where he passed more than twenty years of the latter part of his life—chiefly at Genoa. The readers of the late Allan

* Literary Gazette.

Cunningham's "Life of Wilkie" will recollect the correspondence between the latter and Sir Robert Peel relative to certain portraits by Vandyck, of which Sir David negotiated the purchase from Mr. Wilson on behalf of the Baronet. Many of these letters are characteristic of all the parties. To Mr. Wilson's long residence abroad and intimate acquaintance at once with Italian collections and with the circumstances and necessities of their owners, we are indebted for the enrichment of many British collections besides Sir Robert Peel's. Mr. Wilson filled, at one time—many years ago—the office of Professor of Drawing at the Military College at Sandhurst.—*Athenæum.*

MR. WILLIAM SKELTON.

Aug. 13, 1848. In Upper Ebury-street, Pimlico, in his 86th year, Mr. William Skelton, an eminent line-engraver.

Mr. Skelton was born in London on the 14th of June, 1763. He was some time pupil of James Basire the elder, and afterwards of the still more eminent William Sharp. He was also a student of the Royal Academy, and enjoyed through life the intimacy of many distinguished members of that corporation. Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. and Charles Towneley, esq. were amongst his earliest patrons. Then both Boydell and Macklin (at that time rival print-publishers) gave him considerable commissions. The Dilettanti Society employed him for several years; and amongst their valuable engravings are to be found the best specimens of Mr. Skelton's skill. Towards the close of his professional career he published, on his own account, his series of Royal Portraits, which embraced that of George III. and every male member of his family. The stock and copper-plates of this fine work were sold by Wheatley, on March 3, 1835, and from the immense number of impressions distributed they became almost valueless; but good impressions of complete sets will hereafter be esteemed.

His labours were so far rewarded, that in time a competent independence accrued to him, and he thus was enabled to indulge in his naturally benevolent disposition. He became, at an early age, a guardian of the Asylum for Female Orphans at Lambeth; to which valuable institution he was introduced by his father, who was likewise a guardian till his death. So great, indeed, was his devotion to this charity, that for nearly sixty years he bestowed upon it his unceasing care. He was upwards of fifty years on the Acting Committee, so that he was called the Father of this Asylum, as he well might be, for he was for several years the oldest guardian. He seemed to know every member, and to be deeply interested in the welfare of every child in the institution. Nor were his benevolent acts confined to this charity: his quiet and gentle earnestness in every work of private benevolence was unbounded; and at many a poor hearth, which he had cheered by his kindness, there has been deep sorrow for the loss of this amiable old man.

Mr. Skelton has left one only daughter. His faithful housekeeper had lived in his service above half a century. He was buried in Brompton cemetery.

Mr. W. Skelton's younger brother is Mr. Joseph Skelton, engraver and publisher of "Oxonia Illustrata," "Pietas Oxoniensis," and the "Antiquities of Oxfordshire."

MR. GEORGE PECKHAM.

Jan. 6. At the Cliffe, Lewes, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. George Peckham, a humble but memorable example of devotion to the art of music.

He was a native of Chailey, and was born on January 17th, 1769. At a very early age he was remarkable for the musical correctness of his ear. Whilst yet a lad he made a flute from a piece of elder taken from a hedgerow, and obtained some elementary book on music, from which he secured a knowledge of the notes, so that in a short time he was able to read with fluency. He was apprenticed to a whitesmith, and served as a journeyman in a large house in Lewes. The proprietor was struck by the apparently irresistible bent of his journeyman's mind to musical pursuits, for, even while labouring at the forge, he would make the bellows emit all the variations of the gamut. At length, believing him to be capable of better things, he liberally gave him the means for prosecuting his favourite study, and, by the assistance of instructors, he soon became a proficient in the following instruments, viz. the flute, the violin, organ, bassoon, clarionet, and trumpet. Some time afterwards he married, and settled as a music and dancing master in the Cliffe at Lewes, where for many years he had an extensive circle of professional engagements. His habit for many years was to leave home on horseback on a Monday, and from house to house in the country would he speed his way, scarcely ever returning until the Saturday; teaching in the day, and playing to parties at night—working hard, and taking but little rest. He was trumpeter to the judges for nearly half a century, organist to the Cliffe Church for twenty

Years, and attended Iford and Rodmill Churches for upwards of thirty years as the leader of the choir. He was a great favourite with many, and enjoyed the friendship of the late H. Hurly, esq. and his father, for upwards of half a century. During this professional career he accumulated considerable property, but a large portion of this was subsequently lost by the failure of his professed friends, who induced him to become security in various unprofitable speculations, whereby he not only lost the amounts for which he became answerable, but was heavily involved in expensive suits of law. Living as he did in warlike times, he, like many of his townsmen, became a volunteer in one of the local corps, to which he was master of the band, and in all the concerts of the town his talents were brought into requisition. For the private theatricals known as "The Pic Nic," he composed several songs, including "The Irish Recruit," which is appreciated to the present day. He was the oldest member of the South Saxon Freemasons' Lodge, at which he officiated as organist.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 22. At Broughton parsonage, near Manchester, aged 45, the Rev. *Thomas Vere Bayne*, M.A. of Jesus college, Oxford. He was formerly Master of Warrington school; and was presented to the perpetual curacy of St. John's Broughton in 1842 by the Rev. John Clowes, of Broughton hall.

Dec. 23. At Dover, aged 57, the Rev. *Henry Wrey Whinfield*, Rector of Tyringham cum Filgrove, Buckinghamshire, and of Battlesden cum Potsgrove, Bedfordshire. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818; and was presented to both his livings in 1822 by William Praed, esq.

Dec. 26. At Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *Bernard Gilpin*, M.A. Rector of Burnham St. Mary's. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797; and was presented to his living by that society in 1832.

Dec. 27. In Upper Berkeley-st. West, aged 26, the Rev. *Richard Gathorne*, late Curate of Whittington, second son of the late Rev. John Gathorne, of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Dec. 29. At Dalton in Furness, aged 54, the Rev. *Joseph Thompson Kirkbank*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, and was presented to his living in 1823 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Aged 46, the Rev. *Henry Monkhouse*, Curate of Great Tey, Essex. He was formerly Curate of Laxfield, Suffolk, on leaving which place in 1841 he was presented by the parishioners with a silk gown and sash.

Lately. The Rev. *W. H. Beeche*, Vicar of Kilgaffin, in the diocese of Elphin.

Jan. 1. At Toller Porcorum, Dorsetshire, aged 86, the Rev. *Giles Meech*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of West Compton Abbas. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1801; was presented to Toller Porcorum in 1800 by F. J. Browne, esq. and to Compton Abbas in the same year by R. Williams, esq.

Jan. 4. At Stowe Nine Churches, Northamptonshire, in his 93d year, the Rev. *Charles Crawley*, B.C.L. for fifty-nine years Rector of that parish, and for sixty-five Vicar of Broadway, Worcestershire. He was the youngest son of Thomas Crawley-Boevy, of Flaxley abbey, co. Glouc. esq. and consequently great-uncle to the present Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevy, Bart. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1786; was instituted to Broadway in 1784, and to Stowe Nine Churches in 1789. His youngest daughter was married in 1822 to her cousin the Rev. William Crawley, youngest son of Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevy, Bart.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 15. In his 74th year, Mr. John Brunton, a once celebrated comedian, father of the well-known actress Mrs. Yates, and brother to the Dowager Countess of Craven; and, two days after, Lieut. John Brunton, R.N. his second son, who has left a widow and ten children.

Dec. 11. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Mrs. Gunning, wife of Captain Gunning.

Dec. 12. At Kentish Town, aged 79, Miss Sansom, of Leytonstone House, Essex.

In Albion-st. Hyde-park, Frederick, youngest son of the late John Newton, of Alconbury House, co. Huntingdon, esq.

Dec. 15. In Albemarle-st. John Harris, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Physician to the London Dispensary. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, M.B. 1830, L.M. 1833, M.D. 1835, and was elected Physician to the London Dispensary in 1846.

Dec. 27. At Stamford-hill, aged 73, Geddes Mackenzie Simpson, esq. of Great Tower-st.

Dec. 30. In Craven-st. Captain William Graham, Paymaster 72d Highlanders. He was a native of Dumfries-shire, and had served in the army 43 years.

At Chelsea, Montague Newland, last surviving son of the late Major Newland.

Jan. 2. In Chesham-place, aged 85, the Right Hon. Sarah dowager Countess of Mountnorris. She was the third dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, by Sarah, first Baroness Waterpark, and became the second wife of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris on the 20th Dec. 1783. She was left a widow in 1816, having had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom the survivors are Lady Catharine, widow of Lord John Somerset, and Lady Juliana, wife of Robert Bayly, esq.

Jan. 4. Aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Robert Fernie, 56th Bengal N.I. He was a cadet of the year 1805.

Jan. 5. At Camden Town, aged 5 months, Florence; on the 11th, aged 15 months, Octavia; on the 1st Feb. aged 6 years, Samuel-Walter; and on the 2d, aged 10, Annie, children of Mr. Samuel Bellin, —of bronchitis and hooping-cough.

Jan. 8. Aged 75, Alexander Tuach, esq.

Aged 18, George-Christian, eldest son of Dr. Lloyd, of Upper Phillimore-pl. Kensington.

Jan. 9. At Peckham Rye, aged 85, John Lunn, esq.

Jan. 10. At Pentonville, aged 69, Mr. Homer Snelgar, late of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

Aged 72, Mrs. Munro, widow of James Munro, esq. of Belgrave-st. South, Pimlico.

At the residence of her niece, South Lambeth, aged 94, Mrs. Mary Denniss, late of Watford.

Lucy-Elizabeth, widow of John Foote, esq. surgeon, of Tavistock-st. Covent-garden.

At Turnham Green, Major Handy Church, esq. of East Acton.

In Lower Eaton-st. aged 76, John Watts, esq. only brother of the late Lady Montfort.

John William Gage, esq. younger son of the late John Gage, esq. of Eaton-place, by Mary, only dau. and heir of John Milbanke, esq. He married in 1832 Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Lushington, esq. but had no issue.

Jan. 11. In Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq. aged 87, Samuel Tomkins, esq.

Aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of George Head, esq. of Friday-st. and Beddington.

Jan. 12. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 87, Mary, widow of Francis Paul Stratford, esq. of Thorpe Lubenham Hall, Leicestershire, one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery. She was the second daughter of the Rev. Charles Dickenson, for 30 years minister of Ouston and Rector of the parishes of Withcott and Carlton Curlieu, co. Leic. who died Dec. 24, 1786, by Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Scott, esq. of Market Overton.

At Paddington, Mary, wife of Abraham Henry Chambers, esq.

Aged 38, Christopher Richardson, esq. of Denmark-hill and St. Helen's-pl. Bishopsgate-st.

At Islington, aged 76, Rachel, relict of T. A. Teulon, esq. of Tenchleys Park, Surrey.

At Hackney, aged 84, Argles Bishop, esq. formerly of Maidstone.

Lieut. Henry Bull, R.N. late of Ellen's Brook, Swan River, Western Australia.

Jan. 13. At Greenwich, aged 32, William Milbanke Huskisson, esq. of the Foreign Office, eldest surviving son of the late Capt. Thomas Huskisson, R.N. and nephew of the late Right Hon. William Huskisson.

In York-pl. Portman-sq. Eleanor, relict of Richard Dawson, esq. of Withcall House.

Jan. 14. Aged 25, Emily, wife of William Henry Osborn, and only dau. of the late Peter Bolton, esq. of Pall Mall.

At his brother-in-law's, Carburton-st. Portland-road, aged 56, John Pratt, esq. M.R.C.S.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 74, John Bell, late of Oxford-st. chemist.

In Arlington-st. aged 11, Georgina-Anne-Sarah, eldest dau. of Capt. George Burslem, and granddau. of Col. Burslem, K.H. of Harwood Lodge, Berks.

At West Brixton, aged 39, Sarah-Mary, wife of Lieut. R. J. Morrison, R.N. dau. of the late W. Gun Paul, esq. of Paulsworth, co. Waterford.

Jan. 15. In Gower-st. Bedford-sq. Elizabeth, widow of John Bannister, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 84, Nathaniel Domett, esq.

Jan. 16. In Sloane-sq. aged 80, Frederick Thomas Smith, esq.

In Craven-st. aged 65, Charles Augustus Tulk, esq. late of Totteridge Park, Herts.

In Lower Brook-st. aged 78, Catharine Mary Howard, widow of Henry Howard, esq. of Corby Castle. She was the second dau. of the late Sir Richard Neave, Bart. of Dagnam Park, Essex; and mother to the Hon. Mrs. P. Stourton, the Lady Petre, P. H. Howard, esq. M.P. for Carlisle, and H. F. Howard, esq. Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Berlin. Her loss is severely felt both by her friends and the poor.

Jan. 17. At Kensington, aged 81, Mary, widow of the Rev. Michael Ward, Rector of Stiffkey and Morston, Norfolk.

In Edgeware-road, Thomas Powney, esq. formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

At Bayswater, aged 60, James Dove, esq.

Jan. 18. At Greenwich, aged 67, George Eden, esq. of the Admiralty, Somerset House, and formerly of H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich.

Aged 30, Lieut. George Kerr, R.N. youngest son of C. Davison Kerr, esq. of Kensington-garden-terr. Hyde Park.

In Addison-road, Notting-hill, aged 31, James Freake, esq.

Jan. 19. Aged 68, Esther, wife of J. A. Levy, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Mrs. Francis Lloyd, of Bedford-sq.

Jan. 20. Aged 76, Joseph Blunt, esq. of Upper Gower-st. and of Plaw-hatch, Sussex.

In Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, aged 32, Ellen, wife of John Berry, esq.

Jan. 21. In Old Broad-st. the Chevalier Don José Maria Barrero, Spanish Consul-general.

Jan. 22. At her town residence, aged 99, Lady Juliana Howard. She was the youngest dau. of Henry fourth Earl of Carlisle, by his second marriage with Isabella, dau. of the fourth Lord Byron; and great-aunt of the present Earl of Carlisle and the Duchess of Sutherland.

At Camberwell, Jane, widow of Peter Ewart, esq. of Rosefield, Dumfriesshire.

Jan. 23. Aged 61, John Hancock Westcott, of Kensington, Lieutenant 7th Foot (Royal Fusiliers).

In Prince's-pl. Kennington Cross, aged 25, John-Alexander, son of John Chowns, esq. of Frieston House, near Grantham.

Jan. 24. In the Loughborough-road, North Brixton, aged 71, William Brewer, esq. late of the Bank of England.

Jan. 25. In Queen-st. Cheapside, aged 80, William Long, esq.

Aged 50, Thomas L. Jeffree, esq. Churchwarden of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

In Sussex-sq. aged 57, Lætitia-Pryce, wife of Col. Cameron.

Jan. 26. At Highgate, aged 89, William Belcher, esq.

At Camberwell, Jane, eldest dau. of Daniel Britten, esq.

Aged 93, Mrs. Dudley, of Connaught-terr.

At Lewisham-hill, Blackheath, aged 79, Nathaniel Simpson, esq. for nearly 30 years secretary to the South Sea Company.

At Kensington, aged 56, Mr. Benjamin Moxon Varley, the well-known seal engraver, of Fleet-street. He succeeded his father some years since, and was a bachelor. He shot himself with a pistol, having previously shown no symptoms of insanity.

Jan. 27. In Jermyn-st. aged 64, Miss Elizabeth Naish.

At Brompton Lodge, aged 77, Thomas Gibbs, esq. of Ampthill. He was the father of the Smithfield Club.

At Clapham Rise, aged 83, Mrs. Favell, widow of Samuel Favell, esq. of Grove-hill, Camberwell, and only daugter of the late Rev. B. Beddome, of Bourton-on-the-Water, Glouc.

Jan. 28. At Dalston, aged 80, Mr. William Taylor, formerly of the Bank of England, and many years one of its cashiers.

At Hammersmith, aged 89, Susanna, widow of Richard Radford, esq.

Aged 24, William-Henry, eldest son of Dr. Henry Greenwood, of St. John's Southwark.

Hugo Cornewall St. John Mildmay, esq. youngest son of the late Bart. Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay.

Jan. 29. At Hackney, aged 62, Thomas Hodges, esq. formerly of Seaton Hall, Warehorn, Kent.

Jan. 30. In Old-st. St. Luke's, aged 65, Richard Moreland, esq.

At Gothic Villa, Finchley-road, St. John's Wood, aged 30, Caroline-Hotson, the wife of John Hamilton, esq.

In Park-sq. Miss Williams, sister of Charles Williams, esq.

Jan. 31. In Grange-terr. Brompton, aged 33, Dr. George Fownes, F.R.S. Professor of Practical Chemistry at University College, London.

At Camberwell, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Knox.

In George-st. Portman-sq. aged 82, Miss Elizabeth Gibbs, only surviving sister of Major-Gen. Sir Samuel Gibbs, K.C.B. who fell at New Orleans, and of the late Major-Gen. Sir Edward Gibbs, K.C.B. some years Lieut.-Gov. of Jersey, and half-sister of Adm. Sir George Martin, G.C.B. deceased.

In Camberwell-terrace, North, aged 77, Miss Huggins, sister of George Dollond, esq. F.R.S. and grand-daughter of the celebrated inventor of the achromatic telescope.

Lately. Commander Capt. John Aken Blow (1842), a Lieut. of 1797, and Comm. of 1826. He was Lieutenant of the Foudroyant at the capture of the Guillaume, in 1800, and wounded; commanded the Charger brig, at Copenhagen, 1807, and the Algerine, in action with a Spanish flotilla in Norway, in 1811.

At Hammersmith, Miss Fenn, granddaughter of the eminent musical composer, Dr. W. Boyce. She laboured for many years under the loss of sight, and, with commiseration for her poorer fellow-creatures similarly afflicted, she bequeathed 1,000*l.* stock in the Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. to the School for the Indigent Blind in St. George's Fields; also the like legacy to the Royal Society of Musicians, and 500*l.* stock to the National Benevolent Institution.

In Bloomsbury-sq. aged 77, Mrs. Appleyard, widow of R. S. Appleyard, esq.

Feb. 1. At Brompton, aged 64, Joseph Fincher, esq.

George Mordaunt, esq. of Clement's-inn, and Debenham, Suffolk.

Feb. 2. Aged 35, Thomas Jones, esq. of Abergavenny, younger son of the late William James Jones, esq. of Egham.

Feb. 3. The Hon. Thomas Hugh Nugent, youngest son of the late Earl of Westmeath, and only surviving brother of the present Marquess of Westmeath.

Feb. 4. At North End, Hampstead, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Phelpes John Butt, A.M.

Feb. 5. At the Vicarage, Cripplegate, aged 91, Maria, relict of F. W. Blomberg, D.D. (See our vol. XXVIII. p. 661.)

Feb. 6. Aged 46, E. R. Phillips, esq. of Great Titchfield-st. solicitor.

In Chesham-place, the Most Hon. Anna dowager Marchioness of Donegal. She was the daughter of Sir Edward May, Bart. was married in 1795, and left a widow in 1844, having had issue the present Marquess and six other sons.

Feb. 7. Louise, relict of George Stone, esq. late of Hill-st. Berkeley-sq.

At Kensington, aged 22, Augustus Frederick, eldest son of Henry F. Thistlethwayte, esq.

Feb. 8. At Camberwell, aged 95, Elizabeth, widow of John Baker, esq. of Chalk, near Gravesend.

In Cannon-st. aged 80, Mrs. Bulmer, relict of the late Peter John Bulmer, esq. of Lemington, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Feb. 9. Eliza-Partridge, relict of the Rev. Richard Burton Burton Phillipson.

In Edward-st. Hampstead-road, aged 58, Upton Calderwood, esq. of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

At the residence of her son, Denham Lodge, Hammersmith, aged 84, Mrs. Cox.

Feb. 10. In Eaton-sq. Georgiana, second dau. of J. W. Childers, esq. M.P.

In Grenville-st. Brunswick-sq. aged 56, Miss Sharp.

In Well-st. Hackney, aged 82, William Clark, esq.

Feb. 11. In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 74, Sophia, wife of Michael Bland, esq. of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Feb. 12. In London, of the cholera, Mr. John Kirkpatrick Lowther Gordon, cousin to the Earl of Lonsdale.

Feb. 13. At his house, on Clapham Common, aged 43, Edmund Bellamy, esq. of the House of Commons.

Feb. 15. In her 53d year, Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. William Pickering, bookseller, Piccadilly.

BEDS.—*Nov.* 30. At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. J. B. Hodson, Bedford, Sarah, wife of Josiah Battyll, esq. of Linton, Cambridgeshire.

Jan. 31. At Bedford, Amelia, relict of John Foster, esq. who died some years since in Jamaica.

Feb. 5. At the Rectory, Wilden, Mrs. Elizabeth Prichard.

BERKS.—*Jan.* 11. At East Hendred, aged 69, David Robertson, M.D.

Feb. 3. At the vicarage, Aldworth, Frances-Church, wife of the Rev. J. Bullock, Vicar.

BUCKS.—*Jan.* 11. At Cippenham House, near Slough (late of York-st. Portman-sq.) aged 69, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Gen. William Popham, of the H.E.I. Company's service.

CAMBRIDGE. — *Feb.* 5. At the Fen-office, Ely, aged 68, Samuel Wells, esq. barrister-at-law, and for a period of 25 years annually elected Registrar of the Hon. Corporation of the Bedford Level.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan.* 7. At Sandiway, near Northwich, aged 71, Lady Sophia Grey. She was the 4th daughter of George fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, by Lady Henrietta Bentinck, daughter of William second Duke of Portland. She was married in 1809 to her cousin Booth Grey, esq. of Aston Hayes, Cheshire, who survives her.

Jan. 10. At Nantwich, aged 38, Mary-Anne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Folliott.

Jan. 30. At Macclesfield, Martha Elizabeth Anna, wife of the Rev. William Alexander Osborne.

CORNWALL.—*Jan.* 30. At Lanoroeth House, Penzance, Comm. John Campbell, R.N. (1813) son of the late Gen. Fletcher Campbell, of Salton and Boquhan, Stirling. He served as first Lieutenant with his friend the late Adm. Lord Keith, when he commanded the Channel fleet, in 1812 and 1813, and subsequently as acting commander in the Sparrow and Lyra sloops, being actively employed in connexion with the British army, since which time he has not been afloat.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan.* 20. At Keswick, aged 47, William Rowley, esq. of the firm of John Rowley and Sons, worsted manufacturers, Ossett, near Wakefield.

DERBY.—*Jan.* 12. Aged 27, Harriet-Maria, wife of William Edward Boddington, esq. of Chesterfield.

DEVON.—*Jan.* 10. At Exmouth, aged 25, W. T. Attwater, esq.

Jan. 13. At Teignmouth, aged 96, Lucy widow of Nicholas Dennys, esq. of that place.

Jan. 14. At Upton Cottage, near Torquay, (the residence of his niece, Mrs. Cholwich,) aged 80, Richard Bealy, esq.

more than 40 years House Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Jan. 16. Aged 17, Edward William, only child of Thomas Barnard, esq. of Lympstone.

At Heavitree, at an advanced age, Julia, relict of the late G. F. Totterick, M.D.

Jan. 17. At Heavitree, aged 62, W. J. P. Wilkinson, esq. of Exeter.

Jan. 18. At Exeter, aged 58, Anne-Eleanor, wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Moore Stevens, and dau. of the late Rev. William Roberts, Vice-Provost of Eton.

Jan. 22. At Exeter, aged 87, Mrs. Angel Hamilton, late of Ireland.

Jan. 23. At Heavitree, the Hon. Eliza-Linnington, wife of Richard Ford, esq. and sister to Lord Cranstoun. She was married in 1838.

Jan. 24. At Silverton, aged 84, Thos. Frood, esq.

Jan. 26. At Exeter, George Fortescue, esq. of Hull.

Jan. 27. At Exmouth, aged 75, Elizabeth wife of J. C. Pigott, esq.

Jan. 31. At Rocklands, Chudleigh, Louisa-Henrietta, wife of Sir David Dunn, R.N., K.C.H. She was the 2nd daughter of Gerard Montagu, esq. (cousin to the Duke of Manchester,) and was married in 1838.

Feb. 2. At Budleigh Salterton, Melina, relict of Robert Jesse, esq. late of Taunton, and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Glass, esq. of Exeter.

Feb. 3. At their residence, Ridgeway, aged 84, Mrs. Juliet Biggs, and aged 86, Mrs. Arnold Biggs, daus. of the late Major Biggs, of the Royal Marines. These two old ladies were both taken ill on the same day, with an attack of senile bronchitis, and, after lingering a week, died on the same day.

Feb. 5. At Torquay, aged 63, Lt.-Col. Jas. Smith, of H.E.I.C. service, Madras.

Aged 60, James Moore, esq. one of the magistrates for the borough of Plymouth.

Feb. 7. At Willesly, in the parish of Goodleigh, aged 80, John Budd, esq. a Magistrate of the county.

At Modbury, Mr. W. H. Prideaux, many years with Messrs. Scott and Co., Red Lion-st. Holborn. He occasionally contributed some pleasing verses to the People's Journal, the Canterbury Journal, and other periodicals.

Feb. 11. At Brampford Speke, at an advanced age, Mary, dau. of the late William Tucker, esq. of Barnstaple, and niece of the late Rev. Peter Tucker, of Hill, Morchard Bishop.

Feb. 15. At the residence of her son-in-law, Fordton House, near Crediton, aged 87, Sarah, widow of Thomas Dunn, esq. of Jamaica.

DORSET.—*Jan.* 17. At West Fordington, Jane, wife of the Rev. Augustus Bernard Handley, fifth dau. of the late Gen. Sir James Hay, Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon guards.

Feb. 3. At Blandford St. Mary, aged 78, Kitty, widow of John Galpine, esq. Paymaster of the 18th Foot.

Feb. 6. Aged 79, John Furmedge, esq. of Nottington, near Weymouth.

Feb. 7. At Godmanstone, Mrs. Crane, wife of Sam. Crane, esq.

Feb. 8. John, eldest son of the Rev. Nathaniel Bond, of the Grange.

DURHAM.—*Jan.* 18. Aged 37, W. J. Vollum, esq. the Mayor of Hartlepool, manager of Messrs. Backhouse and Co.'s Branch Bank at Hartlepool. Mr. V. was the owner of large household property in the town, and shareholder in the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Company; and was accidentally drowned in the docks. He was a widower.

ESSEX.—*Jan.* 8. At Saffron Walden, the Rev. Josiah Watkinson, for upwards of forty years Minister of the Upper Meeting.

Jan. 12. At Rochetts, aged 79, Frances, relict of Philip Hills, esq. of Colne Park, Essex.

Jan. 15. Aged 91, William Leverton, esq. of Forest-gate, Westham.

Jan. 21. At the residence of her son-in-law, John Foulger, esq. Walthamstow, aged 84, Mrs. Rutherfoord.

Jan. 27. Aged 72, Miss Elizabeth Kemble, of Upton.

Feb. 3. At Hornchurch, Robert William Quennell, esq. surgeon.

GLOUCESTER.—*Aug.* 26, 1848. At the residence of T. R. Hutton, esq. Redland, Bristol, aged 79, George Harford, esq. of Chew Magna.

Oct. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 68, Robert Millner, esq.

Nov. 23. At Lower Slaughter, in his 72nd year, Henry Lindow Lindow, esq.

Nov. 27. At Stanley Park, aged 66, Catherine, wife of Joseph Wathen, esq. dau. of the late William Caruthers, esq. of Brown's-hill, near Stroud.

Jan. 9. At Cheltenham, Harriet, wife of Capt. Coote, R.N., dau. of the Right Hon. Lady Martha Saunders, and niece of the Earl of Aldborough.

Jan. 15. At Coltham House, Charlton King's, aged 86, Mary Penniston, relict of the Rev. Charles Western, formerly of Abington Hall, Camb. and late Rector of Kingan, Oxfordshire.

Jan. 17. Aged 52, Thomas Wadham, esq. of Frenchay.

At Bownham House, aged 73, George Strachey, esq. late of the Madras Civil Service.

Jan. 21. At Cirencester, Susan, widow of George Bever, esq.

Jan. 23. At Bristol, aged 73, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Augustine Woodward, esq.

Jan. 24. At Clifton, Anna-Maria, wife of Major-Gen. Faunce, C.B.

Feb. 1. At Cheltenham, aged 58, William Bell, esq. late of Canton.

Feb. 8. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Major James Burke, formerly of the 44th, and late of the 77th regt.

HANTS.—*Jan.* 2. At Southampton, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. William Moreton Moreton, of Moreton Hall, Cheshire, and of Westerham, Kent.

Jan. 17. At Abbotsham-court, the residence of R. Best, esq. of Botleigh-grange, aged 83, Mrs. Catharine Best.

Jan. 24. At Portsmouth, aged 59, Lieut. Randell Vans, R. N. (1811.)

Jan. 26. Mrs. Deacon, wife of Henry Deacon, esq. of the National Provincial Bank, Portsmouth.

Feb. 2. At Walhampton, aged 24, Theresa, wife of Rowland Cooper, esq. of Pain's-hill, Cobham, Surrey, and the youngest dau. of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Bart.

Feb. 7. At Ryde, aged 42, William Dalrymple Shaw, esq. late of Calcutta.

HEREFORD.—*Feb.* 1. At Hereford, aged 66, John Holder Matthews, esq. He was the second but eldest surviving son of the late Col. Matthews, of Belmont, M.P. for Hereford, and brother of Henry Matthews, esq. author of "The Diary of an Invalid," and of the late Rev. Canon Matthews. Mr. Matthews was a perfect man of business, and of considerable literary and oratorical talents. He was chief in the Hereford City and County Bank, and has left the principal part of his fortune to his brother, and only partner in that establishment, Mr. Frederick Hoskyns Matthews.

HERTS.—*Jan.* 11. At Cheshunt, aged 78, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. George Whylock, fifth dau. of the late Rev. A. Price, of Berse Drelincourt, Rector of Bodfari, Denbighshire.

Jan. 17. At Rickmansworth, Mary, wife of Major William Stone, of that place, and dau. of the late Sir Thomas Berners Pleslow, of Watlington Hall, Norfolk.

Jan. 22. At Welwyn, aged 80, Jane, wife of J. H. Peacock, esq.

Feb. 4. At Ashridge, aged 86, the Right Hon. Charlotte Catharine Anne dowager Countess of Bridgewater. She was the only daughter and heir of Col. Samuel Haynes, and was married in 1783 to John-William 7th Earl of Bridgewater, who died without issue in 1823. Her ladyship died suddenly in her chair, having been previously but slightly indisposed. In addition to a large private fortune, her ladyship, on the death of her husband, became possessed of his extensive estates in Hertfordshire. She was a very pious and benevolent person, and many recipients of her charity will have to bewail her loss. According to the Earl of Bridgewater's will, the bulk of his property is left to Viscount Alford, eldest son of Earl Brownlow, but clogged with the (probably illegal?) condition that he shall obtain a higher grade in the peerage.

Feb. 8. At Hertford, aged 44, Philip Egerton Wedgwood, son of the late Thomas Wedgwood, esq. Over House, Burslem.

HUNTINGDON. — *Jan.* 29. William Peck, esq. surgeon, Kimbolton.

KENT.—*Jan.* 9. At Chatham, aged 29, Edward, youngest son of Edward Brock, esq.

Jan. 17. At Goldie Leigh, Plumstead, aged 57, Basil Heron Goldie, esq. late of the Ordnance Office, Tower, and son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, near Dumfries.

Jan. 19. At Grove-house, Sellinge, aged 80, John Whitfield Bolden, esq.

Jan. 23. At Rochester, aged 23, Mary-Ann, wife of T. P. Beavan, esq. surgeon, and eldest dau. of W. Payne, esq. of the same city.

Aged 80, William Wix, esq. of Bishop's-Down, Tunbridge Wells, formerly of Islington, and one of the magistrates of the county of Middlesex.

Jan. 29. At Sydenham, aged 53, Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Blackburn, Minister of Claremont Chapel, Pentonville.

At Sandgate, Margaret, widow of Hugh Hammersley, esq. of that place.

Jan. 30. At Dover, aged 52, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Major Frederick Wright, late of the Royal Art.

Jan. 31. Anne, wife of Henry Grant, esq. of Calverley-parade, Tunbridge Wells, and Shenley-house, Brighton, and second dau. of Robert Chalmers, esq. of the House of Commons, and of Thurloe-sq. Brompton.

Feb. 6. At Ash, aged 87, Mrs. Friend, relict of William Friend, esq.

Feb. 7. At Dover, aged 25, Mary-Ann, eldest surviving dau. of C. B. Wilkins, esq. magistrate of that borough.

Aged 47, Edward Warner, esq. late of Southend, Eltham, and of Rood-lane, London.

LANCASTER.—*Feb.* 8. At Manchester, aged 65, Ann, widow of John Kelso, esq. of Londonderry.

LEICESTER.—*Lately.* At Long Clawson, aged 95, Mr. John Thurman, an old bachelor. He has left the greater part of

an immense fortune, amounting, it is said, to 80,000*l.* to Mr. Coleman, a farmer residing in the same village. A few months since his heir-at-law, who had been attacked by paralysis and reduced by severe illness to a state of destitution, entreated him to lend him *twenty pounds*, that he might try to begin a small business for himself, as he was unable to take a situation any longer; when he replied, "I cannot afford to do it, as it is as much as I can do *to save a thousand a-year to put in the funds*: you must wait till I am dead." He has only left him 200*l.* out of 80,000*l.* The freehold estates of Mr. Thurman are valued at 60,000*l.*

Feb. 2. At Skeffington Rectory, aged 68, Mr. Thomas Reginald Davenport, late of Market Harborough.

LINCOLN.—*Jan.* 7. Aged 18 months, Charles-Edward, the son; on the 13th inst. aged 3 months, Florence-Mary, the dau.; and on the 18th inst. aged 25, Anne Mansell Florence, the wife of Charles Foster Bonner, esq. of Spalding. The last deceased was the eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Peacock, of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset.

Jan. 20. At Owmby, near Caistor, aged 46, Thomas, youngest son of the late William Wingate, esq. of Hareby, Lincolnsh.

Jan. 22. At Blankney, aged 12, Charles, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Chaplin, of Ryhall, Rutland.

Feb. 5. At Market Rasen, aged 90, Mary, relict of Matthew Barnett, Vicar of North Willingham, officiating minister at the former place, and formerly of Barton-upon-Humber.

Feb. 8. At the Vicarage, Canwick, aged 22, George, second son of the Rev. G. Quilter, and late student of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan.* 12. Drowned in the river Lea, near Tottenham, aged 54, Mr. W. C. Good, a retired merchant, residing at Woodford. Verdict, Found Dead.

Jan. 25. At Hampton, Marieanne-Louise, the eldest dau. of Silvanus Phillips, esq.

Jan. 31. At Ruislip Lodge, aged 58, Mary Parker, dau. of the late Charles Parker, esq. of Harefield Place, and sister of the late Charles Newdigate Newdegate, esq.

Feb. 8. Aged 87, Mary, relict of William Burls, esq. of Edmonton.

Feb. 11. Aged 23, Mary-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Isaac Sutton Cooper, esq. of Finchley.

MONMOUTH.—*Jan.* 7. At Monmouth, Mrs. Col. Smith, late of Tiverton, Devon.

Jan. 26. At Woodbank, Rachel-Octavia, eighth dau. of John James, esq. of Lansoar.

Feb. 2. At Abergavenny, aged 53, Tom Gabb. esq. solicitor.

Feb. 3. At Monmouth, Joseph Price, esq. for nearly half a century a magistrate for that county.

NORFOLK.—*Nov.* 15. At Swaffham, Sarah-Maria, second dau. of the late Philip Hamond, esq. of Westacre.

Nov. 24. At Cley, aged 60, John Lee, esq. merchant and shipowner.

Nov. 26. In his 75th year, William Hall, esq. of Thorpland-hall, Fakenham.

Jan. 2. At Stratton St. Michael, in his 55th year, Francis Bloy, gent.

Jan. 17. At the vicarage, Weasenham, Sarah-Jane, wife of the Rev. Charles Campbell.

Jan. 19. Aged 81, Thomas Dyson, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Taylor and Dyson, bankers, &c. Diss.

Jan. 22. At Norwich, Mrs. Deacon, widow of John Deacon, esq.

Jan. 29. At Great Yarmouth, aged 67, Sarah, wife of Nathaniel Palmer, esq.

Feb. 9. Mr. Michael Beverley, a gentleman farmer of Forncett St. Mary. As he was hunting with Mr. Fellows's hounds, riding a horse entirely blind, he was thrown, and dislocated his neck. He formerly kept a pack of hounds, and has followed the chase for the last forty years.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan.* 25. At Wollaston, aged 42, Charles Staff, esq. surgeon, late of Brunswick-street, Trinity-sq.

NORTHUMBERLAND. — *Lately.* Mr. Henry Collins, for 20 years the celebrator of Border marriages at Lamberton Toll. It is confidently asserted that he performed an average of 300 marriages yearly; during 1848 there were 330. A man named William Glover from Walkergate Lane, Kelso, has succeeded him.

NOTTS.—*Jan.* 13. Aged 43, William Carding, esq. of the Combs, Farnsfield, lessee of the Archbishop of York.

OXFORD. — *Dec.* 26. At Newnham Murren, aged 59, William Toovey, esq.

Jan. 5. At Benson, aged 33, John Dewe, esq. second son of William Dewe, esq. of Stone Hill Farm, Drayton, near Abingdon.

Jan. 10. At the lodgings of the Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, Caroline-Mary-Lucy, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, Vicar of Finedon, Northamptonshire, and granddaughter of Sir English Dolben, Bart.

Feb. 2. At Bicester, aged 63, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Jacob Marsham, and niece to the first Earl of Romney.

Jan. 24. At Bicester Vicarage, from the bursting of his gun, aged 16, Charles-James-John, third son of Sir William Francis Elio't, Bart. of Stobs and Wells.

Feb. 6. At Oxford, Mr. Charles Blackstone, scholar at Corpus, son of the Rev. C. F. Blackstone, Vicar of Heckfield, Hampshire. He was in the habit of keeping a loaded pistol under the pillow of his sofa, in order to destroy rats, and accidentally shot himself when endeavouring to reach the pistol. He was a young man of great promise, and generally beloved. He gained the Newdegate prize at the last Commemoration, the subject being "Columbus in Chains," and was well known as a frequent and effective speaker at the Union.

SALOP.—*Jan.* 24. Mary, wife of the Rev. G. H. B. Gabert, Incumbent of Claverley, Shropshire, and last surviving child of the late Rev. Basil Woodd, Rector of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, and Minister of Bentinck Chapel, Marylebone.

SOMERSET.—*Jan.* 10. At Bath, aged 80, the Hon. John Sanderson, late Chief Justice of the Island of Grenada.

Jan. 15. At Horton, near Ilminster, aged 40, J. Talbot, esq.

Jan. 16. At Crewkerne, aged 70, James Tidcombe, esq. late of Lovington.

At Queen Camel, where he had been in extensive practice upwards of 60 years, at an advanced age, Robert Jey, esq. surgeon.

At Weston, near Bath, Charles Vigne, esq.

Jan. 19. Suddenly, aged 89, Wm. Hancock, esq. banker, of Wiveliscombe. So greatly was this gentleman respected, that every shop in the town was closed, and on the 24th his remains were followed to the grave by a procession of 320 neighbours, of all classes.

Jan. 20. At Bath, aged 64, Edward Watts, esq. late of Yeovil.

Jan. 21. At Bath, George Haynes, esq. late a merchant at Trieste.

Jan. 22. At Kelston lodge, Bath, aged 25, Jane, wife of Capt. Henry Need, R.N. eldest dau. of the late Jas. M'Dowell, esq. of the E. I. C. Service.

Jan. 26. At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Gay.

Jan. 29. Aged 59, Frances Middleton, wife of Edward Bowles Fripp, esq. of Hutton Court, Somerset.

Feb. 2. At St. George's, aged 85, James Drew, esq. formerly of Devon.

Feb. 6. At an advanced age, Mary, wife of Joseph Lawrence, esq. of Claremont House, Freshford.

Feb. 8. At Gunter's Grove, near Bridgewater, aged 76, John Fawsitt Herbert Rawlins, esq.

Feb. 9. At the Manor House, Keynsham, Mary-Emma, third dau. of Henry Lyne, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Jan.* 6. At Teddesley, in her 60th year, the Right Hon. Hyacinthe-Mary Lady Hatherton. She was a natural daughter of the late Marquess Wellesley; was married in 1812 to Edward John Littleton, esq. who was created Baron Hatherton in 1835; and had issue one son, the Hon. E. R. Littleton, M.P. and three daughters, the eldest of whom died in 1847, and the two younger are the Viscountess Newark and the Countess of Cavan. The charities of Lady Hatherton were unbounded, and her life was spent in doing good. Her body was interred in Penkridge church, attended by her husband and son, by the Earl of Cavan, the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Gerald Wellesley, esq. Richard Wellesley, esq. Capt. Bentinck, and the Rev. Charles Bentinck.

Jan. 22. At Meretown House, Henrietta-Dorothy, widow of Sir John Fenton Boughey, Bart. of Aqualate, in the same county. She was the eldest dau. of Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, Bart. by Lady Henrietta Grey, eldest daughter of George-Harry 5th Earl of Stamford and Warrington; was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1823, having had issue the present baronet, eight other sons, and four daughters.

Feb. 3. At Coton-hill, aged 70, Sophia-Caroline, Viscountess Tamworth. She was the eldest daughter of Nathaniel 2d Lord Scarsdale, by the Hon. Sophia Susanna Noel, dau. of Edward 1st Viscount Wentworth; was married in 1800 to Robert Sewallis Viscount Tamworth (son of Robert 7th Earl Ferrers), and was left his widow, without issue, in 1824.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan.* 14. Aged 24, John-Thomas, eldest son of Doctor Goyder, of Ipswich.

At Ipswich, aged 72, Mrs. Henstridge Cobbold, by whose death the poor have lost a liberal benefactress.

Jan. 30. At Melford, Charlotte-Elizabeth, wife of Robert Jones, esq. surgeon, and only dau. of the late Robt. Purvis, esq. of Beccles.

Feb 1. At Earl Soham, aged 77, Rayner Belman, esq.

SURREY.—*Jan.* 16. At Ravensbury, Lower Mitcham, aged 79, Mrs. Ann Geary.

Jan. 19. At Dorking, aged 82, Isaac Chaldecott, esq. 59 years surgeon to the garrison at Portsmouth.

At Upper Tooting, aged 29, Sarah, wife of John Bowring, of Lombard-st.

Elizabeth-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late John George Nicholls, esq. of West Molesey.

Jan. 22. At Givon's Grove, Letherhead, Caroline, wife of Richd. Boulton, esq.

Jan. 24. At Oxted, aged 72, John Feldwick, esq.

Jan. 26. At Richmond-green, aged 38, Jones Collins, esq. late of E.I.C. service.

Jan. 31. At Sun Mead House, Fetcham, aged 93, Miss Sophia Curtis.

Feb. 3. At Wandle-grove, aged 24, Paul, second son of the late John Pell, esq. of Alford, Linc. and nephew of the late Bennett Pell, esq. of Finsbury, and Wandle-grove, Mitcham.

SUSSEX.—*Jan.* 14. At Brighton, aged 84, Mary-Philippa, widow of William Whitton, esq. of Bedford-row, London, and of Stone Wall, Chiddingstone, Kent.

At Brighton, Sophia, widow of Richard Cuerton, esq.

Jan. 15. Aged 66, Wm. Caudle, esq. surgeon, of Richmond House, Brighton. And on the 19th inst. aged 56, Mary, his wife.

Jan. 16. At Worthing, aged 71, Jacob William Robins, esq. M.R.C.S.

Jan. 17. Jane Cadogan, wife of the Rev. William Nourse, Rector of Clapham, near Worthing, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. James Hyde Gill, of West Cowes.

Jan. 18. At Brighton, aged 77, Capt. David Bowman. He was a naval captain in the service of the East India Company, and enjoyed an excellent pension. He shot himself whilst lying in bed. Verdict, Temporary Insanity.

Jan. 19. At Brighton, aged 53, Samuel Fyson, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Jan. 21. At St. Leonard's, aged 43, Philip Charles Moore, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Jan. 23. At Hastings, aged 46, Henry Colebourne, esq. M.D. of Clapham.

Jan. 24. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 45, George Duke, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Justice of the Peace for West Sussex. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn 30 Jan. 1839.

Jan. 25. At Brighton, Jane, wife of Capt. Hebden, and dau. of the late Thomas Kinnersly, esq. of Clough Hall, Staff.

Jan. 26. At Brighton, William Wightman, esq. of East Dulwich.

At Brighton, Eliza-Henrietta, eldest dau. of Robert Samuel Perreau, esq. H.E.I.C. Civil Service, Bencoolen.

Jan. 27. At Chichester, aged 30, Thomas Morris Comock, esq.

Jan. 30. Aged 32, Alfred Gell, esq. of Eastbourne, solicitor, second son of Francis Harding Gell, esq. of Lewes.

At Brighton, aged 89, Charlotte, widow of George Rous, esq.

Feb. 3. Amelia, dau. of the late William Leeves, esq. of Tortington.

Feb. 7. Aged 42, G. S. Griffith, esq. of Brighton, and formerly of Burton-crescent.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Jan.* 9. At Leamington, aged 74, Sophia, eldest dau. of the late James Metcalfe, esq. and sister of Chas. Jas. Metcalfe, esq. of Roxton-house, Beds.

Jan. 9. Aged 50, Mrs. Beaufoy, widow of Benjamin Beaufoy, esq. surgeon, Meriden, Warwickshire.

Jan. 11. At Leamington, aged 74, Anne, relict of Vice-Admiral Windham, of Felbrigg-hall, Norfolk, aunt to Lord Rendlesham. She was the dau. of Peter Thellusson, esq. of Broadsworth, co. York, by Anne sister of Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart. was married in 1801, and left a widow in 1833, having had issue a numerous family.

Jan. 22. Jane-Anne, only surviving dau. of the late James Troughton, esq. of Coventry, and sister to Thomas Ball Troughton, esq. Town Clerk of that city.

Lately. At Birmingham, aged 77, Mr. Alex. Fisher, the oldest representative of pantomime, associate of Grimaldi, and cousin to Clara Fisher.

Feb. 11. At Leamington Spa, Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. B. J. Proby, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lichfield, and granddau. of Dr. Proby, Dean of Lichfield.

WILTS. — *Jan.* 11. At Trowbridge, aged 68, Sarah-Ann, widow of the Rev. Henry Page.

Jan. 15. Aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Timbrell, of Chauntry-house, Bradford.

At the residence of his father, Salisbury, aged 37, Herbert J. B. Finch, esq. surg.

Jan. 16. At Devizes, aged 91, Mr. Richard Knight, for many years an eminent auctioneer of that town.

Jan. 18. At the rectory, Lyddington, aged 83, George May, esq. of Strode-house, Kent.

Jan. 20. Aged 68, Esther, wife of William Henry Coates, esq. of the Close, Salisbury.

Jan. 21. At Figheldean, aged 75, Marianne, last surviving dau. of the late William Dyke, esq. of Syrencote.

Feb. 3. At Trowbridge, aged 82, James William Dawes, esq.

Feb. 9. At Salisbury, Jane-Ann, wife of Thos. Joseph Fitzgerald, esq. Ballinaparka, co. Waterford.

WORCESTER.—*Jan.* 20. At Malvern, John Dixon Newland, esq. solicitor, clerk to the magistrates of the city of Chichester, and bailiff of the county court.

YORK.—*Jan.* 19. At Moreby Hall, York, the seat of H. Preston, esq. aged 8, the Hon. Augustus Frederick Napier Gore, second son of the Earl of Arran.

Jan. 23. Near Ripon, aged 95, Delia, relict of Col. Wood, of Hollin Hall.

Jan. 27. Aged 56, Giles Rickaby, esq. of Nun Monkton Hall, near York, late Major in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards.

Jan. 29. At York, aged 99, Mrs. Ann Gibson. She walked about with perfect ease, and retained all her faculties till within a short time of her death.

Feb. 5. At Methley, Mary, relict of the Hon. William Leeson. She was a Miss Buchanan, was married in 1796, and left a widow in 1819, having had issue Mary the first wife of William Hale, esq. of King's Walden, Herts.

Feb. 6. At Elsham, near Barton, aged 8, Sybilla, youngest dau. of Lady Mary and Thos. George Corbett, esq.

Feb. 7. Aged 66, Herbert Seaton, esq. of Hull. His funeral at the Hull General Cemetery was attended by many of the town council, and the whole police force of the borough—the latter out of respect to him as ex-chairman of the watch committee. Mr. Seaton's eminent worth, in his public career, as a quiet but energetic worker in every sphere where he was called upon to act, procured for him the deep respect of all to whom he was known.

Feb. 9. Aged 63, Chas. Jas. Hanson, esq. of York, stamp-distributor for that city and county.

WALES.—At Montgomery, aged 90, E. Edye, esq. solicitor.

Feb. 1. Aged 23, at Cardiff, Edward, fifth son of the late Thomas Broad Macey, esq. of Witney, Oxfordshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan.* 8. At Portobello, N.B. aged 75, Sarah, relict of Francis Hutchings Ansell, Capt. 74th Highlanders.

Jan. 14. At Montrose, aged 94, Mrs. Duke, the mother of Sir James Duke, M.P. Lord Mayor of London.—Also, in May last, John Duke, M.D. surgeon R.N. brother to Sir James Duke. He went the voyage to the North Pole with Captain Buchan, and nearly lost his life from an accidental wound when shooting bears on the ice. He was afterwards surgeon of one of the royal yachts, and was offered the appointment of surgeon to Woolwich dockyard, but declined, in order to attend to his aged mother, who at length survived him.

Jan. 24. At Aberdeen, aged 33, William Mackinnon, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edinburgh.

Jan. 28. From a wound received in dissection, Dr. M'Farlane, of Maybole, Ayrshire. He was a native of Argyllshire, in the vigour of manhood, and unmarried.

Jan. 29. At Lees, Coldstream, William Grant Macdowall, esq. of Arndilly.

Lately. At Glasgow, of cholera, Professor Thompson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in that university.

Mr. Allan, of Midbeltie. Besides making various bequests to his relatives, he has devised nearly 20,000*l.* to form a fund for granting annuities to widows of respectable character in Aberdeen and Old Machar, not to be less than 5*l.* nor more than 15*l.*

Andrew Robertson, esq. Sheriff Substitute for Forfarshire for 27 years, and the oldest in tenure of office as a Sheriff Substitute in Scotland.

IRELAND.—*Oct.* At Wexford, Lieut.-Col. Charles Thompson, formerly of 27th Foot. He was a native of the city of Londonderry, and in 1790 was a member of a corps raised by the people of that city. He afterwards entered the 27th Foot, and served for thirty-one years in Holland, France, Spain, Egypt, the West Indies, the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrennees, Nivelle, Orthes, Toulouse, and Waterloo. In 1825 he retired from the service.

Nov. 18. At Hillview, Wexford, aged 64, Deborah, relict of the Rev. W. Hinson, late of Rossdroit Glebe.

Dec. 16. At Dublin, Major John Goodday Strutt Gilland, the eldest of the staff of the Queen's Royals. He entered the service as Ensign in 1812, became Lieutenant 1817, and Captain 1831; in 1839 he received the rank of brevet Major, and in 1843 that of regimental Major. He served throughout the campaign in Affghanistan and Beloochistan, and was present at the storm and capture of Ghuznee and Khelat in 1839. As Major he served in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta country 1844, including the storming of the fortress of Punella, and that in the Concan in 1844.

Dec. 22. Murdered, at Letterkenny, Donegal, Mr. Samuel Davis, surgeon. He had lately ejected some tenants.

Jan. 17. Doctor Maginn, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, deeply regretted by his flock, and by a large circle of his fellow-citizens of different religions and political opinions.

Jan. 19. Doctor Walsh, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne and Ross. He had been little more than two years at the head of his diocese.

Feb. 7. At Portobello Barracks, Dublin, John Fowden Hindle, esq. of Woodfold Park, near Blackburn.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Jan.* 28. At Douglas, aged 48, Lionel Courtier Dutton, esq.

Feb. 1. At Peel, suddenly, aged 37, Thomas Henry Spurrier, esq. His large property will devolve upon his only sister, the lady of Col. Studd, of Sidmouth.

JERSEY.—*Dec.* 5. At St. Helier's, aged 75, Gideon Nicolson, esq. late Major in the Royal Marines.

Jan. 2. At Jersey, aged 58, William Johnson, esq. late of Bristol.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov.* . . At Dinapore, Bengal, aged 22, Philip William Walker, Ensign, N. I. son of Robert Onebye Walker, esq. of Bedford-square.

Nov. 6. At Decca, Capt. Charnock Harrison, 65th Bengal N. Inf. fourth son of the late Charles Harrison, esq. of Ripon, and brother to the Rev. W. E. Harrison, of Clifton, near York.

Nov. 9. At Kussoor, aged 23, Lieut. Arthur Edward Frere, H. M. 24th Foot, youngest son of Edw. Frere, esq. late of Bitton Rectory, Glouc. Two days after, his widow gave birth to a son.

Dec. 5. At Fort William, Calcutta, aged 58, Col. James Peckett, of the Bengal Engineers.

Dec. 14. In camp near Mooltan, aged 28, Thomas H. Plumer, Lieut. 49th Bengal N. Inf. and eldest son of Thomas Hall Plumer, esq. of Canons, Middlesex.

WEST INDIES.—*Dec.* . . . In Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas M'Cornock, custos of the parish of St. Thomas in the East. He committed suicide.

Jan. 1. In Trinidad, George La Coste, esq. Judicial Referee of the island.

ABROAD.—*Sept.* 19. At Wellington, New Zealand, Col. William Wakefield.

Oct. 15. Drowned in the river Damooda, Nathaniel, third son of Capt. Archibald Montgomery Campbell, of the Horse Art. and late of Askomel, Argyleshire, N.B.

Nov. 2. Off Whydah, West Coast of Africa, on board H. M. S. Rapid, while on his passage home (having been invalided a few days before from the command of H. M. steam-vessel Pluto), aged 30, Lieut. R. M. K. Richardson, eldest son of Capt. William Richardson, R.N. Gosport, and nephew of Vice-Adm. M'Kinley.

Nov. 19. On his passage from the Mauritius, John Stewart, esq. Staff Surgeon, only son of the late Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Kirkowan Manse, Wigtonshire.

Nov. 27. On board her Majesty's ship Electra, off Maracaibo, aged 16, John Le Marchant, midshipman, eldest son of Le Marchant Thomas, esq. of Billingbear-park, Berkshire.

Dec. 18. At Malta, Maria, daughter of the late Major Henry Stanyforth Blanckley, for many years her Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the Balearic islands and in Algiers, and widow of Lewis Hippolytus Joseph Tonna, esq. formerly Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul in Algiers and at Bona, and afterwards Spanish Vice-Consul in Liverpool.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Jan. 27 .	591	385	224	8	1208	573	635	1576
Feb. 3 .	575	342	199	21	1137	580	557	1443
,, 10 .	570	340	220	2	1132	570	562	1510
,, 17 .	579	398	246	2	1225	640	585	1497

Weekly Winter average of the 5 years 1843—47, 1169 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, FEB. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
47 0	29 8	17 2	26 9	29 9	34 4

PRICE OF HOPS, FEB. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, FEB. 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 12*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, FEB. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, FEB. 26.	
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*	Beasts	4012
Veal	3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Calves	172
Pork	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	18,440
		Pigs	180

COAL MARKET, FEB. 23.

Walls Ends, from 12*s.* 0*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 41*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26 to February 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	46	49	39	29, 84	cloudy, fair	11	42	47	38	30, 78	cdy.fair,foggy
27	37	40	44	, 67	do. do. hy. rn.	12	34	42	36	, 72	foggy, do.
28	38	42	38	, 38	do. do. do. do.	13	34	43	41	, 59	do. do.
29	37	40	36	, 69	rain, cloudy	14	36	48	44	, 58	fair
30	34	39	47	30, 08	cldy. sleet, do.	15	45	54	42	, 51	do.
31	38	46	42	, 12	do. fair, do.	16	40	43	36	, 52	do. foggy
F. 1	35	40	40	, 23	do.	17	35	48	41	, 55	do. do.
2	45	50	47	, 28	do.	18	45	52	44	, 48	do.
3	48	49	47	, 35	do. do.	19	45	50	46	, 30	cloudy, do.
4	49	54	48	, 40	do. do.	20	44	48	40	29, 74	do. rain
5	48	52	49	, 44	do. do.	21	44	48	51	, 81	do. fair, do.
6	46	47	46	, 38	foggy, cloudy	22	43	50	42	, 72	do. do.
7	44	46	46	, 39	do. do.	23	43	50	40	, 96	do. do.
8	46	51	40	, 27	cdy. hy. shrs.	24	45	50	42	, 46	do. rain
9	44	49	46	, 37	do. fair	25	45	50	40	, 39	cy.thdr.hy.rn.
10	46	51	43	, 56	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000. June.	
29	194	91¼	91⅛	92⅛	9	——	——	——	50 pm.	50	48 pm.
30	195	91⅛	91	92	9	——	98¼	——	51 pm.	50	51 pm.
31	193	92	91⅞	92⅞	9	——	——	242	50 pm.	47	50 pm.
1	195	92	92	92⅞	9	——	101	246	47 pm.	47	49 pm.
2	195½	91¼	91⅛	92¼	9	——	——	——	49 46 pm.	45	48 pm.
3	194	91⅛	91⅛	92⅛	9	——	——	——	48 49 pm.	46	49 pm.
5	194	91¼	91⅛	92⅛	8⅞	——	——	——	49 46 pm.	45	48 pm.
6	194	91⅛	91⅛	92¼	9	89⅛	——	——	49 47 pm.	44	47 pm.
7	194	92¼	92⅛	93	9	——	——	——	47 49 pm.	47	48 pm.
8	196	92⅛	92⅛	93⅛	9⅛	——	——	243	48 50 pm.	47	50 pm.
9	——	93	92⅞	94	9⅛	——	——	245	50 48 pm.	49	52 pm.
10	196½	93⅛	93⅛	94⅛	9⅛	——	——	——	——	52 pm.	
12	194	93¼	93⅛	94⅛	——	——	——	——	50 52 pm.	49	50 pm.
13	197	94⅛	94¼	95⅛	9⅛	——	102	——	52 50 pm.	46	49 pm.
14	197	94¼	94⅛	95⅛	9⅛	——	102	249	53 51 pm.	46	49 pm.
15	197¼	94⅛	94⅛	95⅛	9¼	——	——	——	51 53 pm.	49	46 pm.
16	197	94¼	94¼	95¼	9¼	——	——	248	52 pm.	46	49 pm.
17	196½	93⅞	93⅝	94⅜	9⅛	——	——	——	——	45	48 pm.
19	194	93⅜	93⅜	94⅜	9⅛	——	101⅛	246	52 55 pm.	48	44 pm.
20	196	93⅜	93⅜	94¼	——	——	——	——	56 57 pm.	47	44 pm.
21	196	92⅞	93⅛	94⅛	9⅛	——	——	243	53 pm.	46	43 pm.
22	196	93⅛	93⅛	94⅛	9⅛	——	——	247	57 pm.	45	48 pm.
23	194	93¼	93⅛	94⅛	9	——	——	245½	59 57 pm.	42	45 pm.
24	——	93⅛	93⅛	94⅛	9	——	——	246	59 pm.	45	42 pm.
26	196	93	93	94	9	——	——	246	57 59 pm.	45	42 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
3, Copthall Chambers, Angel Court,
Throgmorton Street, London.

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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1849.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Correspondent C. has written over-hastily. On a second perusal of Mr. Macaulay's History of England he will find that his objections to the account of the death of Charles II. and to the general character of Mr. Macaulay's authorities, are quite unfounded. He evidently feels very indignant at Mr. Macaulay's opposition to his favourite opinions.

——————" 'Tis within the heart
Th' ambushment lies, that evermore betrays
The judgment."

Cyphers, the favourite devices of a century back, and used as well by those who had right to armorial bearings as by those more modest persons who did not as yet venture to assume them, were certainly often somewhat puzzling in their design, though after a steadfast gaze the initials intended might generally be traced out. The cypher of the eminent bookseller, Robert Dodsley, who originated the Annual Register, is still printed in its title-page; but for many years, certainly from 1841 downwards, it has been printed *upside down!*

The following remarkable epitaph has been handed to us as a discovery; for, though only forty years old, it had been concealed and the date quite obliterated. In St. John's Burial Ground, Westminster:—

" Here
are deposited the earthly remains of
DONALD GRANT, D.D.
The whole of his ecclesiastical emoluments, during a ministry of 44 years in the Established Church of England, amounted to
£743 8*s.* 5*d.*!
Not from that source then, but by the employment of those talents which God had bestowed, was he enabled, (though unpatronised and unprotected,) with no original patrimony, to preserve through life the independence of a man, and the respectability of a clergyman—to supply the decencies of a comfortable mediocrity—to spare, while living, something to the wants of genius, industry, and worth; and at his death to leave a testimony that he had not " lived for himself alone," by a benefaction for the education of two young men in his parent university.
" He died the 24th day of April, 1809, in the 72nd year of his age."

The parish register has supplied the obliterated date, which is also confirmed by our volume for 1809, in which the death of Dr. Grant, in London-street, Fitzroy-square, is recorded.

H. T. E. will be much obliged to any person who can furnish any genealogical notices respecting " Mr. John Greene, Recorder of London, son of Sergeant Greene," who died November, 1659, according to Smith's Obituary.

CHEVRON begs to call attention to the following subject. In Nichols's History of Leicestershire, in the pedigree of Cotes of Ayleston, Alexander Cotes of Whittington, the son of John Cotes of Norbury, Staffordshire, is stated to be the son of John Cotes of Cotes and Woodcote, by Ellen, daughter of Richard Littleton, which last John was the son of another *John Cotes*. In Burke's Landed Gentry John Cotes, who married Ellen Littleton, is described as son of *Humphrey Cotes*, and father of John Cotes of Cotes and Woodcote, who had, with other issue, a son, who was progenitor of the succeeding Cotes of Woodcote. This last John Cotes would therefore correspond with John Cotes of Norbury, and Alexander might be one of the other issue, mentioned but not detailed in Burke's Landed Gentry. The dates, however, do not agree, the former John being alive in 1574, the latter having died 1544. (See Nichols's Leic.) These discrepancies giving rise to doubt if the Ayleston Cotes were descended from the marriage of John Cotes with Ellen Littleton, our Correspondent would feel obliged if any of our readers could inform him what are the correct generations from Alexander to the junction of his ancestors with the Woodcote family. In Harleian MSS. 1180 and 1173, there is no account of the Ayleston family earlier than the above-named John Cotes of Norbury.

Note to Mr. Bayley's memoir in the December number, 1848.—The first president of Stockton Mechanics' Institution, and Mr. Bayley's predecessor in that office, was the late Mr. Cartwright, of Norton, co. Durham, J. P. &c. (See review of Burke's Commoners, January 1847.) When he resigned that office and left the district about 1839-40, Mr. Bailey succeeded him as president of the Mechanics' Institution, and continued to preside there till his death. Mr. Bailey's retired partner, William Grey, esq. formerly of Paradise-row, Stockton, solicitor, who had married the heiress of Scurfield, took Mr. Cartwright's residence at Norton (becoming a J.P. &c.), and still lives in it. (See Burke's Suppt. to the Commoners.)

ERRATUM.—P. 281, col. 2, line 32, *for* Dieux *read* Dieu.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Life and Correspondence of David Hume. From the Papers bequeathed by his Nephew to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and other original Sources. *By* John Hill Burton, *Esq. Advocate.* 1846. 2 *vols.*
Letters of Eminent Persons, addressed to David Hume. Edited by the Same. 1849.

IT is commonly said that no one is a hero to his *valet de chambre;* but it appears that a still closer connection than that of the servant does not always lead to a more favourable opinion. There is a traditional anecdote to the effect that Mrs. Hume, expressing her opinion of her son David and his accomplishments, said,—"Our Davie's a fine, good-natured crater, but *uncommon wake-minded.*" * It is fortunate for us that other persons have formed a somewhat gentler opinion of the philosopher's talents, for it has stimulated Mr. Burton to the execution of the present Life,—one of the most interesting and instructive biographies we have in our language. Prior to the appearance of these volumes, all previous accounts of Hume were very scanty and imperfect, and we have heard that scarcely any traditional anecdotes are remembered of him at the present time in his native country. We think that the late Professor Dugald Stewart must have known somewhat more than he would trouble himself to impart; for, though fond of collecting anecdotes and mentioning characteristic traits of the eminent persons who had lived in the preceding generation in that philosophic circle of which he himself was so distinguished an ornament, yet, we think with some apparent inconsistency, he was not very willing to impart them to the public. This may perhaps have arisen from a delicate and reverential feeling for the character of departed genius, yet it has deprived his beautiful specimens of biography of some of their brightest and gayest colouring,† and taken force, and vigour, and life from the features of the portrait. No complaint of this kind can be made against the present biography. Mr. Burton has had access to the most authentic sources, and has employed them with great judgment and ability. In

---

* Yet Mr. Burton informs us that Mrs. Hume was evidently an accomplished woman, worthy of the sympathy and respect of her son. Her portrait exhibits a thin but pleasing countenance, expressive of great intellectual acuteness, &c. Vol. i. p. 295.—Rev.

† Mr. Horner made it the subject of his complaint that Mr. Dugald Stewart's *after-dinner* conversation was chiefly confined to personal anecdotes and reminiscences in which he delighted, when *he* would have preferred subjects of higher and graver interest; and yet, though the Professor is said to have possessed many most curious remembrances of Adam Smith, he has not gratified us by them in the Life which he wrote of that eminent man, and they have perished. Mr. Horner does *not* think Dugald Stewart successful in biographical composition, and that his conceptions of character, though formed with comprehensive design, want that *individuality* to which the painter of portraits must be doomed:—"His genius for writing," he says, "belongs to a higher class, but is confined to that; he is not qualified for an inferior." Therefore we may add that his Life of *Robertson* was the most interesting of all he wrote, because abounding in most personal knowledge. Why did he not give us more anecdotes like that of the aged historian, in the last year of his life, viewing with a smile of interest the blossoms of those favourite trees of which he knew he was not to taste the fruit? See p. 202.—Rev.

the manner in which their collection has been used the Council of the Royal Society has received the best return for the liberality of their gift; while Mr. Burton's judicious criticisms on the various subjects that arise in that copious field of investigation which Hume cultivated with such ardour and success,* and his independent opinions, add a great value to the whole. Since the publication of his History he has printed the second work, the title of which is at the head of the present article. "Having," as he says, "selected from the large mass of papers placed at my disposal the portions which suited my immediate purpose, a quantity of documents still remained, which, though they had no reference to my own, might be serviceable to the literary pursuits of others, and would afford pleasureable reading to those who are curious in biography and the familiar correspondence of great men. Being allowed to retain the privilege of selecting from these papers whatever might seem worthy of publication, I felt that I might be considered guilty of culpable neglect to the interests of literature if I failed to render accessible to those likely to appreciate them the intellectual treasures of so curious and valuable a collection. The lovers of literary history will require only to glance over the list of names under which the several letters are grouped, to estimate the character of their contents," &c.

These letters, we may add, are very miscellaneous, containing a large portion from French writers,—as Helvetius, Turgot, D'Alembert, Madame de l'Espinasse, Madame de Boufflers, the Baron de Holbach, Diderot, the Abbé Morellet, &c. Those of the English we think scarcely of equal interest; but the entire volume contains a variety of curious information on literature and persons, and would deserve a more copious illustration than we have any opportunity, or perhaps power, to give. In the present article we have confined ourselves to a few preliminary literary notices on Mr. Burton's two former volumes, thinking it is possible that some of them may be of use to him in a new edition, which must soon be called for, of his work. If not, our little labours will have been well rewarded by the pleasure of going over the writings, and recalling to our recollection the names and history of so many men of various merits and acquirements, who have all, in their different proportions, brought some addition to the general stock of science and literature.†

The biographer here gives a long and interesting note on the once famous physician and philosopher "Dr. Cheyne." His life was repub-

---

* "I have heard," says Mr. Horner, "upon very good authority, that, when Hume was engaged in the composition of his History, he generally worked *thirteen hours a day*. These miracles are mortifying to me. . . Neither my mind nor body is equal to such herculean achievements." See Life of Horner, i. 175.—Rev.

† In Letter IV., from Lord Lyttelton to Hume, it appears that the latter confided the task of marking his *Scotticisms* in his History to Lord Lyttelton. In our Magazine for last February, pp. 135, 136, we noticed some remarkable ones in the writings of various eminent authors of that country, to which we could have added other less illustrious names. Even Dugald Stewart and the writers for the Edinburgh Review are *not quite* free from them. In the present volume a few occur: as vol. i. p. 31, "A new scene of thought is *opened up*." Ib. p. 207, "The sources of emolument had not been *opened up*." Ib. p. 272, "*Open up* a new prospect." Ib. vol. ii. p. 335, "An account for nine francs, which it appears *he was not due*," *i.e.* did not owe; this expression we never met with before." Ib. p. 367, "The impressions produced on an *on-looker*;" a periodical paper called the *Looker-on* would have corrected this. Ib. p. 486, "Hume had *opened up* his own mind." Ib. p. 515, "I go very fast *to decline*." Ib. p. 521, "To *open up* so wide a prospect." In the Life of Crabbe the poet, a Scotch writer says,—"My wife and sister *carried* him to hear service," p. 279, where we should say *took*.—Rev.

lished at Oxford in 1846. P. 26, he says, " I never found any sensible tranquillity or amendment till I came to this firm and settled resolution in the main, viz. to neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace more than if I had been satisfied I should die within the day ; nor to mind any thing that my secular obligations and duties deserved of me less than if I had been ensured to live fifty years more." Of his temperance, he says, " For near twenty years I continued sober, moderate, and plain in my diet, and in my greatest health drank *not above a quart or three pints of wine at most in any day*," &c. Some of Cheyne's sayings, it will be recollected, are quoted with approbation by Dr. Johnson, see Boswell's Life, iv. 52, vi. 145, &c. It was Beau Nash who was one of his patients, and, being asked one day by Dr. Cheyne if he had followed his last prescription, replied in the negative ; adding, " If I had, Doctor, I should certainly have broken my neck, for I threw it out of a two-pair-of-stairs window."

P. 83. Mr. Burton justly observes :

" It is one of the peculiar features of the history of mental philosophy, that there is scarcely ever a new principle, associated with the name of a great author, but it is shewn that it has been anticipated, in some oracular sentence, probably by an obscure writer. *Joseph Glanvill* is pretty well known as the author of ' Saducismus Triumphatus,' a vindication of the belief in witches and apparitions, which must have been perused by all the curious in this species of lore. Glanvill was the author of various tracts on biblical subjects, but it is not generally known that he wrote a book on sceptical philosophy, called ' Scepsis Scientifica, or Confest Ignorance the Way to Science,' until it was unearthed by the persevering inquiries of Mr. Hallam," &c.

We think Mr. Burton has a little overrated the obscurity of this work; it has been long known to and possessed by us ; it is the second edition of the " Vanity of Dogmatizing," with a new preface and title-page. We have besides, of the same author :

Essays on Important Subjects. 1655. 4to.
Two Choice and Useful Treatises. 1682. 8vo.
Seasonable Reflections. 1676. 8vo.
Philosophic Pieces on Experimental Philosophy. 1671.
A Prefatory Answer to Mr. H. Shelley. 12mo. 1671.
A Further Discourse of Mr. Shelley. 4to. 1671.
Sermons and Remains, ed. by Horneck. 4to. 1681.

The great platonic philosopher Henry More wrote Glanvill's Life, prefixed to " Saducismus Triumphatus," 2d ed. 1662. Glanvill it is not generally known wrote on Bath Springs, in the Philosophical Transactions, 1669, also " Whip for the Droll, fiddle to the Atheist." 1668. Professor Sedgwick calls Glanvill a man of stern rectitude and profound sagacity ; his style is elegant and manly, forcible and simple. We believe our learned friend Mr. Crossly possesses a continuation of Bacon's New Atalantis, by J. Glanvill, in manuscript, with the title, " Bensalem," folio, 63 pages. See " Life of Worthington," pp. 214, 299, 301. Glanvill's argument against a necessary connexion of causes and effects is praised by Sir James Mackintosh in his " View of Ethical Philosophy," p. 137.

P. 86.—Beattie, in his " Essay on Truth," says, " Had I done but half as much as he (Hume) in labouring to subvert principles which ought ever to be held sacred, I know not whether the friends of truth would have granted me any indulgence. I am sure they ought not. Let me be treated with the lenity due to a good citizen no longer than I act as becomes one." On this Dr. Priestley observes, " that certainly the obvious construction of this passage is, that Mr. Hume ought not to be treated with

the indulgence and lenity due to a good citizen, but ought to be punished as a bad one; and what is this but what a Bonner and a Gardiner might have put into the preamble of an order for his execution?" Sir James Mackintosh also observes, "Beattie, in his 'Essay on Truth'—an unfair appeal to the multitude on philosophical questions—indulged himself in the personalities and invective of a popular pamphleteer." See "View of Ethical Philosophy," p. 214. We may add, that a little of the same *leaven* is found in Reid's Inquiry into the Human Mind, and is certainly misplaced in the pure investigation of truth.

P. 111.—"While Hume was preparing for the press the third part of his 'Treatise of Human Nature,' on the subject of Morals, *Francis Hutcheson*, then Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, was enjoying a reputation in the philosophical world scarcely inferior to that of either of his great contemporaries—Berkeley and Wolff. From the following correspondence it will be seen that Hume submitted the MS. of his forthcoming volume to Hutcheson's inspection; and he shows more inclination to receive with deference the suggestions of that distinguished man, than to allow himself to be influenced from any other quarter."

On Hutcheson's "System" the reader may consult Reid "On the Human Mind," vol. ii. p. 531, or Dugald Stewart "On the Active and Moral Powers," vol. i. p. 252-260. See also Stewart's "Life of Reid," in censure of Hutcheson's language and reasonings, p. xiv. Dr. Parr was an admirer of Hutcheson, as may be seen in the notes to the famous "Spital Sermon" (*which we heard preached*), pp. 51, 79, and Stewart's "Philosophical Essays," p. 110, 8vo. The "Life of Hutcheson," by Dr. Leechman, prefixed to Hutcheson's "System of Moral Philosophy," 1755, Sir James Mackintosh calls *a fine piece of philosophical biography* (see "View of Ethical Philosophy," p. 128); but we never met with it.

P. 125. Mr. Burton has given a few passages of Hume's notes of matters which occurred to him in the course of his reading as worthy of observation, or of remarkable thoughts passing through his mind. They were written on slips of paper. A considerable portion has not been made use of in Hume's printed works; but some of them contain information which is embodied in Smith's "Wealth of Nations." It is an occurrence, he observes, quite characteristic of the friendship of these two great men, that either of them should have supplied the other with facts or ideas applicable to the subjects on which he might have been engaged. We can only extract a very few. The first is:—

"Perhaps the custom of allowing parents to murder their infant children, though barbarous, tends to render a state more populous; as in China *many marry by that inducement*, and, such is the force of natural affection, that none make use of that privilege but in extreme necessity."

"No hospitals in Holland have any land or settled revenue, and yet the poor are better provided for than any where else in the world."

"In the time of the monarchy the kings had the sole power of imposing taxes. In the time of the Republic 'tis strange to see this power belonging sometimes to the magistrates—sometimes to the senate or to the people. We learn from Livy, in the Second Punic War, that the *senate* could contract debt alone. Polybius says, that all money matters belonged to the Senate. The censors levied all the taxes, and farmed them out to the Roman knights. The *Romans could be no great politicians*; since the Senate could not gain the sovereignty, nor the censors the supreme magistracy, notwithstanding these advantages."

"Men have much oftener erred from too great respect to government, than from too little."

"Within the last two thousand years almost all the despotic governments of the world have been improving, and the free ones degenerating; so that now they are pretty near a par."

"Banks first invented in Sweden on account of their copper money."

"There is not a word of trade in all *Machiavel*, which is strange, considering that Florence rose only by trade."

"The farms were large among the ancients. The Leontine farms in Sicily

contained 130,000 acres, and were farmed to eighty-three farmers."

"Machiavel makes it a question whether absolute power is best founded on the nobility or the people. In my opinion, a subject who usurps upon a free state cannot trust the nobles, and must caress the people. This was the case with the Roman emperors; but an established monarchy is better founded on the nobles."

"The French commerce sunk much about the middle of the seventeenth century, by reason of their infidelity in their goods."

"The people commonly live poorest in countries which have the richest natural soil."

"The holidays in Athens made two months in the year."

"The public in Athens paid twenty per cent. for money."

"Many of the chief officers of the army were named by the people in old Rome."

"The senators were forbid trade among the Romans."

"In the Roman government there was a great restraint on liberty, since a man could not leave his colony, or live where he pleased."

"*Horses* were very rare among the ancients (before the Romans), and not employed in anything but war. 1st. In the retreat of the 10,000 it would have been easy to have mounted the whole army if horses had been as common as at present. 2nd. They had about fifty horses, which instead of increasing diminished during the road, though very useful. 3rd. In the spoils of villages Xenophon frequently mentions sheep and oxen—never horses. 4th. Cleombrotus' army, in lib. 5, Hist. made use of asses for the carriages.

P. 144.—Hume's studies extended over almost every branch of literature, and included almost all that was excellent. He says, in one passage, that he liked to be engaged in conversation, for he had read every book that was worth reading: agreeing most wisely with Gray, who said, how much could be done by any one who could confine himself to the great original authors of their country! which is surely wiser than aiming at the universal knowledge of one of the great fathers of the Church, of whom it is said, "Quod Hieronymus nescivit, nullus mortalium unquam scivit." Hume gives some short and characteristic sketches of the peculiar merits and qualities of Cicero's Orations.* He thinks Cicero's *reasonings*, in his Orations, are very often loose, and what we should think to be wandering from the point, insomuch that now-a-days a lawyer who should give himself such liberties would be in danger of meeting with a reprimand from the judge, or at least of being admonished of the point in question. His Orations against Verres, however, are an exception. These Orations have all great merit. The Oration for Milo is in every respect very beautiful; but there are some points in the reasoning that surprise me. The Orations for Marcellus and Ligarius, as also that of Archias, are very fine, and chiefly because the subjects do not require or admit of close reasoning. In the conclusion of the Oration for Plancius the passions are well touched. There are many noble passages in the Oration for Muræna. He says of Cicero's "Philippics," that it is a pleasure to read and compare the two first Philippics, that you may judge of the manners of those times, com-

* Though Hume could estimate and approve the wit of Cicero, a great authority in the present day considers that he failed in his attempts at humour in his own writings. "Hume's Essays, in which he tried to imitate Addison, in lightly commenting on *manners*, are wretchedly bad, and were properly excluded by him in subsequent editions, and have been most uncharitably reprinted by his recent biographers." See Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Chancellors," vi. p. 29. Lord Campbell probably alludes to the Essays on Modesty, on Love and Marriage, and on History, reprinted in Ritchie's Life of Hume, App. p. 369 to p. 409, concluding eight essays. The three above mentioned were reprinted by Hume himself, in the edition of 1748, by Millar. The other five, the last being the Character of Sir Robert Walpole, which is to be found in a note in essay the fourth, ("Politics a Science,") are in edition 1748, p. 37. We confess that we do not understand the meaning of the following sentence in the Life of Mr. Horner: "There is a Life of Hume with a *discreditable name* [illegible] *title-page*." See vol. i. p. 404.—Rev.

pared to modern manners. Of the *first*, he says, "In short, the whole oration is of such a strain that the Duke of Argyle might have spoke it in the House of Peers against my Lord Orford; and decency would not allow the greatest enemies to go further." Of the second, which Juvenal calls the Divine Philippic, "There is great genius and wit in many passages of this oration; but I think the whole turn of it would not now be generally admired."

P. 151.—The biographer, in a note, observes, "That the practice of sending young men to the continental universities seems to have continued for a longer time in the north than in the south. Within these few years it was not uncommon, north of the Grampians, to meet with elderly country gentlemen recalling to each other the memorable events of their student-life at Leyden." To this we add, that Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chancellors," observes, "That *Boswell* seems to have been the last of the Scotch advocates sent to study at Leyden." (vi. p. 8.) And Mr. Townshend, in his "Lives of the Judges," observes, "That the late Sir William Grant went there." (See ii. 192.)

At p. 228 are some short lyric poems by Hume, which are very well for one not professing himself a poet, and better than some by those who do. But, as our readers will like to judge for themselves of the poetical powers of the philosopher—and in these enlightened days every reader is a judge —we select one poem, as a favourable specimen: it alludes to the subject of Mrs. Greville's "Ode to Indifference."

Go, plaintive sounds, and to the fair
My secret wounds impart;
Tell all I hope, tell all I fear,—
Each motion of my heart.

But she, methinks, is listening now
To some amusing strain,
The smile that triumphs on her brow
Seems not to heed my pain.

Yet, plaintive sounds, yet, yet delay,
Howe'er my love repine,
Let this gay minute pass away,
The next, perhaps, is mine.

Yes, plaintive sounds, no longer crost,
Your griefs shall soon be o'er;
Her cheek, undimpled now, has lost
The smile it lately wore.

Yes, plaintive sounds, she now is yours,
'Tis now your turn to move;
Essay to soften all her powers,
And be that softness love.

Cease, plaintive sounds, your task is done;
That serious, tender air
Proves o'er her heart the conquest won,
I see you melting there.

Return ye smiles, return again,
Bring back each sprightly grace;
I yield up to your charming reign
That sweet, enchanting face.

I take no outward shows amiss;
Rove where you will, her eyes:
Still let her smiles each shepherd bless,
So that she hear my sighs.

1

"If this poem," says Mr. Burton, "be deficient in force or polish, it has, at least, the merit of *simplicity*, and of not being a slavish adaptation to the formal taste of the age."

P. 257.—"Sir Thomas Robinson."—Perhaps the biographer was not aware that there were *two* Sir Thomas Robinson's moving in the same circles at the same time. One was a person of very considerable accomplishments; he added a wing to Vanburgh's Castle Howard. We could, had we any room to spare, give an entertaining series of sketches of his life from manuscript authority. One died in 1776, and one in 1780. The last was very thin and *tall*, and when it was told to Lord Chesterfield that Sir Thomas Robinson was dying, by *inches*,—"then" said he, "*he has still much time to live.*"—He was a common figure in the caricatures of the day.

P. 361.—"Oceana" of "*Harrison*," corr. "Harrington."

P. 368.—"The Life of Ruddiman, by Chalmers."—"This book is valuable, as containing some of the finest specimens of mixed bombast and bathos in the English language."—We add that it is severely handled in Irvine's excellent "Life of Buchanan," in several places, as Pref. p. xxviii. p. 69, 263, &c.

P. 392.—"Some years ago, he wrote a tragedy called 'Agis,' which some of the best judges, such as the Duke of Argyle, Sir George Lyttelton, and Mr. Pitt, very much approved of."—See the *great* Lord Chatham's criticism on Agis, in Gent. Mag. for March, 1826, and "Walpole's" in his "Letters to Lady Ossory," vol. ii. p. 136.

P. 396.—"Crebillon the younger," says Mr. Burton, "was certainly a free writer, but scarcely deserved the very opprobrious name which he obtained of the French Petronius." Gray, in a letter to West, says, "Now as the paradisaical pleasure of the Mahomedans consist in playing on the flute and lying with houris, be mine to read eternal new romances of Marevaux and Crebillon."—Works, ii. 152.

P. 434.—"Have you seen the second volume of 'Blackwell's Court of Augustus?' I had it some days lying on my table, and, on turning it over, met with passages very singular, for their ridicule and absurdity," &c. This book was reviewed, on its appearance, by Dr. Johnson; see his Works. Irvine, in his "Lives of the Scotch Poets," i. 170, says, "His unfortunate admiration of the style and manner of Lord Shaftesbury has betrayed him into perpetual affectation." See also Warton's Pope, vol. iv. 379; speaking of his Life of Homer, which he calls, "a work, though written indeed with some affectation of style, abounding in curious researches and observations, and places Homer in a new light." Beattie, in his "Essays," p. 756, calls Blackwell "a very learned writer." Bishop Berkeley is supposed to have assisted Blackwell in his "Life of Homer." See Disraeli's Miscellanies, on the style of Blackwell, p. 91.

P. 23, ii.—"I am told that one Dr. Brown has published a book in London, where there is a note containing personal reflections on me:—'A certain historian of our times, bent upon popularity and gain, published a large volume, and omitted no opportunity that offered to disgrace religion,'" &c. Besides his *Estimate*, mentioned by Mr. Burton, Brown wrote an "Essay on Poetry and Music," 4to., and an "Essay upon Satire," inserted in Warburton's and later collections of Pope's Works. He was a man of extreme vanity and morbid sensibility, which accompanied him through life, and hurried him to the rash act which terminated his existence.

His "Tragedy of Barbarossa" was acted in 1754, and it is said he was delighted with Garrick's patronage of it, and the way it was got up, till, in repeating the epilogue, Garrick came to the following unfortunate line—

Let the poor devil eat, allow him that—

which drove him out of the house in a fit of indignation. He was patronised by Warburton. The cause which drove him to suicide is not ascertained; it has been sometimes attributed to repentance of an engagement he made to go to Russia. There is much about this unfortunate event in the manuscript letters I possess from Gray to Mason, and some strange anxieties and mysterious expressions of both parties, which I confess I do not understand.

P. 36.—"Hume says, in his 'own life,' of the Natural History of Religion —'Its public entry was rather obscure, except only that Dr. Hurd wrote a pamphlet against it, with all the illiberal petulance, arrogance, and scurrility which distinguished the Warburtonian school,'" &c.—See on this subject Dr. Parr's Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian, p. 160, &c., in his dedication to "Two Tracts addressed to a Learned Critic" (Hurd), p. 161. "David Hume," we are told, and upon the authority of one whose productions are *notoriously* exempt from the same charges,—"David Hume was a captious, versatile, and evasive writer. He was a puny dialectician from the North, who came to the attack with a beggarly troop of routed sophisms. He was the philosophical head of a philosophical gang who dealt in mere pedlars' ware of matter and motion. He it seems was not worthy of elaborate animadversions adapted to the instruction or entertainment of learned readers. But 'an hour,' even 'a vacant hour,' when employed by Dr. Richard Hurd 'was fully sufficient to expose to the laughter of *every man that could read* the futility, vanity, and licence of Mr. David Hume.'" "All this had been said *once*, and therefore *might* be said *again* with equal effect. It was said justly, the first time, for David Hume was an infidel; and it was said, most probably, a second time, for Dr. Hurd was now a bishop." Parr quotes, also, from Hurd's pamphlet—"A learned theologian (Warburton) who had earthed Mr. Hume in the obscure regions of philosophy, where he lay rolled up in the scoria of dogmatist and sceptic, run down together," &c.

P. 43.—"I have read a small pamphlet called 'Sketches,' which, from the style, I take to be Dr. Armstrong's, though the public voice gives it to Allan Ramsay." See the second volume of Armstrong's Works, vol. ii. p. 131; they were written in 1758. In one of them the following prophetic declaration of *Fuseli's* future fame occurs. "As to history (historical painting) itself, besides some promising specimens of it at home, perhaps even this barren age has produced a genius, not indeed of British growth, unpatronised, and at present almost unknown, who may live to astonish, to terrify, and delight all Europe." Armstrong travelled through France and Italy with Fuseli, who spoke highly in favour of the general benevolence of his character. A short biography of him may be found in Campbell's "History of Scottish Poetry," p. 222. He was unsuccessful as a physician, and probably his prospects were closed by his ill-advised poem, "The Economy of Love,"—such poetry is no introduction to practice. There is a violent paper against Armstrong in Churchill's "Journey," vol. iii. p. 229. Consult Miss Burney's "Remonst.," vol. i. p. 19; Wilkes's "Correspondence," vol. i. p. 204—211, and iv. p. 220;

Knowles's "Life of Fuseli," vol. i. p. 47 to 59; Forbes's "Life of Beattie," vol. i. p. 203; and "Physic and Physicians," vol. ii. p. 279, for further accounts of Armstrong. We remember Sir Francis Burdett quoting from Armstrong in the House of Commons a few years since. Pinkerton thought Armstrong's tragedy of the "Forced Marriage" was extremely well written, but too melancholy. "Mad tragedies," he adds, "ought only to be acted in Bedlam."

P. 52.—"I believe I mentioned to you a French gentleman, Monsieur Helvetius, whose book 'De l'Esprit,' was making a great noise in Europe. He is a very fine genius, and has the character of a very worthy man, &c" The article "Helvetius," in the "Biographie Universelle," by Monsieur St. Saurin, is full of interesting and curious details. See also "Barante, de la Litterature Française," p. 181, and "Tableau de Litterature," par Victor Fabre, p. 77. Suard's "Melanges de Litterature," vol. i. may be consulted on this work, and on Voltaire's opinion of it. Parr, in his "Spital Sermon," has spoken of Helvetius's moral theory, p. 50; and Dugald Stewart, in his "Active and Moral Powers," vol. i. p. 4—6, may be consulted on the term "*passive*," as used by Helvetius. The Edinburgh Review (No. civ. p. 303) says truly, "When Helvetius produced that celebrated work, so rich in anecdote, illustration, and isolated brilliancy of remark, he was accused of merely collecting and forming into a whole the opinions current in the circles in which he mixed every day." Those who wish to collect more copious accounts of Helvetius and his celebrated work must consult the "Correspondence Generale" of Voltaire, and his "Dictionnaire Philosoph." art. Quisquis de Ramus.

P. 56.—"Ferguson's History of Civil Society," p. 385. "Immediately before its publication, Hume recommended Ferguson's friends to prevail on him to suppress the work, as likely to be injurious to the author's literary reputation." He acknowledged his advice was erroneous, as the book soon attained a high character, and had great success. Hume was so pleased at this that he several times took up the book again, hoping he was mistaken, but to his great mortification and sorrow he was not able to change his sentiments. "We shall see (he says) by the character of its fame, whether or not he was mistaken." [It is curious that Hume mentions that both Helvetius and Saurin told him at Paris that they had been consulted by *Montesquieu* about the "Esprit des Loix," and used the freedom to tell him that he ought to suppress the book, which they foresaw would much injure his reputation. Hume thus gives his own opinion on Montesquieu's work:] "Though it has considerably sunk in vogue, and will probably still sink further, it maintains a high reputation, and probably will never be totally neglected. It has considerable merit, notwithstanding the grace of its pointed wit, and notwithstanding its false refinements and its rash and crude positions." Dr. Joseph Warton, in his edition of Pope (iii. p. 115), tells us that Ferguson's work was highly commended by Lord Mansfield. Sir William Jones was highly pleased with it, especially with the chapter on the "Relaxation of National Spirit." It has also received the praise of Professor Miller in his Philosophy of History, vol. i. p. 23. "Ferguson is one of those who has best speculated on the progressive improvement of society;" but, the judgment of Monsieur Cousin, in his Introduction to the History of Philosophy, p. 386, is very unfavourable. He says—"A work without any decided character, in which an estimable tone of morality prevails, but in which weakness of thought seems to

contend for pre-eminence with weakness of erudition." Of his Roman Republic, Niebuhr says, "Ferguson is a respectable and ingenious writer, but unlearned; he was no scholar, and had no idea of the Roman constitution; he wrote pragmatically, and with a moral tendency. To those who want to acquire a knowledge of Roman history the book is worth nothing." See Niebuhr's Rome, iv. p. 83. See also Arnold's Roman Hist. vol. 1. p. 219. An interesting account of Ferguson is given in Dr. Watson's lately published "Practice of Physic," vol. i. p. 491, by the late Dr. Gregory of Edinburgh. "In his sixtieth year Ferguson had a shock of paralysis. He consulted Dr. Black. By his advice he ate vegetables, and drank milk and water. He got quite free of paralysis, became robust, and died in full possession of his faculties at ninety-three. At one time he was corpulent and ruddy, and lived freely." We now give a specimen of Hume's love of broad jokes.

"HUME TO MR. RUAT.

"6 *July*, 1759.

"Dear Ruat,—I am very much obliged to you for the desire you express to Miss Elliot of hearing from me; and particularly your wishing to be informed by me of any news that *pass*.* As soon as I knew certainly how to direct to you, I have set down to write, and, though the occurrences are no way extraordinary which I can communicate, they shall all be *strictly, and literally, and certainly true*, and you may venture to tell them as such to all the idle people that frequent Buxton. This morning there arrived an express from Admiral Hawke's fleet, giving an account that the French fleet had sallied out of Brest with twenty-four ships of the line, and had engaged the English fleet in a desperate and bloody battle, from morning to night, which ended in a total victory on our side. There are seven of the French ships sunk and burnt, and four taken. There are two of our capital ships sunk, and the Admiral's ship was blown up, with its whole company, not one of whom was saved. Prince Edward, in the Phœnix, behaved to admiration; but towards the end of the engagement, an unlucky cannon ball carried away both his legs, by which it is feared we shall lose that promising young Prince. Our friend, poor Dr. Adair, would not go below deck, but stood by the Prince's side during the whole engagement, till his head was carried off by a double-headed shot. About three hours after the arrival of this express, there arrived another from the west, giving an account of the landing of the French in Torbay, to the number of twenty thousand foot and five thousand horse. They believe already, in London, that they are sixty thousand strong. The panic is inconceivable. The people in the country are hurrying up to town; those in the town are hurrying down to the country. Nobody thinks of resistance. Every one believes the French, Popery, and the Pretender to be at their heels. What adds to our general confusion is the discovery of treachery in our councils. Mr. Pitt is sent to the Tower, for holding a secret correspondence with the French; his ciphers and letters are taken. Mr. Wood, our friend (if he can be said to deserve that name), is thrown into a dungeon: and there will be certain proofs to convict him of that treachery. In order to prepare the way for this blow, the perfidious French had employed somebody to blow up the magazine in the Tower. I heard the explosion this morning about five o'clock. All London is covered with rubbish, and stones, and bricks, and broken arms. There fell into our back court a shattered musket and the bleeding leg of a man. I thought the day of judgment was come when I first heard the explosion, and began seriously to think of my sins."

In the unrelenting spirit of his malicious whim and banter, he proceeds:

"These events will all of them make a figure in future historians; and it is happy for these gentlemen, who are or ought to be very scrupulous with regard to matters of fact, that they can so well reconcile the true and the marvellous. As to private news there is little stirring; only Dr. Warburton turned Mahometan, and was

* This expression of "news that *pass*," for "*passes*," as an Englishman would say, we presume is a northern provincialism. We see in Todd's Johnson "news! *without the singular, unless it be considered as singular.*"—REV.

circumcised last week. They say he is to write a book in order to prove the divine legation of Mahomet, and it is not doubted but he will succeed as well as in proving that of Moses. I saw him yesterday in the Mall with his turban, which really becomes him very well. Poor Andrew Millar is declared bankrupt; his debts amount to above 40,000*l.* and it is said his creditors will not get above three shillings in the pound. All the world allow him to be diligent and industrious; but his misfortunes are ascribed to the extravagance of his wife, a very ordinary case in this city. Miss ——— yesterday morning declared her marriage with Dr. Armstrong; but we were surprised in the afternoon to find Mr. Short, the optician, come in and challenge her for his wife. It seems she has been married privately for some time to both of them. Her sister has been much more prudent, whom we find to have confined herself entirely to gallantry, and to have privately entertained a correspondence with three gallants. I am, dear Ruat, *with great truth*, your most sincere friend and humble servant," &c.

P. 479.—" Professor Millar, afterwards author of the 'Historical View of the English Government,' who had even then shewed himself as one of the most powerful antagonists of Hume's 'Constitutional Doctrines.'" The late Mr. Fox used to speak highly of this work. Lord Brougham, in his "Colonial Policy," ii. p. 537, says, "The work of Miller, however pleasing from its liberal spirit, displays a fault too common among the philosophers of this country, that of theorising upon an imperfect induction." Sir J. Mackintosh also praises the work; see his "Memoirs," vol. i. p. 412, and "Memoirs of William Taylor," vol. ii. p. 239, who compares Millar to the Abbé Mabley. Professor Smyth says, "Great light has been thrown upon our early history by Professor Millar; he is the author you must study." And, lastly, Mr. Hallam says, "It is worthy of remark that since the treatise of Nathaniel Bacon, itself open to much exception, there has been no historical development of a constitution founded upon extensive researches, or calculated to give a just notion of its character; for those parts of Fleury's history which profess to trace the progress of government are still more jejune than the rest of the volume, and the work of Professor Miller, of Glasgow, however pleasing for its liberal spirit, displays a fault too common among the philosophers of his country, that of *theorising upon an imperfect induction*, and very often on a total misapprehension of particular facts." See "Middle Ages," vol. i. p. x.

P. 519.—We are informed in a note "that while this sheet is passing through the press, the French newspapers announce a new translation of Hume's 'History:' 'Precedée d'un Essai sur la Vie et les Ecrits de Hume, par Campenon, de l'Academie Française.'"

P. 84.—"There is one Dr. Leland, who has lately wrote the life of Philip of Macedon, which is one of the best periods. The book, they tell me, is perfectly well wrote," &c. We possess the copy of this work that belonged to Mr. Wm. Mitford, the historian of Greece, who has inserted many marginal notes and remarks chiefly of Leland's *blunders* and mistakes, and in a note in vol. vii. chapter xxxvi. of his History, p. 327—331, he has given his opinion of Leland, as, "Let the reader see whether even Leland's 'Demosthenes' will warrant half what is to be found in Leland's 'Life of Philip,' for which the authority of Demosthenes is there claimed." And on the same work a later and still more popular writer of the history of the same people observes, "Leland's remark on the strength of Mr. Hume, vol. i. p. 214, is one of the passages which beguile the reading of a not very interesting book." See Thirlwall's "Greece," vol. v. p. 279, note.

P. 86.—On Macpherson's "Ossian" enough has been said; we will therefore only observe that a witty critical review for March, 1773, on

Macpherson's "Homer" was written by George Steevens. Southey says, "Macpherson seems to have practised hexameters, for his 'Ossian' is full of fragments of them, with the frequent recurrence of whole lines and pentameters." See "Memoir of William Taylor," i. p. 337.

P. 114.—We must give a portion of Hume's judgment on the "Emile" of Rousseau.

"All the writings of that author appear to me admirable, particularly on the head of eloquence, and, if I be not much mistaken, he gives to the French tongue an energy which it scarce seems to have reached in any other hands. But as his enemies have objected that with this domineering force of genius there is always intermingled some degree of extravagance, it is impossible for his friends altogether to deny the charge, and, were it not for his frequent and earnest protestations to the contrary, one would be apt to suspect that he chooses his topics less from persuasion than from the pleasure of shewing his invention, and surprising the reader by his paradoxes. The 'Treatise of Education,' as it possesses much of the merit, seems also exposed to the faults, of his other performances, and, as he indulges his love of the marvellous even in so serious and important a subject, he has given a pledge to the public that he was in earnest in all his other topics. If I dared to object anything to M. Rousseau's eloquence, which is the shining side of his character, I should say it was not wholly free from the defect sometimes found in that of the Roman orator, and that their great talent for expression was apt to produce a prolixity in both. *This last performance* chiefly is exposed to this objection, and I own that, though it abounds in noble and shining passages, it gave me rather less pleasure than his former writings; however, it carries still the stamp of a great genius, and, what enhances its beauty, the stamp of a very particular genius. The noble pride, and spleen, and indignation of the author bursts out with freedom in a hundred places, and serves fully to characterise the lofty spirit of the man," &c.

Those who are curious in knowing Voltaire's opinion, or rather in reading his strictures on this work, may turn to the "Dictionnaire Philosophique," tome ii. p. 287, and iii. p. 100, art. "Bourreau," and to "Faceties," tome ii. p. 261, and to several passages in his correspondence with D'Alembert. On the *intended* termination of "Emile" see "Memoires sur Rousseau," vol. ii. p. 403.

P. 131.—On Lord Kaimes' "Elements of Criticism" we have Hume's not very favourable opinion:—

"I never thought that Lord Kaimes' Elements would be a popular book; but I hoped that, as you engage for no copy money, it would certainly defray the charge of paper and print, and on that footing alone I recommended it to you. I find the author's expectations raised up to a vast pitch; and indeed there are some parts of the work ingenious and curious; but it is too abstruse and crabbed ever to take with the public. As to the advice you desire me to give him, it is certainly very salutary; but I fancy neither I nor any other of his friends will ever venture to mention it. The admonitions which come from you (A. Millar) are commonly the most effectual; and if this book do not sell, I think it were not amiss that you tell him the plain truth without disguise or circumlocution."

Again,—

"Our friend, I mean your friend, Lord Kaimes, had much provoked Voltaire, who never forgives, and never thinks any enemy below his notice. He has accordingly sent to the Gazette de Litterature an article with regard to the Elements of Criticism, which turns that book extremely into ridicule, with a good deal of wit. I tried to have it suppressed before it was printed, but the authors of that Gazette told me that they durst not suppress or alter anything that came from Voltaire. I suppose his lordship held that satiric wit as cheap as he does all the rest of the human race, and will not be in the least mortified by his censure."

In one of the Romances of Voltaire we recollect he says:—"Ensuite on tenta rudement sur un Ecossais (Lord Kaimes) qui c'est avisé de don-

ner des regles de goût, et de critiquer les plus admirables endroits de Racine, *sans savoir la Français.*" It appears from Forbes's Life of Beattie, that Lord Kaimes did not understand *Greek*, and Doctor Parr used to say, that the classical quotations were furnished to Lord Kaimes by a French abbé. Priestley, in his Lectures on Oratory, has borrowed most of his quotations from this work.—See his Preface, p. iii.

P. 209.—"There is perhaps no more striking type of the character and condition of the Parisian coteries than one of Hume's most intimate friends, Madam Geoffrin," &c. and this is followed by some excellent reflections on the peculiar state of society in Paris at this time. After mentioning that persons of indifferent or bad character, anathematised by the church, held incapable of giving evidence in the courts of law, were still sought after and caressed, the writer observes:—"This state of matters could not have existed unless the aristocracy, notwithstanding that ease with which they permitted themselves to be approached, were able effectually to mark precisely the point where the advance was to stop, and could feel themselves among persons, who, like old family servants, never presume upon familiarity," &c. Our readers will thank us for pointing out to their notice two letters from D'Alembert to M. de Condorcet, on Madam Geoffrin's death, with the motto—

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?

where every line is full of tender regret and unaffected sorrow, and the traces of a long and affectionate friendship too soon dissolved! The character he draws of her in these soft and melancholy pages is most attractive. "Encore, Madam Geoffrin! Oui, encore elle! Ames seches et frivoles, ce n'est pas pour vous que j'écris. Ames tendres et sensibles, croyez moi et pardonnez moi." But we must break off, or we should transcribe the whole.

P. 219.—"Next to D'Alembert, his (Hume's) closest friendship seems to have been with the honest and thoughtful statesman *Turgot*, who, in the midst of that reckless whirl of vanity, was already looking far into the future, and predicting from the disorganised and menacing condition of the elements of French society the storm that was to come. . . . . There are many circumstances showing that, much as he loved the social ease combined with learning and wit, for which his Parisian circle was conspicuous, he disliked one prominent feature of that social system—the scornful infidelity, the almost intolerance of anything like earnest belief, so often exhibited both in speech and conduct," &c. With what mingled dignity and beauty the name of this philosophic statesman is introduced by Dugald Stewart at the close of his observations on the happiness of a well-regulated mind! "The melancholy contrasts which old men are sometimes disposed to make, between its (the world's) condition, when they are about to leave it, and that at which they find it at the commencement of their career, arises in most cases from the unlimited influence which in their early years they had allowed to the fashion of the times, in the formation of their characters. How different from those sentiments and prospects which *dignified the retreat of Turgot*, and brightened the declining days of Franklin."

P. 241.—"When I rail at *March* I get no other reply than 'God d—n you; if your letter was of consequence, why the devil did you trust it to such a foolish fellow as me?'" March was Lord March, afterwards the famous Duke of Queensberry. Curious anecdotes of him at Paris at

this time, and his correspondence from that city, and his manner of life, may be seen in "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," by E. H. Jesse. 4 vols. &c.

The author has a judicious and good note on the Abbé Morellet, whose lively and entertaining Memoirs he quotes. Some notice of him may be seen in Madame D'Arblay's Memoirs, vol. vi. p. 346—8. But we may quote from a work not ranked among the *belles lettres* some account of the affliction of his age:—"The *Abbé Morellet* was afflicted with this distressing disease—the *prurigo formicans.* At the advanced age of 80 years, it obliged him to rise several times in the course of the night and sponge his body with vinegar and water containing the acetate of lead. Writing to Alibert, he expressed himself as writhing on the '*gril de St. Laurent.*'"—See Erasmus Wilson on Diseases of the Skin, p. 255. Of *Adam Smith* he says:—"J'avais connu Smith dans un voyage qu'il avait fait en France, vers 1762; *il parlait fort mal notre langue.* M. Turgot, qui aimoit aussi que moi la metaphysique, estimait beaucoup son talent. Nous le vimes plusieurs fois: il fut presenté chez Helvétius; nous parlâmes theorie commerciale, credit publique, et de plusieurs points du grand ouvrage qu'il meditait. Il me fit present d'un fort joli portefeuille Anglais de poche, qui etait a son usage, et dont je me suis servi vingt ans." * In this volume (p. 229) we have the well-known prophecy of Mademoiselle de L'Espinasse. At the death of Louis XV. Morellet says,—"Je trouvai deux carosses des notres revenant fort vite a la ville, et s'arretant pour me dire—*C'est fini.* Mais je me souviens surtout que Mademoiselle de L'Espinasse, que etoit avec eux, me dit a la parterre—'*Mon cher Abbé, nous allons avoir pis.*'"

P. 295.—"He (Rousseau) states in the 'Confessions' that when *Wallace's* work on the Number of Mankind was passing through the press, Hume undertook the revision of the proof sheets, though the work was written against himself." In Dr. Price's Four Dissertations, p. 7, there is a long and pointed reference to the *admirable* work of Dr. Wallace, p. 138, 4to. edit. Dr. Parr says,—"This work has been given in Payne's Catalogue, 1770, to Dr. Price, but there is no resemblance to Dr. Price's style or manner of reasoning. There is more vivacity, more taste, more sensibility, than there is in the writings of Dr. Price. There are many instances of Scoticisms.† I was particularly struck with the vindication of Providence, the scheme of liberty, and the scheme of necessity.—S. Parr."

P. 312.—Dr. Blair had desired Hume to ask Rousseau whether the principal scenes in his Héloise were not founded on *real* events. Hume says,—"I had asked M. Rousseau the question you proposed to me. He answered, that the story of his Héloise had some general and distant resemblance to reality, such as was sufficient to warm his imagination and

* "Morellet," says Mr. Horner, "knows more of the matter (of political economy) than any other person living, as he has been a labourer in that line, and of the first class, for nearly fifty years. I suppose you heard of the First Consul having nominated him to the *Conseil de Commerce;* but he complains sadly of the ignorance that is triumphant,—all his representations and remonstrances are ineffectual. He has preserved his name unsullied through the Revolution, and a character for independence. The same can hardly be said of many *literary* men at Paris, though they have, upon the whole, behaved less atrociously and servilely than the men of *science.* Morellet has likewise preserved his library, which is very rich and curious in one way. When it is dispersed, I hope we shall collect some fragments."—Rev.

† As *timerously*, p. 297. I think Reid uses "presently" for "at present."—Rev.

assist his invention, but that all the chief circumstances were fictitious. I have heard in France that he had been employed to teach music to a young lady, a boarder in a convent at Lyons, and that the master and scholar fell mutually in love with each other; but the affair was not attended with any consequences. I think this work his masterpiece, though he himself told me he valued most his 'Contrat Social,' which is as preposterous a judgment as that of Milton, who preferred the 'Paradise Regained' to all his other performances." Sir J. Edw. Smith in his Travels, i. 97, says:—"The character of Julia after her marriage was drawn for Madame Boy de-la-Tour, of Lyons, an intimate friend of Rousseau; but the story of the Nouvelle Héloise has nothing to do with this lady's history." Madame de Genlis, in her Memoirs, relates of Rousseau—"He told us that he wrote all the letters of Julia on beautiful small paper with vignettes, that he afterwards folded them like letters, and read them in his walks with as much transport as if he had received them from an adored mistress." Moore in his Life of Sheridan, i. 235, says:—"The brouillon of Rousseau's Héloise is in the Library of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, and affords a study at which more than the mere 'auceps syllabarum' might delight." There seems also to be, or have been, an autograph copy of Héloise in the possession of the widow of General Bazancourt. Mr. Barrington, in his Sketches, ii. p. 381, says,—"The librarian of the Chamber of Deputies showed me the original MS. of Rousseau's Confessions, and of his *Eloisa*. His writing is as legible as print. The Eloisa, a work of mere fancy, is without an obliteration."—Vol. ii. 381.

P. 363.—"D'Alembert is a very agreeable companion and of irreproachable morals," &c. Madame de Genlis in her Memoirs, iii. p. 79, says,—"D'Alembert's vulgar expression of face, his shrill and sharp voice, were disagreeable to me; in conversation he was bitter, full of buffoonery, vulgar, and caustic." On the last illness and death of D'Alembert, those interested in his character may refute the Vita Fabroni, (the author of Vitæ Italorum, &c.) p. 281–4. There are some very interesting letters from D'Alembert on himself in Madame du Deffand's Correspondence, and his character is drawn by her hand.

P. 410.—"Mémoires Littéraires de La Grande Bretagne, 2 vols. 1769." In the second volume of these Memoirs, p. 25, on Walpole's Historic Doubts, the editor says,—"Les argumens de M. Walpole nous avoient ebloui sans convaincre. Les reflexions suivantes nous ont ramené au sentiment général. Elles sont de *M. Hume*, que sur les a communiqué avec la pensée d'en enricher mes mémoires."—ii. p. 26 to p. 35.

P. 414.—"Kaimes's Essays on Morality," &c. The Essay on Liberty and Necessity was the chief object of resentment with the Presbytery. Lord Kaimes, in a second edition, acknowledged some mistakes and retracted some erroneous notions.

P. 418.—"I thought Sir David (Dalrymple) had been the only Christian who could write English on the other side of the Tweed;" and yet he uses the barbarous word "eulogium," and "aversion at," &c.

P. 419.—"*Ragley*," where Hume dates his letter, is the seat of the Marquess of Hertford, in Warwickshire.

P. 423.—On the Douglas cause, Hume writes: "To one who understands the cause as I do, nothing could appear more scandalous than the pleadings of the two law lords; such gross misrepresentations, such impudent assertions, such groundless imputations, never came from th

place," &c.; and yet we read, "It was probably Wedderburn's genius for narrative, for arguing upon probabilities, for marshalling and sifting evidence, that shone so brilliantly in his great speech at the bar of the House of Lords upon the Douglas cause, and which *no less a judge than Mr. Fox pronounced to be the very finest he ever heard on any subject.*" Consult "Townshend's Life of Lord Loughborough," p. 172, and "Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors."

P. 428.—"The Abbé Galliani goes to Naples. He does well to leave Paris before I come thither, for I should certainly put him to death for all the ill he has spoken of England," &c. "The Correspondence of the Abbé Galliani" was published in two volumes, Paris, 1818, and contains a most instructive and amusing medley of political economy, free trade, wit, and stories, in which he excelled. At vol. ii. p. 117, he says, "La seule bonne chose qu' ait dit cet ennuyeux *M. Stern*, est lorsqu'il me dit, '*Il vaut mieux mourir à Paris, que vivre à Naples.*'"—Of Voltaire, he says, "On sait que Voltaire etait malade, se confessa, et communica, a la grande edification de ses vassaux et des Capucins du Pays de Gex. '*Des Genevois malins dirent, à cette occasion, que ce grand comedien jouait mieux son rôle à l'église que sur son theâtre.*'"—Vol. ii. p. 150.

P. 431.—Hume writes, "I have just now lying on the table before me a receipt for making *soup à la reine*, copied in my own hand; for beef and cabbage (a charming dish), and old mutton, and old claret, no one excels me. I make also-sheep's head broth in a manner that Mr. Keith speaks of it for eight days after," &c.—Hume was not the only man of genius of that day who delighted in the secrets of the culinary art, for Gray has enriched his copy of Verral's Cookery (which we now possess) with numerous choice receipts, and with "the furniture necessary for a kitchen." —We give one, "Stuffing for veal, or calve's head.—Take a pickled herring, and skin, bone, and wash it in several waters, chop small with half a quarter of a pound of suet, some bread grated fine, parsley cut small, a little thyme, nutmeg and pepper, to your taste, mix it with two eggs." (Tried and found bad.) He says that he has Mason's receipt for orgeat, and Governor Floyer's for curry, &c.

P. 452.—"Major M——, with whom I dined yesterday, said that he had frequently met David Hume at their military mess in Scotland and in other parties. That he was very polite and pleasant, though thoughtful, in company, generally reclining his head upon his hand, as if in study, from which he would suddenly recover," &c. We merely add, that Major M—— was Major Moor, author of the "Hindoo Pantheon," a very learned and amiable person.

P. 458.—The following is a very amusing anecdote:—Hume is represented as having slipped into the boggy ground at the base of the Castle rock, and called to a woman to help him out. In his unwieldy and infirm state, during his latter years, the accident is not improbable. The anecdote proceeds to say, that the female called on had great doubts of the propriety of helping *Hume the Deist* out of that Slough of Despond into which it had pleased Providence to cast him. "But, my good woman, does not your religion, as a Christian, teach you to do good, even to your enemies?" "That may be," said she; "but ye shall na get out o' that till ye become a Christian yoursel, *and repeat the Lord's Prayer and the Belief;*" a feat which is said to have been very rapidly performed, much to the worthy catechist's astonishment.

P. 466.—"Lord Monboddo's treatise on the 'Origin and Progress of Language,' which is only part of a larger work. It contains all the absurdity and malignity which I expected; but it is writ with more ingenuity, and in a better style, than I looked for." (Hume MS.) See the paradoxical tenets of this book ridiculed in the preface to Campbell's "Treatise on Modern Falconry," p. 8, 25. In the Correspondence of Linnæus is a letter from Lord Monboddo to Linnæus, in Latin, on the Ourang-outang, vol. ii. p. 554-7; and see the editor's, Sir J. E. Smith's, note. In Harford's Life of Bishop Burgess are some letters from Lord Monboddo to the Bishop, on his favourite topic, Peter the Wild Boy, pp. 43, 51, 78. There is also a letter from W. Windham, mentioning that the Monthly Review had fallen on Monboddo's *last* volume with rancour, and dated 1784.

P. 469.—Some notice occurs of Gilbert Stuart, the editor of the Edinburgh Magazine, and author of the "Life of Mary Queen of Scots," and of a "View of Society in Europe." He was eccentric and irregular in his conduct, and a good story is told of him in a note from Kerr's Memoirs of Smellie. "Stuart having come one night to Smellie's house on magazine business in a very advanced stage of intoxication, was charitably put to bed. Roused in the middle of the night by an immense outcry from the awakened editor, Smellie rushed to the bedroom in his night-clothes. Stuart, sitting up in bed and glaring around him, immediately associated the respectable printer's presence with the places in which he was himself accustomed to awake, and said, 'Smellie, I never expected to find you in such a place; put on your clothes, and go back to your wife and family. I shall never say a word about this."—"One of the most constant visitors to the Peacock in Gray's Inn Lane, opened for the vendition of Burton ale, was Dr. Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated author of the 'Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots,' and who is said to have been so addicted to large potations of the glutinous composition, that the free passage of the venal fluid was absolutely obstructed by it.

> Of Scotland's Queen he told the mournful tale,
> And died the victim of base Burton ale."

—See Maurice's "Memoirs of an Author, p. iii. 3. See also Chalmers's "Life of Ruddiman," p. 290. The late Mr. D'Israeli was acquainted with Stuart, for he says that, on some manuscript relics of letters being pointed out to him when composing his History of Scotland, he confessed that what was already printed was more than he was able to read. See "Curiosities of Literature," new series, vol. iii. p. 219. Pinkerton calls the "View of Society in Europe," a learned and sagacious work: see "Scottish Ballads," vol. i. p. 112.

P. 471.—Hume writes, "Pray what strange accounts are these we hear of *Franklin's* conduct? I am very slow in believing that he has been guilty in the extreme degree that is pretended, though I always knew him to be a very factious man, and faction next to fanaticism is of all passions the most destructive of morality. How is it supposed he got possession of these letters? I hear that Wedderburn's treatment of him before the council was most cruel, without being in the least blameable." A singularly interesting account of this clever and sarcastic speech of Wedderburn, and the cool unmoving attitude of Franklin all the time, is given in Lord Campbell's "Life of Lord Loughborough;" and see account

of this celebrated invective in Townshend's "Lives of the Judges," vol. i. p. 189. It is well known that Franklin, some years after, on the termination of the war, so triumphant to America and humbling to Britain, being the ambassador at Paris, signed the articles of peace in the *identical dress* he had worn when inveighed against by Wedderburn.

We must end with saying that, as Mr. Burton has done full justice to his subject, so he has chosen one that possesses in itself a very attractive character. No one can read these volumes without being convinced that *Hume* was the charm of that chosen and refined society among whom he delighted to live, and ever seemed unwilling to leave. The sweetness of his temper, the pleasantry of his manners, the rich variety and liveliness of his conversation, his frank, open, generous nature, and his great intellectual resources, formed a rare combination, equally to be admired and loved; while his simple tastes, his contented disposition, his quiet and unobtrusive habits, united to his ardent love of study, assured the tranquillity and happiness of his life. He was the possessor of that rare gift of loving study and acquiring knowledge simply for the pleasure which it gave. The constant exercise of the intellectual faculties, the improvement of his reasoning powers, and the gratification of his taste, formed the business and enjoyment of his life, unmixed with any desire of more exciting passions, more immediate interests, or more fascinating pleasures.* And the example of this illustrious philosopher will form a brilliant exception to the just reproof of Lord Bacon, to those who, instead of being attracted to knowledge and truth for their own sake, seek them by many devious paths, and from much lower motives. "Omnium autem," he writes, "gravissimus error in deviatione ab ultimo doctrinum fine consistit. Appetunt enim homines scientiam, alii ex insita curiositate et irrequieta; alii animi causa et delectationis; alii existimationis gratiâ; alii contentionis ergo atque ut in differendo superiores sint; plerique propter lucrum et victum. *Paucissimi ut donum rationis divinitus datum in usus humani generis impendant.* Hoc enim illud est, quod revera doctrinam atque artes condecoraret et attolleret, si contemplatio et actio arctiore quam adhuc vinculo copularentur."

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* "Whether the following 'Character of ——, written by himself,' is intended to have any reference to himself, is a matter on which I shall not attempt to forestal the reader's judgment.

"1. A very good man, the constant purport of whose life is to do mischief.

"2. Fancies he is disinterested, because he substitutes vanity in place of all other passions.

"3. Very industrious, without serving either himself or others.

"4. Licentious in his pen, cautious in his words, still more so in his actions.

"5. Would have had no enemies, had he not courted them. Seems desirous of being hated by the public, but has only attained the being railed at.

"6. Has never been hurt by his enemies, because he never hated any one of them.

"7. Exempt from vulgar prejudices—full of his own.

"8. Very bashful—somewhat modest—no way humble.

"9. A fool, capable of performances which few wise men can execute.

"10. A wise man, guilty of indiscretions which the greatest simpletons can perceive.

"11. Sociable, though he lives in solitude.

"12.

"13. An enthusiast without religion—a philosopher who is desirous to attain truth.

"A moralist who prefers instinct to reason.

"A gallant who gives no offence to husbands and mothers.

"A scholar, without the ostentation of learning."

THE HISTORY OF PLAYING-CARDS.

Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing-Cards. By William Andrew Chatto. 1848. 8*vo.*

There have been previous works on the History of Playing-Cards, more especially a quarto volume by Breitkopf, published at Leipzig in 1784; another by Mr. S. W. Singer, London, 1816; and a production of the Societé des Bibliophiles Français, containing a very curious series of fac-similes, printed at Paris in 1844; besides an essay by the Hon. Daines Barrington in the Archæologia, and several by our ingenious continental neighbours. Independently of other aspects of the subject, cards are highly interesting in connection with the early efforts of the printer and the engraver on wood; and it was this circumstance which we presume first led Mr. Chatto to its investigation, —he having been the more than editor, in plain terms, the compiler or author, of the "Treatise of Wood Engraving," published in 1839 under the name of the late Mr. John Jackson.*

In the present work Mr. Chatto has treated the instruments of so many merry and social sports in a very agreeable and sportive style. It is composed much after that best model of our literary antiquaries, the late favourite author of the Curiosities of Literature; the niceties of the connoisseur and the statistics of the historian being very pleasantly blended with personal anecdote and moral reflection. Such is our general judgment on the performance; and we will now follow the author's own description of its plan and arrangement.

The questions which, in his Preface, Mr. Chatto proposes for investigation are these:—

"1. Where and when were Cards invented, and what is the origin of their names?

"2. When were they introduced into Europe?

"3. What has been their progress as a popular game, and what influence have they had on society?

"4. What changes have they undergone with respect to the figures and marks of the suits; and to what purposes have picture and fancy cards been made subservient, in consequence of those in general use being so generally understood?

"5. And lastly, What have been the opinions of moralists and theologians with respect to the lawfulness of the game?

These questions form the subjects of the five chapters into which the author's researches are distributed: and the leading results are as follow.

Cards originated with the Orientals, and probably in India. Their pedigree, or genealogy, is traced in this wise: The game of πεσσοι mentioned by Homer, the πεττεια of the later Greeks, the *latrunculi* of the Romans,—was, in one of its varieties, very like our game of *draughts*, the *tables* of the middle ages; and this simple but scientific game is supposed, on good grounds, to have been improved into the game of *chess*.† The affiliation of *cards* to chess, as the next generation in this family of human inventions, is traced in several kindred resemblances. The very name‡ is considered, on the grave authority of Sir William Jones, to be

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* Reviewed in our vol. XII. p. 107.

† See "An Enquiry into the ancient Greek Game supposed to have been invented by Palamedes antecedent to the Siege of Troy; with Reasons for believing the Game to have been known from remote antiquity in China, and progressively improved into the Chinese, Indian, Persian, and European Chess. By James Christie. 1801."

‡ Those etymologists who would go no further than the Latin *charta*, or Greek χαρτης, are reminded of the probability, if not certainty, that those words originally sprung from manufactured paper (in contradistinction to the more ancient *rolls* of bark or leaves, or parchment), being four-sided, *quadratum*, or square. And further from a sheet folded *quarrée*, we have the French *cayer* or *cahier*, and the English *quire*. And so again, from the Persian *chartar*, a *four-stringed* musical instrument, is derived the κιθαρα, *cithara*, *chitarra*, our old *cittern* and modern *guitar*. Nor can we close this brief abstract of Mr. Chatto's curious etymological researches, without adding that the absence of the *r* of *charta* in the Sanscrit *chatur*, is paralleled by the Latin

derived from the Sanscrit *Chatur-anga*, that is, the *four angas* or members of an army, which are said in the Amara-cosha to be elephants, horses, chariots, and foot-soldiers, and in this sense that term is frequently used by epic poets in their descriptions of real armies.

It seems probable that chess was *originally* played with these four sets of men,* as such a game still continues in India, also called *Chaturanga*, but more frequently *Chaturaji* or the Four Kings. The board, as in the Persian chess, consists of only sixty-four squares; but the pieces (the number of which is not stated) are at first stationed next each margin. Sir W. Jones quotes the directions given in the Bhawishya Paran. "Having," says the sage Vyasa, "marked eight squares on all sides, place the *red* army to the east, the *green* to the south, the *yellow* to the west, and the *black* to the north;" whereupon Mr. Chatto remarks that these colours still form the ground of four of the suits of one of the divisions of an eight-suit pack of Hindostanee cards.

In this game, played by four persons, commanding two allied armies, which combat on either side, we have, as Sir William Jones remarks, a prototype of Whist.

But the affinity of cards to chess may be further traced in the identity of the chief pieces of the chess-board with the principal cards. The King is chief in both, the Persian Shah or *Schach*,—from whence it seems to us that the name of Echecs or Chess is derived.† In playing that game, when the King is threatened, the single word Check *(Schach)* is pregnant with direful meaning.

Next in the oriental game of chess was the *Pherz* or general, a name afterwards confounded with the French *Vierge*, and so converted in Europe into a lady, or Queen.

"Now the very same change that has taken place in the second piece in chess—namely, from a male to a female—has also happened to the second principal figure in French and English cards. Among the oldest numeral cards that have yet been discovered no Queen is to be found; the three principal figures or coat cards being the King, the Knight, and the Valet or Knave. There was no Queen in the old Spanish pack of cards; nor was there usually in the German in the time of Heineken and Breitkopf. In the Spanish, the coat cards of each suit were the King (Rey), the Knight (Cavallo), and the Knave, groom, or attendant (Sota); in the German, the King (Konig), a chief officer (Ober), and subaltern (Unter). The Italians, instead of making any change in the old coat cards, sometimes added the

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itself, in *quatuor* and *quartus*. In French, the word *quartier* means a square or four-sided piece, as *un quartier du bois:* as well as, like our *quarter*, a fourth part of the whole.

* Subsequently, in p. 31, when discussing the modern Hindoo cards of eight or even ten suits, Mr. Chatto says, "If the game of cards were suggested by that of chess, I am inclined to think that the earliest pack would consist of only *two* suits." But surely this is a retreat from a previously well-defended position. If cards were suggested by the *chatur angas*, or four-trooped chess, the earliest pack would be likely to consist of *four* suits; and this we regard as one of the strongest arguments for the affinity of the two games—supposing, as he says, the further number of Hindoo suits have been contrived in later times to satisfy the wants of "busy idleness," for a more complicated game.

† In this idea we deviate from the authority of Sir William Jones: who says that *Chaturanga*, having been corrupted into the Persian Chatrang, and Arabic *Shatranj*, was further altered in the various dialects of India, and "thus has a very significant word in the sacred language of the Brahmans been transferred by successive changes into Axedras, Scacchi, Echecs, Chess; and, by a whimsical concurrence of circumstances, given birth to the English word *check*, and even a name to the *Exchequer* of Great Britain,"—the last, as is well known, from the rayed cloth which was laid on the table of the King's court, to facilitate reckonings, being made in resemblance of a chess-board.—Mr. Chatto subsequently (p. 21) states the etymological chain more completely—from the Arabic *Shatranj*, to the Greek *Zatrikion*, the Spanish *Axedrez*, the Italian *Scacchi*, the German *Schach*, the French *Echecs*, and the English *Chess*. We confess this does not seem so clear to us as *card* from *chatur*. The German seems, in fact, to retain the original Persian name of the chief piece, in its guttural pronunciation, unaltered.

Queen to them, so that they had four instead of three, namely, Re, Reina, Cavallo, and Fante."

Now, we have proof that the game of the Four Kings was played by Edward I. King of England, in the year 1278 :—

"Waltero Sturton, ad opus regis ad ludendum *ad quatuor reges*, viij*s*. vd."
(Wardrobe Roll.)

When this passage was discovered by Mr. Anstis, he cited it (in his History of the Order of the Garter) as a proof that playing-cards were known at the date of the entry; and the Hon. Daines Barrington was inclined to regard it in the same light. It is now clear that the Four Kings was the earlier form of the game of chess.

But in playing-cards, when subsequently introduced into Europe, the four Kings and their four armies were retained, as they have since continued, though varied in their distinguishing marks or suits in different countries, as we shall show hereafter; and "the book of the Four Kings" has been handed down as a familiar metonyme for a pack of cards in the conversation and literature of all ages.

Cards are not, however, in all parts of Europe, known by a name that can be derived from Chatur-angas. In Germany they were anciently called *karten*, but now *briefe*, literally "letters," for which we do not find any satisfactory explanation. In Spain and Portugal they go by the name of Naipes, upon which Mr. Chatto's speculations are as follow :—

"It is to be observed that cards are called Naibi by the earliest Italian writers who mention them; and that they have always been called Naypes, or Naipes, in Spain, since the time of their first introduction into that country. Now in Hindostan, where we find the word Chahar, Chatur, or Chartah, they have also the word Na-eeb or Naib, which, judging from the sound only, appears at least as likely to have been the original of *naibi* and *naipe*, as it is of the English Nabob. This word Na-eeb signifies a viceroy, lieutenant, or deputy, who rules over a certain district, as a feudatory who owes allegiance to a sovereign. Now, as the game of chess was known in Hindostan by the name of the Four Kings, if cards were suggested by chess, and invented in the same country, they might have been called Chatur-Nawaub — the *Four Viceroys*, as the cognate game of chess was called the Four Kings."

And here we may observe, *en passant*, that Mr. Chatto, in pp. 231-235, has clearly demonstrated that the reproachful term Jackanapes, (which was used in England at least so early as the reign of Henry VI., when it was applied in a "political song" to the Duke of Suffolk,) is literally Jack o' cards, and not as Dr. Johnson and other lexicographers have derived it, from Jack and Ape, nor, as Mr. Sharon Turner, on the historical occasion alluded to, has suggested, Jack the Knave. The latter, indeed, would be a mere reduplication of terms; for the Jack of cards is the Knave.

The result of Mr. Chatto's persevering researches with respect to the introduction of Cards into Europe is summed up in the following epitome in the latter pages of his book :—

"Admitting cards to be of Eastern invention—a fact which appears to be sufficiently established by the evidence adduced in the first chapter,—it would seem that they first became known in Europe as a popular game between 1360 and 1390. Covelluzzo, an Italian chronicler of the fifteenth century, says, that the game was first brought into Viterbo in 1379; in 1373 three packs of cards were painted by Jacquemin Gringonneur for the amusement of Charles VI. of France; in 1397, the working people of Paris were forbid to play at cards on working days; and in the same year card-playing was prohibited by the magistrates of Ulm. Such are the principal facts relative to the introduction of cards into Europe. The game appears to have rapidly spread amongst all classes of people. The manufacture of cards was a regular business in Germany and Italy prior to 1425; the importation of foreign cards into England was prohibited by act of parliament in 1463; and about 1484, cards, as at present, was a common Christmas game."

Several passages of ancient authors which have been supposed to allude to cards as in use in Europe at an earlier date than is here stated, are examined in succession by Mr. Chatto, but none are found to stand the test until he arrives at that of the Italian chronicler Covelluzzo, which asserts that "In the year 1379 was brought into Viterbo the game of cards, which comes from the country of the Saracens, and is with them called Naib." A French miniature, of which a copy is given in

the volume before us,* has been supposed to be of about that date, but the dresses belong to a later period by half a century. We do not find that Mr. Chatto has noticed the illumination engraved in "Singer's History of Playing Cards," p. 68, from a MS. of Le Roman du Roy Meliadus, which formerly belonged to the Duke of Roxburghe, and afterwards to Sir Egerton Brydges. This picture we regard as an important document in this question: for surely the costume of the King and his courtiers there represented is of the reign of Edward the Third, which, to all appearance, is the true æra of the first introduction of playing cards into Europe.

The cards themselves were depicted by means of cut patterns or stencils, and not engraved in wood until about the year 1420. When both these processes were adopted,† they were used conjointly, not merely for playing cards, but for a vast quantity of *heiligen*, or pictures of saints, &c. and gave employment to great numbers of artisans in Germany, of whom the wood-engraver bore the title of Formschneider, and the stenciller that of Briefmaler. (See figures of them both at their work, derived from Mr. Chatto's Treatise on Wood-Engraving, in our vol. XII. p. 110, and the same also in Mr. Singer's "Researches.") The stencilling has been partially continued nearly down to our own day:

"Until a comparatively recent period the coat-cards, after having been printed in outline from wood blocks, were coloured by means of stencils; but at present in this country the colours are all applied by means of the press." (p. 272.)

A specimen of some of the earliest stencilled cards is exhibited in the annexed engraving (*Plate I.*)

"The originals are preserved in the print-room of the British Museum, and from a repeated examination of them, I am convinced that they have been depicted by means of stencil, and not printed nor 'rubbed off' from wood blocks. They are not coloured, nor cut into single cards, but appear just as they are shown in the fac-similes. They formed part of the covers or 'boards' of an old book, and were sold to the British Museum by Mr. D. Colnaghi. Looking at the marks of the suits on those cards, the character of the figures, and the manner in which they are executed, I should say that they are not of a later date than 1440. Though cards of only three suits occur, namely, Hearts, Bells, and Acorns, there can be little doubt that the fourth suit was Leaves, as in the pack described by Mr. Gough, in the eighth volume of the 'Archæologia.'* As in Mr. Gough's cards, so in these, there is no Queen; though, like them, there appears to have been three 'coat' cards in each suit, namely, a King, a Knight or superior officer, and a Knave or servant; in other words, King, Jack, and Jack's Man. The lower cards, as in Mr. Gough's pack, appear to have been numbered by their 'pips' from two to ten, without any ace.

"That these cards were depicted by means of a stencil, is evident from the feebleness and irregularity of the lines, as well as from the numerous breaks in them, which, in many instances, show where a white isolated space was connected with

* First published in the Magasin Pittoresque for April 1836, from a MS. of the Cité de Dieu, translated from St. Augustine by Raoul de Presle, between 1371—1375; but the MS. must be a transcript made in the next century.

† The earliest known engraving printed from wood is the Saint Christopher, which bears the date 1423; a reduced copy of which, extracted from Mr. Chatto's Treatise on Wood Engraving, will be found in vol. XII. p. 112.

* These cards, like those just mentioned, were exhumed from the pasteboard cover of an old book. They belonged to Thomas Rawlinson, esq. who gave them to Dr. Stukeley. In 1776 they were purchased by Mr. Tutet, and on his decease by Mr. Gough, who described them in the Archæologia. In 1806 they were in the possession of Mr. Triphook the bookseller.—So far Mr. Chatto, p. 205; to which we may now add, that they passed into the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, among whose library they were sold, in February 1849, for 6*l.* 10*s.* and have passed into the hands of Mr. De la Rue the card-maker. In the curious library of M. Libri, recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, was also part of an ancient pack of cards, and apparently hitherto undescribed. They are supposed to be of French execution, and of the beginning of the 16th century. Like so many others of the kind, they came from the covers of a book; and, though much injured by damp, about thirteen are entire. They are coat cards, and the costume resembles that of Francis I. and his courtiers. They were sold to Mr. Colnaghi for 4*l.* 4*s.*—it is understood for the British Museum.

ANCIENT STENCILLED CARDS,—OF HEARTS, BELLS, AND ACORNS.

(From Chatto's History of Playing Cards.)

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THE QUEEN OF HARES.

NINE OF PARROQUETS.

CIRCULAR GERMAN CARDS.

(From Chatto's History of Playing Cards.)

other blank parts of the stencil. From the costume of the figures in these cards, I am inclined to think that they are the production of a Venetian card-maker. A lion, the emblem of St. Mark, the patron saint of Venice, and a distinctive badge of the city, appears, as in the annexed cut, in the suit of Bells; and a similar figure, with part of a mutilated inscription, also occurs in the suit of Acorns."

We do not, however, think Mr. Chatto will prove right in supposing this seated lion to be Venetian. The lion of St. Mark is usually represented passant, and with a nimbus round his head.

The first direct proof of the use of Cards in England is supposed to be that their importation among other manufactured wares was prohibited by a protectionist act of parliament in the year 1463. Cards are mentioned among the Christmas sports in the household of a widowed peeress (Lady Morley) in the year 1484. King Henry the Seventh, his daughter Margaret queen of Scotland, and her husband James IV. are all commemorated as card-players; as are queen Katharine of Arragon, her daughter queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth. William Roy, in his satire on Cardinal Wolsey, says of some of the bishops of that day,

To play at the cardes and dyce
Some of theym are nothynge nyce,
Both at hasard and mom-chaunce;

and Sir David Lyndsay, the Scottish satirist of the same age, makes cardinal Beaton to confess,

In banketting, playing at cartis and dyce,
Into sic wysedome I was haldin wyse,
And spairit nocht to play with king nor knicht
Thre thousand crowns of golde upon ane night.

In the reign of Elizabeth the clergy were restricted from card-playing, and so were apprentices (p. 121), and in some degree, we presume, the lower orders generally, except at Christmas, when unrestrained licence was extended. As Philip Stubbes says in his Anatomie of Abuses, 1583,—

"But especially in Christmas time there is nothyng els used but Cardes, Dice, Tables, Maskyng, Mummyng, Bowling, and such like fooleries. And the reason is, thei think thei have a commission and prerogative that tyme to doe what thei list, and to followe what vanitie thei will. But (alas) doe thei thinke that thei are privileged at that tyme to doe evill? the holier the time is (if one time were holier then another, as it is not), the holier ought their exercises to bee."

Still even Philip Stubbes did not wholly condemn the recreation of cards and certain other games among Christians, "using it moderately, with intermission, and in the feare of God."

The principal games at cards played in England before the reign of Charles II. are said to have been, the game of Trumps, in the time of Edward VI.; Primero, Maw, Lodam, Noddy, La Volta, and Bankerout, mentioned by Sir John Harington; and Gleek, Crimp, Mount-Saint, Knave out of Doors, Post and Pair, and Ruff, mentioned in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays. In the days of the Merry Monarch, Ombre and Basset reigned supreme; in those of Queen Anne, Cotton's "Compleat Gamester" offered instruction in the following games:—Piquet; Gleek; L'Ombre, a Spanish game; Cribbage; All-Fours; English Ruff and Honours, alias Slam; Whist; French Ruff; Five Cards; a game called Costly Colours; Bone-Ace; Put, and the High Game; Wit and Reason, a game so called; a pastime called the Art of Memory; a game called Plain-

Dealing; a game called Queen Nazareen; Lanterloo; a game called Penneech; Bankafalet; Beast; and Basset. Quadrille succeeded to Ombre, which it resembled; but at length Whist was introduced, and has now maintained its supremacy for more than a century. It was at first called Whisk, as it still is in some localities; and Mr. Chatto says it is unquestionably of English origin, and appears to have been popular long before it became fashionable. It is named even so early as 1630 by Taylor the Water Poet, but is unnoticed in the first edition of the Compleat Gamester, published in 1674. In the second edition, however, printed six years after, the author condescended to say,—

"Ruff and Honours (by some called Slam), and Whist, are games so common in England, in all parts thereof, that every child almost, of eight years, hath a competent knowledge in that recreation; and therefore I am more unwilling to speak anything more of them than this, that there may be a great deal of art used in dealing and playing at these games, which differ very little one from the other."

Mr. Edmund Hoyle was of a different opinion as to the public demand for instruction in this particular. In 1737 he published his Treatise on Whist, which made a little fortune for himself and his bookseller, Tom Osborne.

Mr. Lockup, a noted professional gamester, who died in 1770, is said to have been seized with his mortal stroke when engaged in playing his favourite game of Humbug, or two-handed Whist: whereupon Foote, who is supposed to have personified him as Loader in the farce of The Minor, observed that "Lookup was humbugged out of the world at last." Is it from this game that we derive that still favourite term of reprobation?

Mr. Chatto's fourth chapter treats "of the different kinds of cards, and the marks of the suits." From want of space we must pass over the discussion of the interesting Italian variety called Tarocchi, a set of emblematical pictures, used as auxiliaries to the regular pack, and of apparently as high antiquity.

The distinctive marks of the suits on the oldest European cards in existence are Hearts, Bells, Leaves, and Acorns. Such are those shown in the fac-simile in *Plate I.* and in another imperfect set, somewhat smaller in size, represented in Singer's Researches, from the originals already described in the note in p. 360.

On early Italian cards the most common marks are Swords, Cups, Batons, and Money, and the same marks still continue in Spain. For this reason such cards are termed Spanish; whilst the preceding are the kind most generally used in Germany.

The cards now made in this country have the French marks of Cœur, Trèfle, Pique, and Carreau; or, as we call them, Hearts, Clubs, Spades, and Diamonds. Of these, Mr. Chatto remarks, two at least, the Cœur and the Pique, are evidently derived from the Heart and the Leaf of the earlier pack; while there is good reason to believe that the form of the Trèfle was copied from that of the Acorn.

Some of the early German cards engraved on copper, have figures evidently introduced according to the fancy of the artist, and bearing no resemblance to any of earlier or later date. Of some of these the circular cards in the accompanying engravings (*Plate II.*) are specimens, and of which Mr. Chatto gives the following account:

"Perhaps the earliest specimens of the cards in question are those which have Hares, Parroquets, Pinks, and Columbines as the marks of the suits, and of which a complete pack, or set, of fifty-two pieces, is now in the Bibliothéque du Roi. They are not cut up, but appear just as they came from the hands of the printer, and each separate piece of paper contains either four or six cards. The four Aces form one plate; the numeral cards from Four to Nine are contained on four plates; and the Twos and Threes appear promiscuously mixed with the coat cards on five plates more.

"The form of these cards is circular, and in each suit there are four coat cards, namely, a King, a Queen, a Squire, and a Knave. The distinction between the two latter is not indeed very clearly expressed in the costume; though there cannot be a doubt that the lowest character is that which in each suit is represented as running, and thus plainly corresponding with the Italian Fante. The highest of the numeral cards is the Nine, there being no Ten in this pack. The respective number of each is marked at the top

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GERMAN CARDS, ENGRAVED IN THE YEAR 1511.

(From Chatto's History of Playing Cards.)

in Arabic cyphers, and at the bottom in Roman numerals. At the bottom also, within the outer circle of the border, are the letters T. W., probably intended for the initials of the engraver. Whoever he might be, his name is unknown, and only one other subject of his engraving is noticed by Bartsch."

There is another set of these cards, very nearly resembling them, but which may be distinguished by having the numbers affixed both in Arabic and Roman numerals, and by the initials of A. W. being absent. Some of these are engraved by Mr. Singer at p. 45; and indeed the Two of Columbines introduced by Mr. Chatto belongs to the numbered set.

Many of the German cards are admirable as works of art.

"The two annexed figures (*Plate III.*) are the second coat cards * of the Suits of Grun and Eicheln—Leaves and Acorns, in a pack of German cards engraved on wood, of the date 1511. The figures are drawn with great freedom, and are much in the style of Lucas Cranach. On the Two of Acorns are the letters F. C. Z.; the F. and the C. being probably the initials of the designer, and the Z. signifying that he made the drawings—*zeichnet*. On the Two of Leaves are two shields suspended from a tree; the one displays two straight swords, in saltire; and the other the arms of the house of Saxony, the same as are frequently seen in wood engravings designed by Lucas Cranach. In a third shield at the bottom of the same card are a pick-axe and mallet in saltire, the same as in Dr. Stukeley's cards, probably the mark of the card-maker. Thirty-six cards of this pack, which appears to have originally consisted of fifty-two, are preserved in the Bibliothèque du Roi, and fac-similes of them are given in the 'Jeux de Cartes Tarots et de Cartes Numérales,' published by the Society of Bibliophiles Français, planches 92-95."

The German cards have continued to display more of fanciful embellishment than the cards of other countries, down to the present time. This takes place more especially in the numeral or low cards; which, in addition to the pips, or marks of the suits, frequently contain figures of men and women, quadrupeds, birds, foliage, and such like ornaments, introduced at the caprice of the designer. Some very beautiful early examples are copied in Mr. Singer's quarto volume; and we have seen a modern pack which commemorates the events of the war between the Allies and Bonaparte.

The French appear to have been the first who gave their coat cards the names of historical personages. A set† of four well-designed Valets or Knaves, perhaps drawn in the fifteenth century or very early in the sixteenth, are inscribed with the names of Lancelot, Hogier, Rolant, and Valery: f.; whilst some, represented in Leber's Etudes Historiques, have partly names and partly mottoes: thus,

Trèfle—Valet, *Rolan;* King, *Fautsou* (Penny-less); Queen, *Tromperie.*

Carreau—(Valet, wanting;) King, *Coursube;* Queen, *En toi te fie.* (For *te* read probably *ie*, i.e. *je.*)

Pique—Valet, *etarde;* King, *Apollin;* Queen, *leaute due* (loyauté due).

Cœur—(Valet, wanting;) King (inscription cut off); Queen, *la foy et pdu* (est perdue).

These cards the French antiquaries have supposed to be of about the date 1425. We have no hesitation in placing them a full century later. The Queen of Spades is not unlike the portraits of Queen Jane Seymour. Indeed, the costume is little different from that still copied on our coat cards; whilst the attire of the set of Knaves or Valets before mentioned more nearly approaches to the time of Edward IV. Instead, therefore, of Mr. Chatto modestly claiming the figures of his discovering to be almost, if not quite, as old as the French, they are probably from thirty to fifty years older. We are sorry we cannot give examples of these interesting cards; but they are excellently copied, in their proper colours, in Mr. Chatto's volume.

In a pack of French cards engraved in the time of Henri IV. the Kings were named Salomon, Auguste, Clovis, Constantine; the Queens, Elizabeth, Dido, Clotilda, Pantalisee; the Valets, Valet de Court, Valet de Chasse, Valet

* By "second coat-cards" we should understand the Chevalier (answering to our Queen); but Singer, who has engraved the Scribe here copied, calls it the Knave of Leaves.—Rev.

† These also, with some other cards of the pack, were found in the cover of an old book, by Mr. Chatto, and are now in the British Museum.

d'Eté, Valet de Noblesse. The first of these Valets has a hat under his arm; the second holds a dog in a leash (three of the four Valets in the ancient set have dogs); the third carries a large flower; the fourth a riding rod and a hawk on his fist. (See a copy of this in *Plate IV.*) The marks of the maker, with his initials V. C., appear on two of these cards.

The names of other illustrious kings and queens appear on a French pack of the reign of Louis XIII.; and the custom was still retained when Père Daniel wrote his dissertation on Piquet in 1720. The names seem then to have settled down into the following assortment: Kings, David, Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne; Queens, Judith, Rachel, Pallas, Argine; Valets, Hector, Lancelot, Hogier, La Hire.

Of Portuguese cards Mr. Chatto gives the following account:

"Some of the specimens of Portuguese cards given in the 'Jeux de Cartes Tarots et de Cartes Numérales,' have very much the appearance of having been originally suggested by, if not copied from, an oriental type; more especially in the suits of Danari and Bastoni,—Money and Clubs. In those cards the circular figure, generally understood as representing Danari, or Money, is certainly much more like the Chakra or quoit of Vichnou, as seen in Hindostanee drawings, than a piece of coin; while on the top of the Club there is a diamond proper, which is another of the attributes of the same deity. The dragon seen on each of the Aces is perfectly oriental in character; and the shields which appear on the Kings and Queens are very much like those which are to be seen in Hindostanee drawings. The coat cards in this pack are King, Queen, and Horseman; and the suits are Coppe, Danari, Bastoni, and Spade,—Cups, Money, Clubs proper, and Swords. The Queen, which here appears as the second coat card, is of unusual occurrence in cards of this kind, and more especially in such as are of Spanish or Portuguese manufacture. In two of the suits,—Clubs and Swords,—the Queen appears in the act of encountering a dragon. The coat cards and aces have letters both at top and bottom, indicating the suit, and the rank or name, of the card. Specimens of those cards, which appear to have been executed in 1693, are preserved in the 'Bibliothéque du Roi.'"

The second cut in *Plate IV.* shows the outline of one of the Valets. The letters C. S. signify the Caballo or Chevalier of Spade or Swords. Mr. Chatto adds,

"In a pack of modern Portuguese cards now before me there is no Queen; and the suits are Hearts, Bells, Leaves, and Acorns. The figures of the coat cards are half lengths and double—'de duas Cabeças;' so that a head is always uppermost whichever way the card be held. In a pack of modern Spanish cards, — "Naypes Refinos," also without a Queen, the figures are also double; but the suits are Copas, Oros, Spadas, and Bastos,—Cups, Money, Swords, and Clubs proper. On modern German cards the figures are frequently represented double in the same manner."

The same plan we have sometimes seen adopted at home.

Having now gone through the principal varieties of cards actually brought into use for games, we have not space to notice at any length those adaptations of the ordinary packs to other objects which have in every age exercised the invention of ingenious persons and the fancy of artists, and which also form a curious division of the subject. Though complying with the ordinary suits, and therefore capable of being used in play, it is probable that they have seldom been regarded except as curiosities. They may be arranged in three classes:—1. Instructive; as intended to teach geography, arithmetic, heraldry, &c. 2. Historical and political; 3. Merely grotesque and humorous.

Mr. Chatto's last chapter, which discusses the Morality of Cardplaying, is perhaps from its anecdotical character, and the conflict of contending arguments, the most entertaining of the whole volume; but we have no room left for further extracts. We have already, we conceive, given a sufficient sample of his collections, to induce those for whom the subject has any attractions to repair to the work itself.

FRENCH CARD (TIME OF HENRI IV).

PORTUGUESE CARD (CAVALIER OF SWORDS).

(From Chatto's History of Playing Cards.)

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SIR EDMUND BERRY GODFREY.

THE appearance of the biographical notices of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey in our Magazine for November last, reminded some of our friends of certain contemporary publications regarding that remarkable historical personage, of which we were not aware. One of these is entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Death of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, late Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, who was barbarously murthered by the Papists, upon the discovery of the Horrid Plot, &c. 1682." 12mo. the Dedication of which to the king is signed Ric. Tuke: who, it may be presumed, was the same person as the author of a dramatic composition, at first called "The Soul's Warfare," and afterwards "The Divine Comedian; or, the Right Use of Plays, improved in a Sacred Tragi-Comedy. 1672." 4to.

After stating, correctly, the parentage of the Protestant magistrate, which was set forth in our former article, the biographer relates that Edmund Berry Godfrey, in his youth, travelled abroad; that he was a member of Gray's Inn, but "continued not long enough (according to the rules of such societies) to assume the graduate's robe in that profession;" that he afterwards removed himself into the country amongst his friends; and then returned to London with the younger son's portion of about 1,000*l.*, to join Mr. Harrison, an intimate friend and relation,* as partner in a wood-wharf at Dowgate, within the city of London. There he prospered for a few years; but on Mr. Harrison's marrying a near relative of his own, parted amicably from him, and fixed himself "at the other end of the town, at Hartshorn lane, near Charing cross." This "Hartshorn Lane," it may be presumed, is the present Northumberland Street, at the lower end of which his wood-wharf was situated, as we have before described.

When here established, in what was then the court end of the town, for the back premises of the palace of Whitehall were almost immediately contiguous, Mr. Godfrey advanced in wealth and importance, and became a justice of peace for the county of Middlesex and city of Westminster, after which his history has been already detailed.

For his character as a magistrate the biographer quotes the Sermon preached at his funeral by Dr. Lloyd, which also was printed and published, and which includes the opinion of him entertained by "one of the greatest of princes,"—of course King Charles himself.

> "He that ought to know best hath often said, he took Sir Edmondbury Godfrey to be the best justice of peace in this kingdom. He was perhaps the man, the man of our age, that did the most good in that station. He did dedicate himself wholly to it; made his country his family, his parish his wife and children; attended wholly to their good; to keep up law and justice, and safety and liberty; to save others from violence and wrong, to reduce them from disorder and violence."

The other book to which our attention has been drawn is an old spelling-book, called "The Protestant Tutor," which seems to have gone through several editions. The copy before us was printed in the reign of George the First, but it retains all the party virulence of the reign of Charles the Second. The object of the author was evidently that youth should imbibe at one and the same time the first rudiments of language, and intense hatred of Popery; and it may be justly feared that he over-shot his mark, for the true interests of Protestantism, whilst he inculcated merely the seeds of animosity and bigotry in lieu of the sounder principles of faith, humility, and charity. Such productions may, however, be quoted historically, in proof of the temper of the times; and with this purpose we extract (together with their illustrative woodcuts) the

* As stated before, one of his godfathers, whose name he took, was Mr. Edmund Harrison, the king's embroiderer, who, nine years after, in the year 1630, married his sister Jane. See the family history in the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. ii. pp. 459, 461.

accounts of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's murder, and of the extraordinary political pageantry which was exhibited the following year on the anniversary of Queen Elizabeth's accession. After detailing the particulars of Titus Oates's plot, the writer says,—

"All these particulars were discovered to the council by Dr. Oats, which allarm'd the whole nation, and left no room to doubt a plot. This occasioned the murther of that worthy magistrate, Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, whose memory shall be dear to posterity, who, having taken Dr. Oats's depositions, which was no more than every justice of the peace was bound to do, yet, the Popish conspirators were so enraged, that they resolved to cut him off, to frighten all other magistrates from intermeddling. It is not certain how many were concerned therein, but those who are known to have been in it are Girald and Father Kelly, two Irish priests, Robert Green, cushion-man to the Queen's chappel, Henry Berry, porter at Somerset-House, and Miles Prance; these were actually present at the murder, and were persuaded by the Popish priests to commit it, by being told, that Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey was a great persecutor of Papists, and that he had very lately examin'd people against them, and got depositions, to fix base crimes and scandals on their religion, and that the Catholicks would be ruined unless he were taken off; and that besides they should have a good reward from the Lord Bellasis; and that it was no sin, but a work of charity, and so far from murder that it was meritorious.

"After this, the conspirators beset Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey, and waited for him till nine of the clock at night, at which time he passed by Somerset-House, and Hill step'd out in great haste, and intreated him for God's sake to help him, for there were two men a quarrelling, and he was afraid there would be blood-shed: he at first refused; but Hill being importunate, he at last consented; Hill went first, and Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey followed into the lane, and behind followed Girald and Green; and as he was going down the stairs Green suddenly threw a twisted handkerchief about Sir Edmund-Bury Godfrey's neck, and presently they threw him down and throttled him, and gave him violent punches with

their knees, and Green almost wrang his neck round with all his force; then they removed him into a room in the upper-court, and Mr. Prance, who made the discovery, went with a dark lanthorn thither to see it, where Mr. Bedloe saw Mr. Prance, and afterwards carry'd him into the fields, to a place called Primrose Hill, and there in a ditch they left his body, with his own sword run through him, and the scabbard and his gloves laid on the bank, that he might be supposed to have murdered himself: but a while after Mr. Bedloe voluntarily came in and gave an account of the whole matter; as also of the Popish plot, and then seized upon Mr. Prance, who joyned with him in his evidence; upon which Mr. Green, Berry, and Hill, were executed for the murder; and Coleman, Ireland Pickering, Grove Whitebread, Harcourt, Fenwick, Gavan Turner, and Langhorn, for the Popish damnable conspiracy; from which let us beseech Almighty God for ever to deliver us. Amen."

"*An Account of the Burning the Pope at Temple Bar in London, November the 17th, 1679.**

"The horrid designs and contrivances of the Papists, for many years last past, for rooting out the Protestant religion from under heaven in this kingdom, as well as in all the Protestant countries in Europe, has raised such a just indignation in the breast of every good Christian and true Englishman, that the people of this nation have, upon all occasions, endeavour to discover their generous detestation of those cursed invaders of their religion and civil liberties; but never more apparently than upon the 17th of November, 1679, that being the day on which the unfortunate Queen Mary died, and that glorious Princess Queen Elizabeth, that true defender of the Christian, Protestant faith, ascended the English throne, and thereby dispelled those thick clouds of Egyptian popish darkness which had so long overspread these kingdoms.

"Upon the said 17th of November the bells began to ring about three a-clock in the morning in the city of London, and several honourable and worthy gentlemen belonging to the Temple, as well as the City (remembring the burning both of London and the Temple, which was apparently executed by Popish villany), were pleased to be at the charge of an extraordinary triumph in commemoration of a Protestant Queen, which was as follows:—

"In the evening of the said day, all things being prepared, the solemn procession began from Moorgate, and from Bishops-gate-street, and down Houndsditch to Aldgate; through Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, by the Royal-exchange, through Cheapside to Temple-bar, in order following.

"1. First marched six whifflers in pioneers caps, and red waste-coats.

"2. A bell-man ringing his bell, and with a dolesome voice crying all the way, Remember Justice Godfrey.

"3. A dead body representing Justice Godfrey in the habit he usually wore, and the crevat wherewith he was murdered

* We find this was originally printed at the time as a pamphlet. See in Sir Walter Scott's Dryden his note to a line in the poet's Epilogue to Œdipus, alluding to the delight the people took in this extravagant pageantry. The history of the Green Ribbon Club, which sat at a tavern near Temple Bar to arrange the proceedings, is given in Roger North's Examen, and extracted in Brayley's Londiniana.

about his neck, with spots of blood upon his wrists, breasts, and shirt, and white gloves on his hands, his face pale and wan, riding upon a white horse, and one of his murderers behind him to keep him from falling, in the same manner as he was carried to Primrose-hill.

"4. A priest came next in a surplice and a cope imbroidered with dead-mens skulls, bones, and skelletons, who gave out Pardons very plentifully to all that would murder Protestants, and proclaimed it meritorious.

"5. A priest alone, with a large silver cross.

"6. Four Carmelite fryars, in white and black habits.

"7. Four Grey fryars, in their proper habits.

"8. Six Jesuits carrying bloody daggers.

"9. Four with musick, called the waits, playing all the way.

"10. Four bishops in purple, with lawn sleeves and golden crosses on their breasts, and crosier staves in their hands.

"11. Four other bishops in their pontificalibus, with surplices and rich imbroidered copes, and golden mitres on their heads.

"12. Six cardinals in scarlet robes and caps.

"13. Then followed the Pope's chief physician, with Jesuits powder in one hand, and an urinal in the other.

"14. Two priests in surplices, with two golden crosses.

"Lastly. The Pope in a glorious pageant, or chair of state, covered with scarlet, the chair being richly embroidered and bedect with golden balls and crosses; at his feet was a cushion of state, and two boys sat on each side the Pope in surplices, with white silk banners, painted with red crosses, and bloody consecrated daggers for murdering Protestant kings and princes, with an incense-pot before them, censing his Holiness. The Pope was arrayed in a rich scarlet-gown, lined through with ermines, and adorned with gold and silver-lace, with a triple crown on his head, and a glorious collar of gold and precious stones about his neck, and St. Peter's keys, a great quantity of beads, Agnus Dei's, and other Romish trumpery about him. At his back stood the devil (his holiness's privy counsellour) hugging and whispering him all the way, and oftentimes instructing him aloud to destroy his Majesty, to contrive a pretended Presbyterian plot, and to fire the city again, to which purpose he held an infernal torch in his hand. The whole procession was attended with an hundred and fifty torches and flambeaus, by order; but there were so many came in volunteers, as made the number of several thousands. Never were the balconies, windows, and houses more filled, nor the streets more thronged with multitudes of people, all expressing their abhorrence to Popery, with continual shouts and acclamations, so that in the whole progress of their procession, by a modest computation, it is judged, there could not be no less than two hundred thousand spectators.

"Thus, with a slow and solemn state, in some hours they arrived at Temple-bar, where all the houses seemed to be converted into heaps of men, women, and children, who were diverted with variety of excellent fire-works. It is known that Temple-bar, since its rebuilding, is adorned with four stately statues of stone, two on each side the gate, those towards the City representing Queen Elizabeth and King James the Ist, and the other towards the Strand King Charles Ist and King Charles IId. Now, in regard of the day, the statue of Queen Elizabeth was adorned with a crown of guilded lawrel on her head, and in her hand a golden shield, with this motto inscrib'd thereon, The Protestant Religion, Magna Charta; several lighted torches were placed before her; and, the Pope being brought up near the gate, the following song was sung in parts, between one who represented the English Cardinal Howard, and another the people of England.

*Cardinal Howard.**

From York to London town we come
to talk of Popish ire,
To reconcile you all to Rome,
and prevent Smithfield fire.

The People Answer.

Cease! cease! thou Norfolk cardinal,
see yonder stands Queen Bess;
Who sav'd our souls from Popish thrall,
O Queen Bess, Queen Bess, Queen Bess.

Your Popish plot and Smithfield threat
we do not fear at all,
For loe! beneath Queen Besses feet
you fall, you fall, you fall.

Now God preserve great Charles our King,
and eke all honest men;
And traytors all to justice bring,
Amen, Amen, Amen.

"Then, having entertained the thronging spectators for sometime with the ingenious fire-works, a very great bonefire

* Philip Howard, younger brother to the Duke of Norfolk, was made a cardinal in 1675, and he popularly bore the name of the Cardinal of Norfolk, or sometimes that of Cardinal of England.

was prepared at the Inner-Temple-gate, and his Holiness, after some complements and reluctancies, was decently tumbled into the flames: the Devil, who till then had faithfully accompany'd him, left his Holiness in the lurch, and laughing, gave him up to his deserved fate. This last act of his Holiness's tragedy was attended with such a prodigious shout of the joyful spectators, that it might be heard far beyond Somerset-house, and we hope the sound thereof will reach all Europe. The same evening there were bonfires in most streets of London, and an universal acclamations, 'Long live King Charles, and let Popery perish, and Papists with their plots and counter-plots be for ever confounded, as they have hitherto been.' To which every honest English man will readily say, Amen."*

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.—No. II.

THE Token engraved above is of the class called "Rhyming Tokens,"—a very rare and limited series. John Hart has appropriately enough adopted a *heart* as his device, in juxtaposition with the initials of himself and his wife. It was a curious but universal custom to place the wife's as well as the husband's initials on these Tokens; where it is omitted the presumption is that the man was a bachelor. Instead of date or motto, round the edge we have this distich, singular for its orthography:

"Take . these . that . wil .
Ile . chaing . them . stil."

equivalent to the "I promise to pay" on the bank notes of the present day.

Snelling has noticed these Tokens, and has engraved one that reads:

"Though I'm but brasse,
Yet let me passe."

and he has also described another, of which we have an example in our own collection, issued by the proprietor of the "Coffee House in Exchange Ally" (now Garraway's), which bears the device of a Turk's head, with this rhyming inscription:

"Morat the Great, men did mee call,
Where'er I came I conquer'd all."

Coffee having been introduced into Europe viâ Turkey, a Turk's head naturally became the favourite sign of coffee-houses; and Amurath III. (popularly called Morat or Morad), who was a renowned warrior, appears to have been the most popular personage, although we have occasionally met with Tokens bearing the head of "Solyman."

B. N.

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* Among the prints of the Stowe Granger, in the course of sale during the present month of March by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, we find the following lots:—

1075. Portrait of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, large sheet oval, by Vandrebanc, very fine impression. Sold for 2*s*.

1076. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, smaller oval, by Vandrebanc. 13*s*.

1077. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, his Portrait and representation of his Murder, engraved on the upper side of a folio broadside, with "A Poem on the Effigies of Sir Ed. Godfrey." 1678; also another engraving, being "The Dreadful Apparition, or the Pope haunted with Ghosts." 1680—a folio broadside, with verses. 2*l*. 6*s*.

1078. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey. The Solemn Mock Processions of the Pope, Cardinals, Jesuits, &c. exactly taken as they marcht through the City of London, the 17th November, 1679 and 1680, two very rare and curious oblong engravings with printed description. These prints (representing the same pageantry as the rough wood-cut we have copied) were sold for 2*l*. 11*s*. Of one of them there is a copy in Brayley's Londiniana, vol. iv. It appears that the procession was repeated in 1680 and 1681. In the third volume of Brayley's Londiniana are engraved several medals commemorative of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, accompanied by a copious article upon the circumstances connected with his murder.

TO HENRY FOSS, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR, *Benhall, March* 9.

YOU remember that a few months ago your friend Mr. Rose mentioned to me that he thought I was wrong in attributing the Life of Goldsmith, prefixed to the Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols. 8vo. 1801, to Dr. Campbell,—whereas he always considered his father to be the author, and he recollected that he had received a hundred pounds as a remuneration for his labours. I promised that I would refer to the authorities which I had used, and, if I had made a mistake, and deprived Mr. Samuel Rose of the honour justly due to him, that I would set it right. I now send you the result of my inquiries.

Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, Vol. VII.

P. 777. "And now that our Easter business is in all respects concluded to the perfect satisfaction of my own parish, *I turn with greater ease of mind to Goldsmith.* I told you I had sketched out *a sort of exordium to the Life*; and I have been ruminating whether I should conclude that exordium by mentioning the part you have taken, and the number of copies that Nichols is to give. This I wished to offer (with others) as a motive and apology for my own undertaking it. Your name must be introduced, where you took *the hints from his own mouth;* and the world must know,—I mean it will find out,—whence the materials come. I therefore submit it to you now, whether it will not be best to make this acknowledgment at setting out. It will procure the work a more favourable reading, *and will give me more credit.* I trust it shall be conducted in such a manner as not to make you blush; but it will be always in your own power to expunge or add till it can be wrought into some shape that will in no way disgust you."—Campbell to Percy, April 6, 1790.

P. 778. "Goldsmith's Life goes on without much interruption, though I am now deep in mortar, and employ masons by the day (in order that it may be executed in the best manner) in the building of my church, of which I take upon me to be architect and overseer. And at intervals I retire from this employment, sometimes vexatious enough, to write a paragraph as a recreation."—Ditto, June 16, 1790.

P. 779. "I have *him* now in London, and am endeavouring to recollect your first visit to him, when the loan, or repayment, of the chamber-pot of coals was asked, but I defended him as well as I could against the attacks of Sir John Hawkins; and, unless you disprove of my meddling with the knight, I shall, after allowing him due praise for that store of anecdotes he has collected, endeavour to appreciate their value."—Ditto.

Ibid. "I have the first volume of Goldsmith, and would be glad to have the second, for, *in truth* (as he used to say), I have never yet read a line of his dramatic works; and, as his sister says one thing and Mr. Walker says another about the incident which gave the hint to 'She Stoops to Conquer,' I must see it; and I must observe that almost every thing I read of his gives me some new hint. The 'Review of Polite Literature' has been already of great use, but there are some sentiments in it which I hope to see altered in his manuscript notes, and therefore long for a sight of them; and if your Lordship will be so obliging to bring the book with you, not only to Armagh but to Caledon, on the 29th, I shall, please God, go for it myself early in the morning, so as not in the smallest degree to interrupt your Lordship's business. One thing, however, I could wish, if it met your approbation, that I had before me some hints respecting the affair of Goldsmith and Perrot: it may, without giving offence, be related; at least so as to embellish the work, by showing more of Goldsmith's character, which he himself has fairly drawn: 'fond of enjoying the present, careless of the future; his sentiments those of a man of sense, his actions those of a fool; of fortitude able to stand unmoved at the bursting of an earthquake, yet of sensibility to be affected by the breaking of a tea-cup.'"—Ditto.

P. 780. "Your anecdotes will embellish my pages highly, and your picture of 'Green Arbour-court' shall be closely copied; as to the rest, my account of your visit to him there was almost verbatim, from my recollection of your words, what you have set down in your last. . . . Your sketch of Sir Richard Perrot will come in as an episode towards the conclusion, with good effect; but there, neither that nor any thing that can sully shall appear as coming from you."—Ditto.

P. 782. "I have not written a line for Goldsmith this month or more."—Ditto.

P. 783. "As to Goldsmith, of which you inquire, and concerning which Maurice Goldsmith has been inquiring, it is in such a state, that I think I could finish the remainder *currente prelo.*"*—Ditto.

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* "The work here alluded to was evidently a MS. Life of Goldsmith, and apparently the same (with some alterations) prefixed to the edition of Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, in 4 vols. 8vo. Lond.

It thus appears that the Life of Goldsmith was written by Dr. Campbell, under the direction, and with the assistance, of Bishop Percy. But, on referring to Nichols's Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 387, we find mention of "Samuel Rose, Esq. barrister-at-law, a young man of considerable talents, and universally beloved for his truly mild and unobtrusive manners, who was the friend and correspondent of Cowper, and in 1804 was the EDITOR of Goldsmith's Works, 4 vols. 8vo." Also, on referring to Nichols's Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, vol. vi. p. 583, we find a note to a passage in one of Dr. Percy's letters, saying—"This edition of Goldsmith's was edited in 1801 by Samuel Rose, Esq. barrister-at-law."—The above statements, I think, clearly prove by whom the different offices of biographer and editor were really performed.

Since writing the above I have been favoured with some valuable additional information on the subject of this Life by my friend Mr. Bowyer Nichols, who has kindly permitted me to make it public. The motives of Bishop Percy's very cautious and somewhat capricious conduct, and his extreme dislike to having his name mixed up with the Life of Goldsmith, must proceed from circumstances with which I am not sufficiently acquainted to explain. Yours, &c. J. MITFORD.

TO THE REV. JOHN MITFORD.

"MY DEAR SIR,—You are quite right in thinking that the Life of Goldsmith (or the materials of it) was supplied by Bishop Percy. But perhaps Mr. Rose made alterations which the Bishop did not approve of.

Bishop Percy's idea of his Life of Goldsmith was as old at least as 1789, as is evident from a letter from my father to the Bishop, in which he says:—

"I shall be happy in any way to be the instrument of serving Mr. Goldsmith (Oliver's brother). I will print the work, if your lordship thinks proper, *meo periculo*, every way. Under your lordship's assistance I will be the OSTENSIBLE editor, and I will furnish Mr. Goldsmith gratis with 250 copies* for his subscribers, and with more (if he wants them) at a moderate price. The whole, therefore, now waits only for your lordship's further directions. The secret of YOUR LORDSHIP'S SHARE IN THE BIOGRAPHY, OR AS EDITOR, SHALL BE PRESERVED, and the fame of the deceased, and emolument of his surviving brother, be consulted as much as in the power of

"J. NICHOLS."†

In a letter of Bishop Percy to Mr. Nichols, May 19, 1802, he thus alludes to Goldsmith's Works, then recently published:—

"I have just seen the new edition of Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works. . . . . The proprietors would have done well to have consulted me in the selection and arrangement, for they have omitted one of the best productions of Goldsmith, although it had been particularly pointed out in the account of his life—his 'Introduction to Brooke's Natural History'—and have only given his Preface to that work, which is far inferior to the former. This is what they got by quarrelling with me for only supplicating for a little assistance in advance to Goldsmith's poor niece, who was starving; for I would have given them every advice and direction gratis; but they carried their ill humour so far as to refuse to let me see and make some corrections in the MS. life of Goldsmith, which had been COMPILED UNDER MY DIRECTION."‡

In June, 1802, Malone thus addresses Percy as the author of the Life of Goldsmith:—

"I quite forgot to thank you for the entertainment which Goldsmith's Life afforded me. I only lamented there was not more of it."§

And in 1807 adds:

"I can myself from personal knowledge bear witness to the truth of your character of Goldsmith, for I never observed any of those grimaces or fooleries that the INTERPOLATOR talks of, nor could I ever assent to Lord Orford's pointed sentence, that he was "an inspired idiot," which was said and circulated merely for the sake of the point, without any regard to just representation. I always made battle

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1801, to which the Bishop of Dromore refers in a letter to Mr. Nichols, printed in the Lit. Illustrations, vol. VI. p. 584, and says, it had been compiled under his direction.—F. M."—Vide Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. vii. p. 783.

* Mr. Nichols's offer of the 250 copies is alluded to by Campbell in his Letter to Percy, April 6, 1790, noticed in the preceding page.

† Literary Illustrations, vol. VIII. p. 82.

‡ Ib. VI. p. 584. § Ib. VIII. 369

against Boswell's representation of him, also, in the Life of Johnson, and often expressed my opinion that he rated Goldsmith much too low."*

But I think we can fix the authorship of the Life of Goldsmith thus. In a letter from Archdeacon Nares to Bishop Percy he observes:—

"Many thanks for your kind information on the subject of Goldsmith's Life. If I take any advantage of what you mention in noticing the book, it shall be in SUCH A WAY AS CANNOT IMPLICATE YOU, OR LEAD TO ANY KNOWLEDGE OF ITS COMING FROM YOU."†

Accordingly Mr. Nares, in reviewing the book, says:—

"This edition of one of our most pleasing authors is rendered the more attractive by the account of his Life prefixed, which contains many new and interesting anecdotes. IT HAPPENS TO BE KNOWN TO US, THOUGH BY WHAT CHANNEL WE ARE NOT AT LIBERTY TO SAY, that the materials have been collected from the most authentic sources, in a great measure from the relations of the Poet himself, and digested and arranged under the eye of a writer who to many other qualifications added an intimate knowledge of the person described.

"Who the medical friend was who communicated a few of the anecdotes we are not informed, BUT OF THE REST WE CAN SPEAK WITH CONFIDENCE, and of that part also we cannot but say that it bears strong marks of authenticity."‡

The writer here alluded to must be Bishop Percy, for I believe Dr. Campbell was not personally known to Goldsmith, and certainly Mr. Rose was not.

Mr. Rose in his edition of Goldsmith thus speaks of the "Life:"

"It is composed from the information of persons who were intimate with the poet at an early period, and who were honoured with a continuance of his friendship till the time when the world was deprived of this fascinating writer. Their names, WERE THE EDITOR AT LIBERTY TO MENTION THEM, would immediately dispel all doubts as to the authenticity of the memoirs, and reflect distinguished credit on this publication."

Here we have Percy evidently alluded to; but the most singular part is, that Percy seems to have entirely withdrawn from the knowledge of all parties Dr. Campbell's labours; who died in 1795, six years before the publication of Goldsmith's Life, which appears to have been nearly finished for the press by Dr. Campbell in 1790.

If the Bishop would have allowed his name to be prefixed to the "Life," the booksellers would doubtless have preferred it. As he shrunk from so doing, the only name that appeared was that of the *editor*, Mr. Samuel Rose: but it is clear that the Life was really the composition of Dr. Campbell, compiled chiefly from the materials collected by Percy, although Mr. Rose appears to have made some "interpolations."

"Yours truly, J. B. NICHOLS.
To the Rev. J. Mitford."

MR. URBAN,

A FRIEND, who like myself is a gleaner in the dry and dusty paths of genealogical research, has lately communicated to me a piece of information which appears to correct an historical error, and as such I venture to ask a place for it in your pages.

In all the accounts of the house of Hobart of Blickling to which I am now able to refer, Sir Miles Hobart, *Knight*, who acted a conspicuous part in preventing the dissolution of the third parliament of Charles the First, until the house had passed the resolutions or protestation of the 2nd March, 1628-9, is stated to have been Miles Hobart, the second son of Sir Henry Hobart, Knight and Baronet, and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the *ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire*. The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston* contains the following passage:

"The Kinge sent for the serjeant-at-armes attendinge the Speaker, but Sir Miles Hubert had lockt the dore, and the serjeant could not get out."

In reference to this the noble editor has appended a note, saying—

* Ib. vol. VIII. p. 240.—But see vol. VII. 780: "The anecdote of Johnson I had recollected, but had forgot that it was at Goldsmith's you were to sup. *The story of the valet de chambre will, as Lord Bristol says, pin the basket of his absurdities, and really we may have a hamper full of them.*" Campbell to Percy.

† Ib. vol. VII. p. 598. This is just in the bishop's manner of managing.

‡ British Critic, Sept. 1802, p. 295.

* Camden Society's publication, p. 57.

"The ancestor of the Earls of Buckinghamshire, then burgess for Marlow. In 1646 the Parliament voted 5,000*l.* to his children as a recompense for their deceased father's sufferings by imprisonment, and for opposing the illegalities of that time."

Almost the same words as are used by Blomefield* in mentioning the same person, whom all authorities concur in styling *Sir* Miles.

Now I cannot find that the Earls of Buckinghamshire had any ancestor named Miles who either succeeded to the baronetcy or was ever knighted. Miles Hobart of Intwood, *Esquire*, second son of Sir Henry, the Lord Chief Justice, died in 1639, in the lifetime of Sir John Hobart, Knight and Baronet, of Blickling, his elder brother, on the decease of whom in 1647 without issue male, the title and estate descended to his nephew John Hobart, who was the only surviving son of Miles, by his first wife *Frances*,† daughter of Sir John Peyton, of Iselham, Knight and Baronet, and relict of Sir Philip Bedingfeld, and thus became the third Baronet. These facts are proved by an old deed relating to the sale of the Morley estates, formerly belonging to the Hobart family, which my friend has brought under my notice, and to which it is my object to direct that of such of your readers as take any interest in such matters. In this deed, which bears date the 8th July, 1670, Sir John Hobart of Blickling, the third Baronet, is described as "sonne and heire male of the body of Myles Hobart of Intwood, *Esquire*, by Dame Frances Bedingfeild his wife, both long since deceased, and now heire male of Sir Henry Hobart, late of Blicklynge aforesaid, Knight and Barronett, deceased;" and his half brother, Myles Hobart of Morley, Esquire, is described as "sonne and heire male of the body of the aforesaid Myles Hobart, by Elizabeth Mundeford his second wife." In the epitaph of Miles Hobart, the party to this deed, who was buried in Blickling Church the following year (1671), he is also styled "second son of Miles Hobard of Intwood, *Esquire*.‡

To what Sir Miles Hobart then are the acts of patriotism and sufferings mentioned by the historians to be attributed? I conclude to Sir Miles Hobart *of Plumstead*, who had been created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles the First, and who was son of Sir Thomas Hobart, and grandson of Miles Hobart of Plumstead, Esquire, the elder brother of Sir Henry the Chief Justice. He married Margaret, daughter of Edmund Lord Dudley, and was living in 1644, when he was one of the Parliamentary captains in the rout by Prince Rupert before Newark. It would appear that he was dead in 1646, and that his line failed.

The present Earl of Buckinghamshire can afford to lose the eclat of ranking this worthy amongst his ancestors, deriving his descent in the female line from the illustrious John Hampden, in testimony of which the late deceased Earl assumed the additional surname of Hampden. The mistake is of little importance; but, as Lord Braybrooke has so recently given it fresh currency, it is surely worth correction.§

Permit me to embrace this opportunity of observing, in allusion to the remarks which have lately appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine upon the derivation of the word *Fleet*, that the town of King's Lynn is intersected by deep canals or tidal ditches, running between the houses and under the streets, by which, when the tide serves, coals and heavy goods can be brought in boats to doors made for that purpose in the houses by which they are bordered, and these are called *fleets*, in old documents *fletes*.

I also take occasion to correct an error in your obituary of the late Isaac Jermy, Esq. wherein Bayfield Hall (the ancient seat of the Jermy family) is identified with Stanfield Hall, the scene of the late horrible tragedy. This is incorrect. Bayfield is a place near Holt. Stanfield, which was Richardson property, is in the parish of Wymondham.

Yours, &c. G. A. C.

* History of Norfolk, vol. vi. 400.

† In the Peerages and Baronetages called *Sarah*.

‡ Blomfield, vi. 404.

§ We may add that Dr. Lipscomb, the historian of Buckinghamshire, has admitted the error in his pedigree of Hobart, and in his biography of the family.—*Edit.*

CROSTHWAITE CHURCH, CUMBERLAND,

THE BURIAL-PLACE OF SOUTHEY.

(*Concluded from page* 259.)

THE east end of the south aisle of the chancel, generally known as the Derwentwater aisle, is divided from the chancel by an arch whose span is considerably wider than that of the opposite arch on the north aisle. Here, for unnumbered generations, for the origin and antiquity of the family is lost in the obscurity of unrecorded times, the ashes of the Derwentwaters reposed until exhumed previous to the renovation of the church. In this sanctuary also rested two of those attractive remnants of antiquity, their sculptured monumental figures, which erstwhile lay side by side upon enriched altar tombs long since destroyed; and in the same spot they are again replaced, to be, it is hoped, no more disturbed. The marble effigies are the oldest, and to secure them from further injury, as well as to gain additional accommodation for new sittings, they have been laid next to the south end of the altar rails, upon a deep slab of red sandstone placed upon the floor, and within an open screen-work of the same kind of stone. On the top lies a heavy slab of dark grey marble, and into it the sepulchral brass hereafter described is inlaid. The effigies which lie extended at full length are those of a knight and his lady, supposed to commemorate one of the Derwentwaters and his wife. Tradition however being altogether silent, and no relics or legend having been discovered that could throw light upon their history, all knowledge of the particular individuals whom such memorials were intended to honour would seem to be lost; though an antiquary familiar with the genealogical records of the northern counties, and versed in the history of the ancient pictorial periods of costume, might assign them as the effigies of Sir John de Derwentwater, the last of the name, and his wife, who lived in the reign of Henry IV. The male figure is habited in a long, high, loose, tunic or robe, with wide sleeves, secured round the waist by a belt, from which a pouch, or aulmoniere as it was called, hangs at the right side. The head is bare. The hair, formally parted on the forehead, is worn long behind, and an enriched collar is about the neck. The long, embroidered mantle of knighthood is secured on the shoulders by a band across the chest, and the hands are upraised upon the breast in that expressive attitude of humility and supplication which is so peculiarly affecting in the monumental effigies of other times.

The lady's dress is a kirtle or close-bodied garment, low on the bosom, with long tight sleeves, and a long skirt. The head is surmounted by a sort of coronet, from underneath which a veil or hood, concealing the hair, flows down each side upon the shoulders. An ornamented collar and necklace are around the throat, from which a pendent jewel rests upon the bosom; and the waist is encircled by a girdle, attached to which is a long cord, whose broken ends and tassels descend in front nearly to the feet. A long open mantle falls from the shoulders, where it is secured by a band across the bosom, fastened on each side to the mantle by a fermail or brooch, and the hands are likewise joined in attitude of prayer. The heads repose on tasseled cushions once upheld by angels, and the knight's feet rest on the broken form of a hound, but what support the lady had for the feet has long been worn away and destroyed. The countenances of both are defaced, and almost all the finer parts of the sculpture flattened and mutilated. These effigies seem originally to have been painted and gilt, the application of such polychromatic enrichment being still slightly perceptible, especially on the lady's collar.

The other sepulchral memento is a brass, laid down on a slab of dark grey Kendal marble. It is in tolerably perfect preservation, and its value is largely enhanced from the fact of its being one of the very few monumental

brasses that remain in the churches of Cumberland—a county so singularly poor in such ancient enriched obituary memorials, that there are but four others to be met with. The brass therefore in this church, though not of the most beautiful period of the art, is nevertheless valuable not alone from its local rarity, but as one of the very few material relics of a family whose sway through many centuries so widely extended around this their narrow bed. The knight is sheathed in the complete armour of plate worn at the period of his decease; the head, face, and hands alone being uncovered. The hair is parted on the forehead, and falls in tresses behind. Round the neck and shoulders are ornamental chains, pendent from one of which a jewelled decoration rests upon the chest. The hands are raised in prayer; and on the heels are the spurs of knighthood. A dagger is slung behind the right side, and behind the left is a long straight cross-handled sword. On the head of the lady is that peculiar head-dress worn by females of distinction in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. called a coif, which totally conceals the hair. The embroidered neck of an undergarment encircles the throat; over this is a high and close-bodied gown, falling in long ample folds from the waist, where it is secured by a girdle clasped in front by an ornament composed of three roses, from which, suspended by a long chain reaching nearly to the feet, hangs another ornament of a circular form. The arms of the dress are tight, and finished at the wrists with ruffles, and over them is drawn the wide, loose, hanging sleeves so common at the time. A wrought chain is on the shoulders, and around the neck is another, fastened to an ornament on the bosom similar to that worn by the knight; and, like those of the male figure, the hands are also raised in a supplicatory attitude. The legend engraven on brass at the foot of the figures runs thus:

"Of your charitie pray for the soule of Sir John Ratcliffe, knight, and for the state of Dame Alice his wife, which Sir John died the 2nd of Februere, A. D. 1527, on whose soule Jesu have mercie."

From this inscription it would appear that Lady Ratcliffe was not deceased at the time when the brass was laid down; and most probably not only this graven record, but likewise that other mark of hereditary honour—the escutcheon in stained glass, which formerly was seen in the great east window—were set up by her direction in Henry the Eighth's reign. At the knight's head is a shield bearing, Argent, a bend engrailed sable, the armorial coat of the Ratcliffes; and at his feet another, charged with, Or, two lions passant in pale gules, the arms of Dame Alice. The shield at the head of Dame Alice carries her paternal coat; and on the shield at her feet are the Ratcliffe arms repeated, with the additional charge of a rose in the sinister corner of the chief, for a difference of houses.

The knight to whose memory this brass was laid down, and who was the last person of importance of his family that was interred in this church, reckoned in his lineage a long line of illustrious ancestors. He was maternally descended from the Derwentwaters, being the great-grandson of Margaret de Derwentwater, the daughter and sole heiress of Sir John de Derwentwater, who in Henry the Fifth's reign married Sir Nicholas Ratcliffe of Dilston, a Northumbrian knight; and from which union sprung the Ratcliffes of Dilston and Derwentwater. His immediate progenitor was Sir Edward Ratcliffe, of whom he was the second or seventh son; and he is supposed to have held the Derwentwater estate in this vicinity by settlement or devise. He was a person of much consideration in his day, and was ofttimes selected by his successive sovereigns Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth to fill the then more actively important and warlike office of sheriff of Cumberland, which at that time was incessantly harassed by the predatory inroads of the bordering Scots, his last year of office being scarcely completed in 1527, when he died. He likewise several times held the King's commission to treat, on peace and other matters affecting the realm, with his gallant but restless neighbours. He was the last of his family who served any office of note in Cumberland, as from thenceforward

the Ratcliffes were connected with this county only by their landed possessions and their name, afterwards ennobled as Earls of Derwentwater, to which title circumstances in a subsequent age gave a romantic interest.

By his wife Dame Alice he had not any issue; and, dying a childless man, the estates of the Derwentwaters reverted to his elder brother, Sir Cuthbert Ratcliffe, of Dilston; as it appears from a survey made in the thirty-fifth of Henry the Eighth of knights' fees in Cumberland, these estates were held by Sir Cuthbert of the King by the service of two knights' fees, and the rendition of various other obligations incident to the feudal *régime*. In that family they continued until, for conspiring, in the words of one of the most spirited Jacobite songs of the period, to bring "the auld Stuarts back again," they were forfeited to the Crown, on the attainder and execution in 1716 of the last Earl of Derwentwater, the traditionary stories of whose youth, gallantry, and misfortunes have thrown so magic an interest over the neighbourhood around.

The windows adorned with stained glass are but six in number. They are all the production of that tasteful artist Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: and it probably will not be devoid of interest if an enlarged description is afforded of what has been done by the judicious introduction of this resplendent material, harmonized by taste and skill in the execution, to give effect and character to the sacred building. They are designed in conformity with the style of window decoration which prevailed at the end of the fifteenth century; and to an observer learned in the history and genius of ancient fenestral embellishment, each of them in accordance with the depth of those expressive times the Middle Ages, when a regular system of the mystical meaning of colours was in use, will be found to have been made to tell some tale of local feeling, or convey a truth in the typical language of this beautifully revived Christian art.

The large east window, and also the windows at the east and west ends of the south aisle, are the gifts of the liberal individual at whose expense the church has been restored. The large window, from its size and happy combination of colours and designs, is a splendid effort of gorgeous colouring. The seven scriptural subjects, which, amid the blaze of hues that fascinate and overpower the eye, bestow its chief character, are incidents of the last days of the Saviour upon earth: 1. Christ washing the Apostles' feet; 2. The Last Supper; 3. The agony in the garden; 4. Christ bearing his cross; 5. The Crucifixion; 6. Angels at the sepulchre. In the tracery in the head is the Ascent into heaven, with figures of angels holding labels and harps; and above all, an Agnus Dei; the whole of these storied representations being interspersed with various elegant devices, which, by the disposition and tones of the predominating colours, produce a brilliant picture, full of the finest effects and devotional influences.

The east window of the south aisle, called the Derwentwater Chapel, or the Magdalen's Chantry, contains the appropriate pictorial subjects of Mary Magdalen washing the Saviour's feet, the three Marys at the tomb of Christ, and Christ and Mary Magdalen. Above the second of these pictures appears, in ancient stained glass, the head of the Magdalen; and at the foot is now correctly placed the armorial escutcheon of the Ratcliffes, impaling quarterly, 2 and 3 Dame Alice's paternal coat, and 4, Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the first a cinquefoil of the second, Derwentwater; through whose blazonry the mellowed light falls with jewelled radiancy upon the brasses and motionless effigies of the families whose remains were entombed beneath. It is apprehended that in the cleansing of this escutcheon, previous to its being set up in the situation it now occupies, the Ratcliffe arms in the first quarter of the shield have inadvertently been blundered, as a difference is perceivable between the blazon and the arms of the same house engraven on the brazen shields in the slab beneath.

The vestry window, at the west end, contains the figures of St. Cuthbert and St. Kentigern, and attracts admiration, not only for the perfect tones of its solemnly contrasted colouring, but for its striking position when seen

through the doorway of the close oaken wainscot which separates the vestry from the south aisle.

The east window of the north aisle, known as the Hulton window, from its having been put up at the cost of a gentleman of that name resident in the neighbourhood, has illustrations of the Adoration and the Transfiguration. Amid the variegated tracery which adds to the expression of this window are also noticeable the heraldic bearings and name of the generous-minded donor, by whom, together with a full, handsome silver gilt service of plate for the altar, it was offered as a further enrichment to the church.

The adjoining window on the north side of the same aisle is, from the name of its donor, likewise a gentleman resident in the vicinage, called the Spedding window, and engages attention for the gracefulness of its drawing, and the chaste richness of its colouring. It is of three lights: the first is adorned with the figure of the Virgin Mary, holding her emblem, the lily, in one hand, and a bible in the other, with this text at her feet: "Ecce ex hoc beatam me vocant omnes generationes;" the second light has the Saviour of the world, bearing the sceptre and the globe, surmounted by a cross, with this sentence underneath: "Ego sum resurrectio et vita;" and in the third light is Saint John, with the eagle and a reed in his hands, and the words "Ecce filius tuus" at his feet. Beneath the figure of the Saviour is a circle, bearing on its outer rim an inscription, setting forth by whose generosity this handsome and impressive addition to the fenestral decoration of the hallowed fane was given.

The sixth or remaining stained glass window, called "The Memorial Window," is the second from the east end of the south aisle. It was put up at the charge of the parishioners, as a testimonial to perpetuate their grateful appreciation of the liberality and estimable qualities of the restorer of the church; and the story its pictorial imagery tells, is by the subscribers felt to be not less truthfully applicable than worthily merited. The window is of three lights, each adorned with two subjects taken from the sacred page. Those in the first light are illustrative of the following sentences in Matthew, chap. xxv. 35: "I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink." The second light displays subjects from the same Evangelist, verses 35, 36 of the same chapter: "I was a stranger, and ye took me in; I was naked, and ye clothed me;"—and in the third light are illustrations from the same chapter and verse: "I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me." Running underneath the whole, the following text from the same inspired writer, verse 40,—"Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me,"—forms a significant and fully acknowledged enumeration of the virtues and benevolent disposition of the individual to whose honour this window was set up. Affixed on the ledge of the window beneath is a brass tablet, on which the following record is engraved:—

"A Memorial Window by the Parishioners, gratefully to commemorate the munificent restoration and embellishment of this Church by James Stanger, esquire.

A.D. 1845.
The Rev. Jas. Lynn, Vicar.
Henry Wood,
George Williamson,
} Churchwardens."

In the second window from the east end of the north aisle is the half-length figure of that austere eremite Saint Antony, with his bell and book, in ancient stained glass, the colours of which have all faded except the black and bright yellow, but leaving the outlines of the countenance and habit still clearly definable.

But, rich and pleasant to behold, and wooing to high devotional feeling, as the interior is, that which crowns it with transcendent interest is the monument of the late Robert Southey, whose mind, an Argosy laden with the treasures of wisdom, and whose life, all virtue, through the long years of his residence, had knelt in lowly-minded piety and prayer within these sacred walls, the majesty of intellect, and innocence chastened by the spirit of religion, humbling itself, to quote his

own affecting expression, under the soul-touching truth "that they who are wise unto salvation know feelingly when they have done best that their best works are worth nothing." With a reverence therefore for intellectual greatness, especially when devoted, as its mighty powers ever were, to the advantage and instruction of mankind, Mr. Stanger was further desirous that an appropriate memorial should be placed inside the church, to perpetuate the resemblance of one to whom we owe so much, and who, as characterized in the heartfelt panegyric of one of his noble admirers, was so "splendid an instance of a poet, a philosopher, an historian, and even a statesman, chastened and yet elevated by the spirit of the gospel." This, it was especially felt, would be a dignified tribute of regard in the place where his genius, by giving to the things and objects around an interest beyond their own, had sanctified the locality in the associations of his sympathetic and admiring fellow-countrymen. With this object a subscription was opened for the purpose of defraying the cost at the estimated expense of 400*l.* in Caen stone of a tomb and effigy. Subsequently, however, it was decided upon that the figure should be sculptured in the beautiful though more costly material of Carrara marble, at the increased charge of 1,100*l.* A numerous list of subscribers, (whose subscriptions, however, being far from sufficient to cover the entire expense of the monument, have left a considerable deficit, which, it is understood, will fall upon the munificent restorer of the church,) anxious to mark their sense of the genius and virtues of the man, having been obtained, the execution of the memorial was confided to the celebrated sculptor Mr. Lough, whose liberality of feeling, under the circumstances, has entitled him to no little applause, and from his hand has thus proceeded the monument of one who occupies so prominent a place in the history of the literature of his country. The situation selected for it is in the south aisle of the chancel, opposite the door, and close to the oaken screen which separates the chancel from its southern aisle. The altar tomb is of Caen stone, the sides of which are divided into five square compartments or panels. Four of these have their centres enriched with carved leaves of different kinds, surrounded by double foliated circles, and the corners of each panel are likewise decorated with ornaments of the same description on a smaller scale. The centre of the middle panel alone displays a vacant shield, intended for the armorial escutcheon of the deceased, and the ends of the tomb, devoid of other embellishment, are filled only with the inscription and lines hereafter recorded. On the top reclines upon a couch, the head and shoulders supported on double tasseled cushions, the full-length effigy, clad in academic robes, of the late laureate. The left hand rests upon the bosom, and the face, turned towards the spectator, wears an expression of meditation, as if musing on the contents of the open volume, which, in the intensity of mental abstraction, has, together with the hand that held it, dropped listlessly by the side. The position best adapted for viewing the figure is in the first seat next the wall, on the left-hand side after passing the chancel door. From thence, in the judgment of those relatives and friends by whom he was most intimately known, the features and character of expression are beheld with the most truthful effect, and this is especially the case when the low-arched door that leads into the aisle is opened, and a ray from the sun, streaming in upon the gloom, casts a brilliancy across the chancel and its aisles, and, bringing into bold distinctness and relief the prominent lineaments of the face and figure, a picture is displayed, which for concentrated beauty and effect is eminently affecting. The west end of the tomb bears this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Southey,
whose mortal remains are interred in the adjoining churchyard.
He was born at Bristol,
August XII, M.DCC.LXXIV,
and died, after a residence of nearly XL years, at Greta Hall,
in this parish, March XXI, M.DCCC.XLIII.
This monument was erected by friends of Robert Southey."

At the east end of the tomb are the following lines from the muse of Wordsworth, his friend in life, and successor to the crown of bays, who, with his son-in-law, Mr. Quillinan, stood in sorrow by the grave of their brother poet in the north side of the cemetery.

Ye hills and vales, whose beauty hither drew
The poet's steps, and fixed him here, on you
His eyes have closed! And ye, loved books, no more
Shall Southey feed upon your precious lore,
To works that ne'er shall forfeit their renown
Adding immortal labours of his own.
Whether he traced historic truth with zeal,
For the State's guidance or the Church's weal,
Or Fancy, disciplined by studious art,
Informed his pen, or wisdom of the heart,
Or judgments sanctioned in the patriot's mind
By reverence for the rights of all mankind,
Wide were his aims, yet in no human breast
Could private feelings find a holier nest.
His joys, his griefs, have vanished as a cloud
From Skiddaw's top, but he to heaven was vowed.

During the celebration of that portion of the funeral service which is appointed to be read at the grave one of those trivial yet moving incidents occurred which fall with such creative effect upon a feeling and poetic mind. It was wild and dreary weather in the early spring, before the trees had yet ventured to shew their tender leaflets, or the heather on the tall fells to protrude its first green tufts above their crests of snow. All was bleak, and chill, and desolate, as the hearts of the mourners who drooped in sadness above the minstrel's bier. The day, both before and after the obsequies, was full of gloom and tempest, yet, during that part of the solemn rites alluded to, the storm seemed suddenly to lull, and die away in sobs of fitful quietude. The rain ceased to beat, the clouds to threaten, and a deep stillness fell over the whole scene. A cheering ray of sunshine struggled through the murky atmosphere, and two small birds perched upon a tree which then overhung the retired corner selected for the last house of mortality, unscared by the presence of the sorrowing train, warbled with tiny pipe their "wood-notes wild." The requiem of genius thus chanted by those "blossoms of the air," as some sweet bard has so poetically called them in his own melodious strain, was a fact every way too graceful in sentiment for the imagination of a poet to overlook, and it consequently gave occasion to some verses by Mr. Quillinan, which, it is to be regretted, the limits assigned to this paper preclude introducing here.

When "all the work that had entered into the heart to make for the house of the Lord was so ended," the church, displaying more than the beauty of its early days, was rendered not only worthy to rank among the most splendidly restored monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in Cumberland, but a more suitable temple for the public worship of Him who inhabiteth eternity, than the dilapidated structure from which it had arisen.

Having been in all things completed, and rendered a lasting memorial of the zeal and piety of its restorer, a plate of brass, commemorative of the under-

taking, was affixed into the third pier in the south aisle, on which is engraved the following record :—

"On the 22nd day of June, 1844, a faculty was granted in the consistory court at Carlisle to the Rev. James Lynn, vicar of Crosthwaite, and James Stanger, of Lairthwaite, esquire, for the restoration of the chancel, the roof, and other portions of this church, according to certain plans thereof exhibited, and for the erection of a tomb and sculptured monumental figure of the late Robert Southey, poet laureate, in accordance with which faculty these restorations were completed under the direction of George Gilbert Scott, architect, and the church was re-opened for divine service on the 3rd day of August, 1845, and the monument erected A.D. 1846."

To a grave and recondite antiquary, this description of Crosthwaite church, and the objects of interest connected with it, will appear deficient in that fulness of information which a sedulous research through our national and diocesan archives alone can unfold. It is briefly mentioned in some of those valuable records whose pages illustrate the annals of our older churches. As such documentary evidences however, besides lying beyond the opportunities for research of the writer of these pages, are chiefly of a statistical and financial nature, which, though useful in themselves, would swell this sketch beyond reasonable limits, they are omitted without more than this concise allusion to their existence.

The vicarage house, seated upon an eminence between the church and the town, commands that beautiful view of the Lake of Derwentwater, and the surrounding mountain scenery, with which the poet Gray, who visited this country in 1769, was so much enraptured. "From hence," says he, in those delightful letters which were the medium of giving to his fellow-countrymen the first familiar account of the romantic loveliness of a region then so little frequented, "I got to the parsonage a little before sunset, and saw a picture, which if I could transmit to you, and fix it in all the softness of its living colours, would fairly sell for one thousand pounds." The point of view from which Gray beheld this fascinating prospect was from the horsing stone which then and for long after stood without the right hand side of the garden gate, in front of the house. It was removed several years ago, much to the regret of Mr. Southey, who used often playfully to reflect on the little sympathetic feeling shown in the destruction of a memorial so intimately associated with the author of "The Elegy."

As this memoir of the venerable parish church of Crosthwaite was in the commencement graced with a quotation from one of the most instructive works of that eminent writer whose spirit pervades the scene, and every spot on which the eye can rest is vocal with the associations of his life, so it cannot be more fitly concluded than with another extract borrowed from the same delightful book, after which, it would be sacrilege to add one word more. "I was walking alone in Howrah looking upon the church and upon Skiddaw behind it, which was then in all the glory of a Midsummer sunset. The weight of time and eternity was on my spirit; I had been also thinking of the change in human institutions, a thought naturally connected with any permanent monuments of nature or art. The shadows glide over that mountain, and the clouds collect there, and the sun glorifies it, as they did when the Druids performed their rites within yonder circle of stones, when the Romans and romanised Britons erected altars to Jupiter and Belatucadrus, and when the Danes offered up victims to Thor and Woden. The church too has undergone its changes. The roodloft has disappeared; not a bell rings on Saint Kentigern's Day, and not a trace of the saint remains in his own parish. I was contemplating that church and yonder mountain. Seven centuries have gone by since the church was founded; and there Skiddaw has stood since the foundations of the hills were laid. My years will presently be like a tale that is told. These will remain; the one unchangeable, the other, I trust, never to be changed in its destination and uses, whatever renovations the structure may require."

LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

No. II.

(Continued from page 24.)

The *enunciative* form is suitable to the greater part of Latin inscriptions. Most of the ancient inscriptions are of this sort. The *enunciative* form is properly used where the subjects touched on are things of trivial import, or where narrow room prevents a long train of words being expressed, as on medals, rings, &c.

The *ornamented* form of expression is suited to matters of importance, and yet the ancient Romans often made use of plain enunciation even in commemorating great works. On the contrary, we have specimens of *full* and *ornamented* inscriptions on works of this kind; *e.g.* in Muratori we have on the door of a temple, close to a magnificent bridge, in the time of Trajan—

Templum . in . rupe . Tagi . superis . et . Caesare . plenum
ars . ubi . materia . vincitur . ipsa . sua
quis . quali . dederit . voto . fortasse . requiret
cura . viatorum . quos . nova . fama . juvat
ingentem . vasta . pontem . quod . mole . peregit
sacra . litaturo . fecit . honore . Lacer . *cetq.*

The six concluding lines we omit.

Three modes of variation by *ornament* may be noticed: *i. e.* by *adjuncts*, by *figures*, and by *ingenious points*.

By *adjuncts*, where we add something to the principal names in the inscription, that is to say, by the addition of *successive substantives*, or of *substantives with adjectives: e.g.* in the following, we make use of *ornament* by adding to the name many *successive substantives,—victori, triumphatori, bono reipublicae nato, patri patriae*, cetq.

Imp . Caes .
D . N . Fl . Cl . Iuliano . Flavio . Claudio . (*i. e.* Dom . nostro)
P . F . victori . ac . triumph . (*i. e.* Pio . felici)
Semp . Aug . P . M . Imp . (*i. e.* pontifici . maximo)
VII . cons . III . bono . R . P . (reipublicae)
nato . patri . patriae
procons .

In this second inscription we have an example of ornament by *substantives with adjectives,—filio dulcissimo, carissimo, amantissimo, pater, mater infelicissimi:*

D . M . L . T . Valerio (Dis . manibus . Lucio . Tito)
Turno . F . dul (filio)
cissimo . karissi
mo . sibiq . amantissimo . L . Val . Phos
phorus . pat . et . Val .
Saturnina . mat . infe
licissimi . fecer . Q . V . (qui . vixit .)
Ann . VI . M . III . D . III . (menses IV . dies . III .)
educatus . litt . ——— (tam .)
Graecis . quam . et . Latinis .

This mode of ornament was much used, and deserves imitation. When we avail ourselves of this mode of *ornament* the inscription generally takes the form of narration in the third person, as in the two examples quoted above.

Of the *figures* used in the *ornamented* style the principal are *prosopopeia*, *dialogism*, *exclamation*, *epiphonema*, *apostrophe*, *climax*, and *imprecation*.

In the *prosopopeia* we find the person who raised the inscription introduced as speaking: *e.g.*

Aur . Tigris . C . F . Aur . (*i. e.* Aurelia . Caii . filia . Aurelio .)
Feliciano . V . P . marito . (*i. e.* viro . praestantissimo .)
incomparabili . cum . q . vixi . (*i. e.* quo .)
annis . XI . sine . ulla
discordia . benemerenti
cum . dolore . meo
insculpi . jussi

Also the person to whom the inscription is raised is sometimes introduced as speaking: *e.g.*

Lupensia . hic . ego
sum . inlata . a . Consutia
Rufa . cujus . ossa . leviter
tegat . Terra . Mater

Dialogism: in the following, where the person who erected the monument speaks, Partheni . ave. To whom the deceased answers, Bene . valeas . *cetq.*

Partheni . ave
bene . valeas . qui . me . salutas
cum . Sossia . filia . mea

The *exclamation* is used at the close of an inscription.

The *epiphonema* is used to express some sententious saying, added to the exposition of the fact, as the exclamation is used. Take this for an example:

Paulinae . Valeriae
dulcissimae
parentes . moestiss .
decipimur . votis . et . tempore
fallimur . et . mors
deridet . curas. anxia
vita . nihil

The *apostrophe* is used to turn the discourse of the inscription to the *subject* to whom the inscription is made; and, at another time, to turn the discourse to the reader who is passing by. As an example of the first kind, is the following:

Hercule
tibi
V . S . (*i. e.* votum solvo .)

An example of the second kind: *e.g.*

M . Statius
M . L . Chilo . (*i. e.* Marci Libertus)
hic
heus . tu . viator . las
se . qui . me . prae
tereis (*for* is)
cum . diu . ambula
reis . tamen . hoc . veniendum . (*i. e.* huc)
est . tibi .

The *apostrophe* in monumental inscriptions is often made to the departed by the Latin ave, or salve, or vale, as in this:

Ave . ave
Natesia . et
vale
aeternum .

Ave, says Doederlein, is a salutation used at meeting and at parting; *Salve*, at meeting only; *Vale*, at parting.

In the same inscription we sometimes find more than a single figure, as in the example quoted, where the *apostrophe* and *epiphonema* appear to be united:

M . Statius
M . L . Chilo
hic . *cetq.*

In the usage of these figures the inscription loses its narrative character.

Ornaments by ingenious points of thought and diction. Under this head we may give an example in the person of a disconsolate husband:

Praecedere . voluisti . sanctissima . conjux
ut . me . relinqueres . in . lacrymis
si . est . aliquid . in . infernas . partes . bene
ego . autem . sine . te . vitam . sordidam . exigo
esto . felix . et . ibi . dulcissma . Thalassia . *cetq.*

Again, a second example we have in the person of the departed:

Fui . non . sum
estis . non . eritis
nemo . immortalis

Again:

Fui
dixi . de . vita . mea
satis

This mode of adornment by ingenious point belongs not to good taste among the ancients. It is too studied, and departs from chaste simplicity. If ever we use such kind of far-fetched fancies, we should be on our guard to avoid all falsity of thought. Of this more in another place.

Climax. As an example of this we refer to the inscription already given:

Cn . Pompeius . Cn . F . magnus . imp .
bello . xxx . annorum . *cetq.*

In the use of the *climax* we must guard against all studied affectation of the figure, in order to avoid the least appearance of puerility.

Imprecation is found in several inscriptions: *e.g.*

Quisquis
hoc . sustulerit
aut . jusserit
ultimus . suo
rum . moriatur

The *figures of words* are admitted into inscriptions. For example, we find *colonia* and *municipium*, instead of *coloni* and *municipes*. So the *prince* is styled *pater patriae* by an easy metaphor. Again, we have *Agrippina Germanici*, instead of *Germanici uxor*.

It is to be observed that epitaphs as, generally speaking, private monuments, are susceptible of greater ornament, and admit of figures of speech more than public monuments, which last ought to preserve that noble simplicity of diction found in the ancient lapidary compositions of correct taste.

After these considerations on some of the *sources* of *thought*, we may proceed to mark out the *qualifications suitable* to the thought in inscriptions. From whatever source a thought be drawn, we should, generally speaking, endeavour to reduce it to what is *single*, *precise*, and *simple*. In the following inscription the *leading* or *single* sentiment presented to us is, that *C. Fulvius made a present to Titus Caesar, on such a day, and in such a year: e.g.*

Genio
Ti . Caesaris
divi . Augusti
fili
Augusti
C . Fulvius . Chryses . mag . (*i. e.* magister .)
pagi . Amentini . minor
donum . dedit
V . K . Iun . (*i. e.* quinto . kalend .)
L . Calpurnio . Pisone
M . Crass . Frugi . Cos .

On the other hand, this modern inscription is defective from its three different periods. The first period tells us that a certain young princess died; the second, that she deserved both to die and not to die; the third period informs us that her subjects celebrated her obsequies:

Memoriae . aeternae
cetq .
acerbo . heu . funere . mersa . est (1st period.)
sic . eam . superi . non . tam . sero . nobis . ostentarunt
quam . cito . sibi . rapuerunt
heroinam
ob . formae . venustatem . ingenii . elegantiam
morum . suavitatem
omnigenarum . virtutum . ornamenta
sideribus . recipi . dignissimam
at . non . minus . dignam
quae . prospero . longae . vitae . usu
conjugem . gloriosum . majores . amplissimos
augustos . adfines . subditos . sibi . amantissimos
orbem . terrarum . universum . amplius . ac .
diutius . bearet (2nd period.)
provincia . moerens
magnae . principis . suae . desideratissimae
manibus
justa . rite . persolvit (3rd period.)

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Life of William Collins, Esq. R.A., with Selections from his Journals and Correspondence. By his son, W. Wilkie Collins. 2 *vols.*

THIS is an admirable biography. To write the life of a near relative must always be a task of some difficulty, more especially when the relationship is so near, as in the present case; but, nevertheless, the author of these volumes has contrived to accomplish his arduous undertaking in a manner which reflects no less credit on his tact and skill than on his filial piety. The Life of Collins, as depicted in this work, should be read by every youthful student in art, for he will here learn how the greatest difficulties, pecuniary as well as others, and the most embarrassing discouragements, were mastered and overcome by the steady perseverance, the untiring industry, and, what is above all, the sound principle and upright integrity, which guided the painter at every step of that path which at last conducted him to eminence and fame. We have seldom, indeed, read a more interesting narrative than the account which the biographer gives with so much impartiality and kindly feeling of the early progress of his distinguished father. In some of the extracts from the artist's journals and letters we have traced out for us the very manner in which he worked, and the way in which he conquered those numerous obstacles, both of conception and execution, which would seem to render the path of the artist and the painter anything but one strewed with flowers. We see him seated at his easel, putting in the outline of his work—adding to it bit by bit—touching and retouching—altering and improving—retiring from his labour in weariness and the languor of ill-health—and returning to it with fresh spirit, induced by the determination to overcome all obstacles which formed so striking a point in his character. No labour seems to have been too great for him; no expense which he could possibly afford was spared where his progress in general art, and in the execution of particular pictures, was concerned. If he wished to paint a scene of rural life, he went into the cottages of the peasantry; he conversed with them and with their children; he studied their manners and way of life, and sketched them at some happy and fortunate moment; and, as a consequence, the picture which was the result of these studies presented a faithful and speaking delineation of the scene which he wished his pencil to describe. So also in those beautiful coast and sea views which have impressed the stamp of true genius on his name the plan pursued by him was the same. The boatmen or fishermen, in the foreground of his pictures, were not the mere creations of fancy, but sketches from real life, in perfect keeping, as to costume and attitude. All this, which is so well described in his Life, we need scarcely say deserves the fullest attention from the student and the amateur in art. But the book has a still higher claim even than this: it is the record of a good man's life—of one who pursued the strait path of rectitude in adversity and in prosperity, keeping ever before him his duty, and not his inclination. The constant desire for religious improvement, the sorrow and regret for past faults, and the determination to avoid them in future, which are so faithfully and simply set down here and there in his journals and letters, form a portraiture of artist life of the most interesting and improving kind. We are much mistaken if this biography of one who was really and truly an English painter, in subject, in manner, and in mind, will not soon take its place among our standard English books.

The First Revelation of God to Man, considered in a series of Sermons on the First Chapter of Genesis. By Rev. W. E. Evans.

WE think that most of those doubts are now removed which once existed as to the reconcilement of the discoveries of geological science with the authentic revelations of Scripture, and that the previous difficulty of admit-

ting this arose from the very concise and general terms in which the successive events relating to the creation were recorded by the inspired historian. There seemed to be two causes which were principally influential in giving rise to these opinions, that must now be deemed erroneous; the one arising from the expression "days," which was confined by the interpreters to that little defined portion of time which it now designates; the other, in contending, that if an act of creation is described as at once done at the will of the Creator, that *therefore* it was an act of instantaneous power, in the same moment commenced and perfected, as "Let there be light, and there was light." This was understood as if at these words light burst out like a torch suddenly lit amid the surrounding darkness; not as if it was a command that a new element should be created. Now the result of such interpretation as this, one so long and so generally received, was that the creation of the *universe* by the Almighty was confined within a very short period of time, and that in six divisions of this time, corresponding with that of our present days and nights of twelve hours each, the heaven and earth were created from chaos, and all the heavenly bodies, and all matter organic or inorganic, inert or living; that previous to the period of these six days nothing but chaos existed, and after that was passed, God rested from his labours; that all was completed according to the divine intention, and at the same time man was created, and the present order of things commenced. Now the same letters and words, thus interpreted according to the vulgar acceptation, and in the superficial meaning; when viewed by the eye of science, give us a far wider and nobler and more consistent view of the Almighty power acting over the unbounded regions of space and time, and, so far from disagreeing with Scripture, it becomes its genuine interpreter. "My Father works and I work," are the words of the Son of God; and science has enabled us, certainly not adequately to comprehend (for that is not only beyond man's research, but beyond the nature of his faculties to reach), but to possess a rational though bounded view of what is meant by the works of the Godhead. Geological science has opened to us the extended contemplation of a creation which must have been conceived at such unknown and distant periods of time as it would be difficult to impress upon the mind, because language is inadequate to convey ideas disproportionate to any thing we are accustomed to receive; it further informs us that instead of a creation being one short act, at once perfect, finished, entire, it was a *work* receiving many successive alterations, merging into many and great changes and adaptations at long and various intervals, former things destroyed, new ones created, climates and seasons changed, land and sea taking place of each other, new genera and species of animal life created, and former ones disappearing; and all these changes of *divine workmanship* going on in the distant abyss of time, which, in the brief language of scripture, is called the "beginning." Thus it would appear, as if "creation," instead of being an event, was a perpetual *work* ever going on under the Almighty fiat; and to this, the sister science of astronomy gives her support, when she pronounces, as she now does, that the Creation—the created universe—is not, as was supposed, limited, but is *infinite*.* These are great and elevating thoughts to possess, and beneficial as elevating; because inspiring us with the most exalted ideas of the author of all Existence, and extending our views, at once of his power and his benevolence. Thus are our duty and knowledge united. Thus we feel (to speak with the moralist) that God, having *infinitely* more existence and benevolence than man, ought to be infinitely more loved, and for the same reason *God must love himself infinitely more than he does all other beings.* "He can act only from regard to himself, and his end in creation," says Edwards, "can only be to manifest his own nature, which is called—only for his own glory." The language of that great and pious writer, Malebranche, has been well described as remarkable, coinciding, as it does, with what we have just cited, when he says,

* In an able article in the Quarterly Review, some two or three years back, it was especially laid down, that the system of creation was limited in extent—however extensive.

speaking of God, *il s'aime invariablement;* and, in another passage, he says, "but being God he can only act for himself; he has, and can have, no other motive than his own self-love." In reading such passages as these, we must be careful to keep in mind the profound and ardent piety of the writers, and their transcendent notions of the inexpressible greatness of the *Supreme Being*. We do not know but these considerations, if carried out, might somewhat smooth the difficulties attending the great problem of the *existence of evil*, which is another word for *imperfection*, and seems to be the necessary result of the limited faculties of the creature. "When God," says one of our old writers on these subjects, "gave existence to beings out of himself, he must have made them limited, or have *multiplied himself*. If the latter be impossible, we must grant that his goodness and wisdom might produce beings with more or fewer limitations." Thus, in one sense, as applied to God, all creation from the first, with its changes and in all its varied progress, was *perfect*, as being God's work, in whom all is perfect, but, as applied to man, it is imperfect,* in the sense of a work designed to be progressive, designed with different degrees of limitation for a great variety of objects, and creatures higher and lower, and designed as one preparatory step, perhaps the lowest, in the progress to perfection, as the first stage in which the faculties are to be tried, and have an opportunity for gradually unfolding themselves, so that constant *progression* (which is creation) may have perpetual existence. We have not left ourselves any room further than to recommend the discourses of Mr. Evans as well worthy of his name.

The Altar, or the Oblations, in verse, on the great Christian Sacrifice. By the author of "The Cathedral," &c.

THE origin and purpose of this volume will be found explained in the advertisement, to which we must refer the reader; but, in brief, it is to connect meditations and prayers on the circumstances of our Lord's passion with our Communion service. In the former edition, pictures accompanied the poetry; but, owing to the imperfection of the drawings, and the difficulty of supplying their place, they have been suppressed. It was no slight undertaking to write as many sonnets as there are in this volume, which almost rival in number those of Petrarch, and which may have been suggested by the Ecclesiastical Sketches of Wordsworth. The sonnet is a species of composition of some difficulty, requiring the hand of a master to make it a finished work; and it is requisite that each separate sonnet should have its own excellence. Now, two hundred pages, of such elaborate composition, must make a great demand on the talent and poetical invention, for other poems of length will admit, or rather require, many passages possessing little more than good sense, expressed in plain, simple language; but the sonnet must never relax, or fall below its proper level, if it is to be

* To him who can see only a part of a work it must appear imperfect; and as we do not comprehend the entire purpose of the creation, but only a small portion which is revealed to us, much that we see is inexplicable, and therefore the humble and the pious live by *faith*. In observing the remains of the *animal* world at any of the early periods of its existence—the pre-Adamite earth—we must observe what we must call the *tremendous carnage* that was going on both by sea and land for age after age, till the waters of the ocean were red with blood, and the caverns of the earth were filled with bones; what slaughter must have been necessary to supply those gigantic animals whose remains we have discovered (independent of the graminivorous) with their daily supply of food. In our narrow and confined views, such a termination of existence may be called an imperfection, as we might *suppose* a creation in which natural death might take place without suffering; and, as we have once before observed, Milton was wrong in his theology when he makes the violent death of animals owing to the carnivorous propensity first displaying itself as consequent on the *sin and fall of man*, in which all that was on earth participated. Now, by the discoveries of science, we know that this form of death, not willingly accepted by our minds, was a part of the original plan of creation, totally independent of human action, and was the allotted way by which that which was created from the ground returned unto it.

successful. The great Italian critics, even as early as Picus of Mirandula, objected to Petrarch's sonnets, their want of vigour, variety, and invention; a few only out of the vast number possessing superior excellence. Of all the sonnet-writers in the days of Elizabeth, Shakspere alone has claims to exalted praise. In later days we have a few, a very few, by Milton, that are yet unrivalled; and still later T. Warton, and Russell, and Bamfylde have given pleasing specimens of their different powers. In the present volume, if there is little that rises pre-eminently into grandeur of thought, or exhibits novelty of invention, yet the whole shows considerable purity of taste, skill in composition, and a devotional tenderness of feeling. We give such extracts as may at once confirm our opinion and please our readers.

P. 101.—

"*Their soul shall be as a watered garden, and they shall not sorrow any more.*"

Thus have I known, when, on a sultry noon,
Beneath the vapour-loaded atmosphere,
All creatures hung their head like guilty fear;
Nature breath'd thick and faint and out of tune;
Big drops descended one by one; and soon,
As with a momentary, quick, surprise,
Around, far brighter than the autumnal moon,
The vivid lightnings bathed the o'erhanging skies; [tears:
The clouds unlock'd the fountains of their
The heavens expanded: then, released from fears,
Earth looks for a renewal of their love;
The trees with all their little leaves rejoice;
The mountains and the valleys find a voice;
One multitudinous song fills all the grove.

P. 114.—

"*They shall come with weeping, and with supplications will I lead them. I will cause them to walk by the rivers of waters in a straight way.*"

The gifts most gracious which descend from high
Are things that minister to sacred woe,
That we thereby may learn ourselves to know,
Bringing to view the things that had gone by.
Thus distant mountains 'neath the endarken'd sky
Come near us, and distinct their shadows show,
'Neath clouds whose watery treasures drop below,
And voices from afar come floating nigh.
When summer-suns grow warm in Cedron's vale,
That brook of sorrows is no longer seen;
The olives on its bank droop sere and pale.
Then, when the world spreads o'er us skies serene,
Forgotten are the thoughts of penitence
Which from dark heaven their fruitful tears dispense.

P. 162.—

"*Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage.*"

And if of English bards the chief and best,
Shakspere and Spenser, each their sonnets wove
On the loose intricacies of creative love,
Like each to each as speckled eggs in nest,
Or azure pearls upon their fair one's breast,
Or plumes on neck of the impassion'd dove,
Or bubbles which on ocean's surface move,
Thrown from his labourings deep and dark unrest, [gleam,—
As with the breeze they sport, or catch the
Then may I not, unblamed, from thoughts that teem
Mid flowers of Paradise a nobler theme
Construct, in semblance of the honey'd cells,
And, as the selfsame music falls and swells,
Ring on from morn to eve my music bells.

Panslavism and Germanism. *By* Count Valerian Krasinski. *Post* 8vo. *pp.* 338, *xxii.* (*Appendix.*)

THE historian Paterculus closes his enumeration of contemporary writers by saying, "Vivorum ut magna admiratio, ita censura difficilis est." (b. ii. c. 36.) This opinion offers a curious contrast to modern criticism, which, far from dazzled by contemporary merit, delights in finding fault, and overlooks flowers in search of weeds. But there is a class of writers to whom it must render justice, however unwillingly, and who may receive that concession as a good omen for future distinction. Among these we may reckon Count Valerian Krasinski, the author of the present volume, as well as of "The Reformation in Poland."

If these two works are connected, both by general and subordinate topics, they are further united by a suggestion thrown out in a letter of M. Guizot to the author, a copy of which is now before us. After thanking him for a presentation copy of his "Reformation in Poland," he says, "Je désire beaucoup, que vous etendiez vos recherches à toutes les nations slaves."* And this

* In this letter, which is dated March 22, 1840, M. Guizot says of the former work, "Des faits si nouveaux, étudiés avec tant de soin, et racontés avec tant d'amour de la vérité et du progrés moral d'un grand peuple, méritent toute l'attention des hommes éclairés." This is, in-

suggestion has apparently been adopted, for the preface intimates that such a work is in preparation, though passing events have obliged the author to anticipate his design, and to hasten in part the publication of his researches.

"The movements in the southern and western Slavonic countries have already become of so much importance that the author has deemed it advisable no longer to defer pressing upon the attention of the English public matters which are perhaps tending to recast the whole political organization of Europe."

He disclaims the idea of being received as oracular: on the contrary, he modestly says, "We shall consider our object as fully attained if this essay should induce some more competent writers to give their serious attention to the same subject, be even their inferences and conclusions opposite to our own." (p. 13.) He sets out from the general conviction of the injustice of the partition of Poland, and inquires how she may best be reconstructed. He reminds the parties concerned in such a warning, that "the present position of Russia in Poland is no less menacing to Austria and Prussia than it is to Turkey." (p. 22.) He shows that "the events at Berlin and Vienna have at once overturned the systems, which the cabinets of those two capitals had been sedulously pursuing, in order to extirpate the nationality of their Polish provinces." (p. 30.)

Hence, as those powers have been obliged to make concession to these provinces, Russia cannot maintain her present system of policy, and must "find means of conciliating the interests of the Polish nationality with the Russian dominion." (p. 97.) But, as the efforts to convert the Poles into Russians have failed, he argues, that "the main spring by which the Russian cabinet may consolidate its rule over Poland is Slavonism," since both nations belong to the same race.

"The Poles and the Russians, assuming the name of Slavonians, meet on equal grounds, without resigning their respective separate nationalities, any more than the English and the Scotch have done by adopting the appellation of Briton. . . . . In short, the Russian cabinet must adopt the system of *Panslavism*." (pp. 101-2.)

This expression, as the author presumes, must be new to most readers. He thus explains it in chapter ii.: "The term of Panslavism, which means the union of all the Slavonic nations into one empire or confederation, is as yet little known in England. It has, however, already produced a strong sensation in Germany, and has been discussed in France." (p. 103.) The idea originated with a Protestant clergyman at Pesth, in Hungary, named Kollar, who has acquired a deserved reputation by his writings, and by whom it was started in a dissertation, entitled "Reciprocity," in 1828. He proposed a literary intercourse among the Slavonian nations; and his suggestion was enforced by a nearly simultaneous work on their language and learning, from the pen of Szaffarik,* a Bohemian writer. The next step was, that this race, from establishing their literary importance, should seek a political one. Sanguine hopes and dazzling prospects have been the result, but a national jealousy among the Germans has thus been engendered, embittered by the record of wrongs inflicted by the Teutonic race upon the Slavonian. In proof of this, he gives several facts and documents, particularly a passage of some length from the celebrated Herder, but it will suffice to quote the Polish proverb, "As long as this world exists, a German will never be brother to a Pole." Further testimony of the strongest kind will be found in an equitable Saxon law, by which the evidence of Slavonians and Germans was not admitted against each other. The author, however, endeavours to show that the conduct of Poland towards her German possessions was liberal, and that it was well requited on some trying occasions. It is his opinion, that, "whatever may be the final issue of the Panslavistic question, there can be no doubt that the Slavonic nations will immediately exercise a decisive influence on the fate of Germany, and consequently on the affairs of all Europe." (p. 104.)

An anti-Polish German writer, M.

deed, *laudari à laudato viro.* (Cicero ad Fam. b. xv. ep. 6.) For notices of that work, see Gent. Mag. Dec. 1840, and March, 1841.

* Called Szaffarzik in the map.

Wuttke, now deputy to the parliament at Frankfort, has anticipated such a movement, in a pamphlet entitled "Polen und Deutsche." He asks, as if acknowledging that Slavonian disunion is advantageous to Germany,

"What security have we that the hatred which now exists between the Russians and the Poles will not be some day spent, and that the force of the Panslavistic idea will not bring together these two kindred nations, who will unite on the grounds of a mutual Slavonism, and press upon us with their joint power? In fact, there are already some Poles of consequence who are labouring to bring about a reconciliation with Russianism." (p. 211.)

Count Krasinski argues that there are powerful reasons on both sides in favour of a cordial understanding between the Poles and the Russians, particularly when compared with the deplorable position in which the former now are placed. Still, he says, they will not enter into such a combination so long as there is any hope of attaining an independent restoration of their country. But a conviction is gaining ground among them, that other nations only make use of them as a bugbear to frighten Russia, in which case nothing remains but to unite with the Russians cordially, and become the vanguard of the Slavonic race. Russia too will be glad of obtaining her great object, which has already cost so much of her blood and treasure, and the only necessary sacrifice is that of national arrogance, for she must accept the Poles, not as subjects, but as brethren, and her system of policy must undergo a gradual change. (p. 216-221.)

In chapter iv. the author addresses himself to the Germans, and discusses the formation of a Slavonic confederate state, to comprehend Poland and the Slavonians of the Austrian empire, together with the Hungarians and Wallachians, as the only mode of preventing the formation of a Russo-Slavonic empire. This, he thinks, it would be the interest of Germany to promote.

"Poland would in such a federal state occupy a most important if not a principal position, and form in some measure the key-stone of that political edifice. This place in the confederation is assigned to her by her geographical position, her extent of territory, her material resources, and her past history." (p. 253.)

The fifth chapter, which is entitled "Poland before the Tribunal of History," repels some unfavourable reflections of Mr. Cobden and Mr. D'Israeli, and quotes the favourable testimony of M. Von Raumer, who wrote, in 1831, an account of the fall of Poland, by order of the Prussian government. The sixth chapter examines the "Future Prospects of the Slavonians," in which he leans to the scheme which had been developed in the fourth, of a Germano-Slavonic federation. The appendix contains an account of the Slavonic congress which assembled at Prague in May 1848 (as a result of the German constituent assembly of Frankfort), but was interrupted by the insurrection and bombardment of Prague, the real causes of which deplorable event are not yet explained. This is followed by a survey of the Slavonic populations, statistical, geographical, and literary. An ethnographic map of those nations, after Szaffarzik, is prefixed to this volume.

We have thus discharged our task of presenting the reader with an analysis of Count Krasinski's work. At the present moment it possesses a particular interest, which, however, its own merits will convert into a lasting one. Other topics besides Panslavism, such as the fall of Poland, and the history and vicissitudes of Bohemia, are included in its extensive range. We learn (p. 82-3) that the conduct of the Emperor Nicholas towards the Poles was conciliatory, but was rendered nugatory by his brother Constantine. But this field is an extensive one, and we must pause before we enter upon it beyond the power of stopping. The reader will regret that the book is not longer, as much for the information it conveys, as for the pleasing style in which it is written.* That it is the production of a foreigner will occasionally be perceived, but to have Anglicised the work would have injured its identity of character, for on the subject of Slavonism we naturally wish to become acquainted with the Slavonian mind.

* Jure suo poterat longior esse liber.
Rutilius, Itin. b. ii. l. 2.

An Address read at the Soirée of the Lancaster Mechanics' Institute, Nov. 30, 1848. *By* B. Dockeray.

THIS essay, in our opinion, ranks very high, both as to the materials of which it is composed, and the verbal beauties and elegance of its style,—while its moral tone and elevated views render the whole subject dignified and impressive, and well worthy of the author of "Egeria." We must lament that we can only extract a few short passages from an essay, itself too short, in which the object of the writer is to impress his hearers with the superior enjoyment to be derived from the acquisition of knowledge and the development of man's better nature over the blandishments of vicious indulgence and the solicitations of sensual gratification.

"It is," he says, "a matter of observation that habits of depravity are far less attributable to any attraction of vice than to the want of resources of real and satisfactory enjoyment. The acquisition of knowledge,—a conscious progress of intelligence,—the conscious development of man's better nature,—all, in fact, that raises man above a mere animal existence,—these are the resources compared with which the blandishments of vicious indulgence lose their power of persuasion. When we consider that *books* are companions, that they offer us the acquaintance of the greatest and best of human minds, it must surely be a great satisfaction to extend as widely as possible the possession of such eminent advantages."

The writer then passes briefly through the different branches of science and learning, and adds,—

"If I have not adverted to the most powerful of all influences to this end,—*religion*,—you will, I am sure, attribute it to a feeling which I doubt not you share with me, that so sacred a subject is better suited to other occasions than the present, and requires other qualifications. But our religion we know supplies a happily disposed soil for the good seed of her teaching; and, since language and thought are the medium through which the mind is acted upon, a superior degree of intelligence is favourable to religion, as to all other instruction. Who knows but that to all are talents assigned in various senses, which they have to cultivate under the onwards-leading sense of duty, that vicegerent of heaven in man?"

We must make our last quotation from the latter portion of the lecture; and we are sure such lectures as these cannot fail to be attractive from the clear and distinct manner in which the subject is treated, the justness of the reasoning, and the elegance of the illustrations.

"We may in a rapid manner recal a few of the recent developments of science, which invite the attention, we trust, of every reflecting mind, the advantages of being acquainted with which we should rejoice to impart as widely as possible. *Chemistry*, in the hands of a Liebig, is reducing the hitherto vague and dubious processes of agriculture to the precision of a science. A *Faraday* has disengaged from the phenomena of magnetism those laws of magnetic action which connect its polar tendencies with the rotation of the earth. Our own *Owen*, at every successive meeting of the British Association, throws new light on the past condition of our planet. Another of our Lancasterians is following, you know, in the steps of Bacon; while he brings the scenes of the past into closer relation with the present, and divines from them the tendencies of the impenetrable future. *Photography* enables us to see, by the actual impression of light itself, where we have never been; or to recal, with the evidence of a perfect presence, the precise details of objects and places which were fading from the memory. Lately I was shewn a metal plate, on which was depicted, by the instant action of light from the locality itself, all that meets the wondering gaze from the Janeculum, near Rome. Close by me was the Convent Chapel, on the brow of the hill, where is the honoured tomb of Tasso. Scarcely did I feel the impressiveness of the moment less than when I actually stood within its walls, and my eyes were rivetted at the name of Tasso at my feet. In one word, science, while it is enlarging the power of man over nature, is hourly extending the sphere of man's conscious existence."

The author concludes with mentioning,—

"There are a number of advantages peculiar to the present age which second the pursuits of learning, philosophy, and science. Never was there a period when their inviting interest was so obvious and so effective. It is manifest in every direction: it is a whole that is dazzling and overpowering: a stimulus arises which re-acts through the whole realm of mind: it vivifies every rank of society: it sways the spirit and tendency of legislation and national policy: and long, long may it be ere the dire accompaniments of *war* break in upon and mar and arrest this beautiful course of progression!"

The whole composition reminds us much of that fine spirit and those lofty speculations which animated the mind of the great Roman orator, when he turned willingly from the conflicts of the Forum to indulge in the calm and retired leisure he found in the studious walks of his beloved philosophy; when he could distinguish the answers of a bright illuminating wisdom, from the confused noise and perplexed imagination of the senses.

The Magisterial Synopsis: comprising summary convictions, the offences, penalties, &c. and the stages of procedure, tabularly arranged; indictable offences, where each is triable, as to bail, costs, &c.; and all other proceedings before Justices out of Sessions, adapted throughout to the law as consolidated and enacted by Jervis's Acts. *By* George C. Oke. 8*vo.*

THE long title-page fully explains the nature of this book. Its great feature is its arrangement in a tabular form. The sum and substance of bulky acts of Parliament, scattered here and there over the vast extent of our statute-book, are compressed into a few lines; such provisions in them as are analogous are brought together by a simple and effective classification, and the whole contents are rendered easily discoverable by a copious index. By practical men of every class, whether those who are called upon to set the law in motion against offenders, or those whose duty it is to assess the penalty, it will be found a very useful manual. And it is worthy of the attention of that other class of excellent men who are striving, in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, to simplify our law, and bring it into more complete accordance with the wants and the common sense of the community. The application of the tabular mode of arrangement to legal subjects is not new, but we do not recollect to have seen it applied before on so large a scale, or in so satisfactory a manner. It is worthy of consideration whether it might not be carried a great deal further. Simplicity has been arrived at in this volume, by throwing together things which have several common features, but differ in minute particulars. This is a sound principle of arrangement, and, if we are not mistaken, may be applied with advantage to many other subjects of law besides those which are comprehended in the work before us.

The Signs of the Times. Sermons preached in Advent 1848. *By* W. Dodsworth, *M.A.*—The author observes, and justly observes, that it would be most unwise and most inexcusable if Christians do not inquire into the signs of these times—if they do not compare passing events with the testimony of prophecy, and try to discover whether there be any resemblance between them. As *we* have firm, undoubting belief and confidence in the *particular* providence of God, under whose direction every gift that blesses, and every punishment that corrects, both nations and individuals, is sent forth (each fulfilling in part the great general end and design of God's moral government, and all acting in progressive movement on the final destinies of the world,) we must agree with the author in the duty of ever keeping a watchful eye on the "Signs of the Times," and at the same time carefully of guarding against any rash interpretations, prophetic forebodings, and uncharitable judgments, either on events themselves, or on those whom we designate as the authors and movers of them. The author observes, "How suddenly has the universal peace of Europe been interrupted by wars and rumours of wars. How strangely has the conflict which human sagacity had foretold would be a war of opinion assumed a mere national character—nations asserting their individuality; as if more accurately and critically to fulfil the prediction, 'that nation shall rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom.' And to those who can remember how but a few years back our *prayers against plague and pestilence were reckoned as obsolete*,* and again how confidently our philosophers and economists spoke of the freer intercourse of countries preventing the almost possibility of famine, it may seem wonderful that we have but recently endured the one visitation, and are now addressing the Throne of Mercy to save us from the imminent peril of the other." The author has justly observed on the "Spirit of Lawlessness," which is one

* See Southey's Colloquies, vol. i. p. 47–60. The Bishop of London had recently addressed a letter to his clergy, exhorting them to use the prayer against pestilence.

striking sign of the present times, both politically and socially—a fierce impatience of control, a restless desire of change, an angry spirit of discontent, a defiance of lawful power, and a constant suspicion of constituted authority.

Authorised Street Preaching Proposed, &c. By a Country Parson.—This pamphlet is addressed, in the form of letter, to the Venerable Archdeacon ————. The author, seeing and lamenting the vice and ignorance of the population of our towns, and thinking that the erection of new churches will not adequately meet the still increasing evil, looks for his remedy in having a certain number of clergy licensed by the bishop to teach in the streets. (Luke xiii. 26.) He says that with respect to London, street preaching was distinctly allowed in it, and *Paul's* Cross, at which it took place, was notorious on account of the sermons delivered at it by the most eminent divines of the day, who were often appointed by Cranmer himself, as described by Stowe. We confess that we fear there would be much difficulty in bringing such a plan practically to bear, embodying usefulness to the poor with a due respect for the character and person of the minister employed in that somewhat difficult service. But when we see how some of the London dignitaries among the clergy are absolutely *gorged with preferment, and are possessing revenues to be calculated by thousands*, we do earnestly wish that this wealth was more beneficially distributed to supply the spiritual necessities of the poor and needy. There never was a more cruel mockery of justice than our last *Church Reform Bill*, which we trust will soon, in other and better hands, be so remodeled as to be of some advantage to the lower orders of the clergy as well as, through them, to the poorer classes of the community. *We know a provincial city containing twelve or thirteen churches, and we also know that the united income of all the clergy of that city does not amount probably to more than half of what is possessed by one single Archdeacon in his rich and accumulated pluralities of stalls and livings.* We trust, in the *second* edition of the Church Reform Bill, that cases such as these will not be overlooked, or left without notice and without remedy.

The Ruinous Tendency of Auctioneering, &c. in a Letter to Lord Bathurst, 2nd edit. 1812. *Reprinted* 1848.—This pamphlet is worthy of attention, and the abuses of false, mock, *fictitious and fraudulent auctions*, are quite sufficient to call for the interposition of the magistrate. It appears that a regular system of deceit is going on. "Last year Lord Abergavenny's name, together with Sir Charles Wetherell's, were both used to get up a *rig-sale* in Berkeley Square (entrance in Mount Street), the whole of *which was the property of a dealer*, except a few articles of furniture that were in the house when Lord Abergavenny died; but the auctioneer only put 'to be sold at the residence of the late Sir Charles Wetherell.' Not more than three years ago, a similar sale was advertised, as property removed from Barnard's Castle; a few pots and pans, some culinary articles and refuse furniture, may have been the turn-out of the Elizabethan abode, but the major part of the curiosities, pictures, &c. were the *property of a descendant of Moses*, who, with his people, bid successfully against every chance-buyer." Mr. Alderman Waithman in a letter to the editor says, "I had collected numerous instances (of mock auctions) occurring *every week* at Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, Birmingham, and most of the watering places, and instances of the gross frauds upon the public and revenue," &c. See also (p. 33) an account of a wretched and spurious edition of Gibbon.

Outlines of Botany, &c. By Thomas Graham. This is a useful elementary book, which has passed through, and deservedly, a second edition. When well grounded on the *grammar* of botany in this work the student may with profit advance to the more learned treatises of Loudon and Lindley.

The Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works of Frederic Von Schlegel. Translated by J. C. Millington. (*Bohn's Standard Library.*)—This very interesting volume contains Schlegel's Letters on Christian Art, his Essay on Gothic Architecture, and his Remarks on the Romance Poetry of the Middle Ages, and on Shakspere, besides other pieces of philosophical criticism. Mr. Millington has justly praised the first treatise, which may be read in conjunction with Mr. Eastlake's admirable introduction to the Handbook for Italy, as his Essay on Gothic Architecture may justly accompany Professor Whewell's curious volume on the same subject. The translator truly says "Nothing can be more elevating than the tendency of Schlegel's opinions on almost all points connected with philosophy, literature, or the arts." This may be seen prominently displayed in his comparison of the pure source of Christian beauty with the alluring fascinations of Pagan superstition. Fine taste, just criticism, a

deep feeling of the beautiful and the true, and a rare spirit of philosophy are assembled in these beautiful sketches, which we have read with the delight inspired by a writer who calls into active exertion the minds of his readers.

Brand's Popular Antiquities. Edited by Sir Henry Ellis. 3 *vols.* (*Bohn's Standard Library.*)—There are few books connected with the antiquities of the country that have been more justly popular than the present. Mr. Joseph Hunter, a great authority, says, "It is a work of infinite research and great value." In this new and improved edition, the most entertaining and popular portions have been inserted in the text, while the many recondite and subordinate have been thrown into foot-notes. Various passages also have been transposed in order to arrange them in their proper places, and many other improvements have been made. The task of re-editing this curious work has fortunately been undertaken by one well fitted to perform it with success. In 1813 Sir Henry Ellis gave it to the public in two volumes, quarto; the whole being re-written by his own hand, and in many parts augmented by additional researches. Mr. Brand's extracts were collated with the originals, and a copious index added, and we are now informed in the advertisement, "that whatever of importance has occured to the editor in augmentation of the work since the publication of the last edition has been added to the present, and another copious index supplied;" so that it supersedes, both in quantity of matter and in correctness, all former editions.

The Standard Library Cyclopædia, &c. in 4 *volumes.* (*Bohn's Standard Library.*)—This is intended to form a work of universal reference on subjects of civil administration, political economy, finance, commerce, laws, and social relations. Some of the articles have been reprinted from the Penny Cyclopædia, many are entirely new, and treat of important subjects which have never been presented to the English reader in the form of a cheap dictionary, or in any other form; indeed, the publisher informs us that this is the only work of the kind in the English language, and contains a large amount of information on most political subjects which cannot be found in any other book adapted for general use. The table of contents will shew the large variety of important subjects treated of, and a reference to some of the most important articles will be rewarded by copious information, well digested and brought into as small a compass as the subject will admit. We may refer to agriculture, bank, corn laws, emigration, law, money, population and poor laws, taxation, and others. The work indeed may be considered an "Abridged Encyclopædia of Important Subjects," and, from its convenient size, may be used as a book of familiar reference. He must possess a princely library who could command in his collection such extent of information as is included in these cheap, useful, and unpretending volumes.

Miller's *Philosophy of History.* 4 *vols.* (*Bohn's Standard Library.*)—This work contains the substance of a course of lectures delivered in the University of Dublin, and afterwards published in the same form. In a second edition, very properly, the form of lectures was abandoned, corrections and necessary additions were made, and a correct and useful history has been formed of the materials. To diligence of investigation Professor Miller has added the power of arranging his knowledge with clearness, and of grouping his historical facts with the large and comprehensive view of the philosopher. The chapter on the Crusades may be read as a fair specimen of the author's talents and manner of treating his subject, and the different chapters which treat of the progress of learning, of his intimate acquaintance with the early literature of Europe. Upon the whole, perhaps, a better and safer guide through the extended field of history could not be selected.

The Works of Plato, a new and literal version. Vol. I. containing the Apology of Socrates, Crito Phædo, Gorgius, Protagorus, Phædrus, Theætitus, Euthrophron, and Lytis. By Henry Cary, *A.M.* (*Bohn's Standard Library.*)—It is not very honourable to the literature of the country that we should be content to be without any translation of the entire works of Aristotle, and with a very imperfect one of those of Plato. Mr. Taylor's version is a very defective likeness of the original, and in it the elegance of Plato always, and often his meaning, will be sought in vain. Floyer Sydenham was a scholar, and under better auspices might have rendered any future attempts to represent the ideal philosophy of the Academy unnecessary, but he completed only nine dialogues, and but a few have been casually added to our literature since. Mr. Cary tells us that he has endeavoured to keep as closely to the original as the idioms of the two languages will allow; he has given an introduction to each dialogue, and a brief outline of the argument, so as to con-

duct the reader through it, and enable him to regain it, when he has been apparently led away from it by those episodes and digressions in which Plato indulges. Mr. Cary has used the best text, as rectified by Bekker and Staulbaum. The translation itself is executed with simplicity of style and correctness of interpretation, and will be a valuable accession to our literature.

The Autobiography of Goëthe, Translated from the German by John Oxenford, *Esq. 2 vols. (Bohn's Standard Library.)*—Those persons who are, unfortunately, unacquainted with the German language, must have been content to know this interesting work only through the medium of a very bad French translation by Mons. Aubert de Vitry, 1823, or, imperfectly, in a lately published work in Wiley and Putnam's Choice Reading, where a *portion* only of the life appears, "edited by Parke Godwin, 1847." We have collated a few passages of this translation with the original, and can speak of it as faithful and elegant. Goëthe's Letters from Italy are added, which are among some of the finest records of his taste and feeling for art; and which give a great additional value to this publication. We hope that Mr. Bohn will not stay his hand till he has given us a complete collection of all the productions, both in prose and verse, of the great philosopher, poet, and critic of Weimar.

The Monthly Volume. No. 36. *The Tahtar Tribes. pp.* 192.—We are not aware of any other volume which gives so much condensed information upon this subject. If it had been published in a larger form, it would probably have attracted considerable notice, but its modest pretensions are its principal disadvantage. It gives an account of the origin and position of these tribes, their internal organization and government, their pastoral and agricultural usages, their manners and customs, and religious state. Chapter 5 selects for particular notice, the Ryhaulu tribe of Turkmans, who encamp alternately, in summer and winter, near Antioch and Aleppo, and who have ceased to be exclusively pastoral, but have begun to give some attention to agriculture. Chapter 6 consists of Miscellaneous Facts. This volume, we think, will be a great favourite with juvenile readers, and is not undeserving of the attention of older ones.

The Monthly Volume. Nos. 37—39. *18mo. pp.* 192 *each.*—Of these volumes No. 37 is "*The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.*" It contains a succinct narrative of that remarkable person's extraordinary career, illustrated by particulars from Bourrienne and other recent writers. The reflections are just, and we might quote a particularly favourable specimen from p. 43, where the writer has well contrasted the seeking of a *corruptible* with an *incorruptible* crown. Sometimes, however, they strike us as being too long where brevity would have been desirable. To speak in metaphor, whatever is meant to be *pointed* must not be *broad*. Other works are in fault in this respect, and as an instance we would refer to the reflections of Dr. Gillies, at the close of the Sicilian war, in his History of Greece. (Chap. xx. vol. ii. p. 413.) Bourrienne is the original voucher for the story at p. 121, of which Fouché appears as the narrator. The reader will find in No. 23 of the same series an account of the French Revolution, which will serve as an introduction to the present volume.—No. 38 is *The History of Protestantism in France*, the second part, comprising the period from 1574 to 1685. The earlier period, to the reign of Charles IX. formed No. 29 of this series. (See Gent. Mag. Sept. 1848, p. 286.) The subject, which is eventful and consequently extensive, is well condensed without being meagre, and well described. The application of the term *Catholic* to the Gallican Church should however be rectified.—No. 39 is entitled *The Arctic Regions, their situation, appearances, climate, and zoology.* It carries a strong recommendation in the title-page, being from the pen of Captain (now the Rev. Dr.) Scoresby, and abridged from his well-known work on the Arctic Regions and the Whale-fishery, 1820. The original work was described by Mr. Stevenson, in his "Progress of Discovery," 1824, p. 552, as "full of most valuable information," and the same character belongs of course to this summary, which is issued by the author's permission, with collations of his papers contributed to the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal." The second part of the original work, on the whale-fishery, will form another volume of this excellent miscellany.

Curiosities of Animal Life. Fcp. 8*vo. pp.* 192.—"The object of the writer is to unfold a few pages of the immense and deeply interesting volume of natural history relating to those simple but wonderfu. forms of life, of which little as yet is known." He has aimed to render the results of scientific observation popular and attractive. Among the subjects, after a chapter on the Interest of the Science of Natural History, are the Microscope, the Phenomena of Life, Organic Nature di-

vided into Animals and Vegetables, Corals, Polygastric Animalcules, Parasitic Animals, Sea Nettles, and the Wheel-bearing Animalcules. It has a large number of embellishments, more, indeed, than we have undertaken to count. The writer has laudably endeavoured to impress on his readers' minds the truth, that "the works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein," (Psalm cxi. 2); and we trust that his object will not be disappointed, though only a portion of the good that is thus effected can come to his knowledge.

Bible Stories for the Young. By C. G. Barth, *D.D. fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* 280.—This little work is translated from the *thirtieth* German edition, a fact which supersedes the necessity of any eulogy on our part. The Stories are taken both from the Old and New Testament. The language is generally simplified, but the Scriptural expressions are often retained. We quote an instance from p. 133. "Daniel's prosperity so excited the envy of the princes that they sought his overthrow. But it was impossible to find any occasion against him, except concerning the law of his God." The Stories from the Old Testament are fifty-seven in number, and those from the New are sixty-two. An Appendix connects them by glancing at the intermediate history. The embellishments are numerous, and the work itself is pleasingly written, and forms a compendious, though not a bulky, volume of the kind. In our number for November (p. 515) the reader will find a notice of the author's "General History."

Scripture Quadrupeds.—Scripture Birds, 32*mo. pp.* 128 *each.*—These two little books are arranged on the plan which their title indicates. We quote a passage from p. 10 of the "Birds," which will explain it still further. "Interesting as the history of birds in general may be found, there is a special pleasure and profit connected with the study of those mentioned in the Bible. The lofty soarings of the eagle, the lonely habits of the crane, the fleetness of the ostrich, the gentleness of the turtle-dove, and the faithful care of the domestic fowl over her brood, are not only striking facts in nature, but a knowledge of these qualities serves to explain many texts of the word of God." The woodcuts which represent the Quadrupeds and the Birds are spirited, the descriptions are clear, and, though it may be rather *stultifying* ourselves to say so, we have derived information from them, of which we were previously in want.

Scripture Mountains, and Scripture Trees, Fruits, and Flowers, 24*mo. pp.* 128 *each.*—These little books are of the same character as "Scripture Quadrupeds" and "Scripture Birds," which have been already noticed. They are interesting and instructive, such as youth may learn much from, and age need not be ashamed of reading. Their classification is excellent, and will help to clear the reader's ideas of Eastern zoology.

Daily Manna for Christian Pilgrims. 24*mo. pp.* 126.*—The design of this little book is to present the reader with a text for every day in the year, followed by an analytical comment, and a stanza from some versified psalm or hymn. We quote a specimen of the former from p. 63. "They that wait on the Lord shall renew their strength, Isaiah xl. 31. 1. As we advance in the divine life we need constant accessions of strength. 2. This necessity is supplied through a diligent exercise of our faculties and affections in the service of God." The compiler anticipates that the book may be useful to persons who are inexperienced, but we cannot imagine any attainments so great as to supersede the use of it. Many of the precepts and explanations are, no doubt, elementary, but in religion a recurrence to first principles is continually necessary.

Jesus Shewing Mercy. 18*mo. pp.* 134.—How often have we to regret books being published anonymously, and this is an instance. The author of this volume, we understand, was named Cox, and all that we have learned besides is, that he is recently dead. The principal part of the book is a discussion of those objections, which gloomy minds, that love to contemplate judgment rather than mercy, are apt to throw in the way of their own hope. It will not only be useful to such, but also offers a store of solid reasonings on this subject, which may be employed advantageously by clergymen, either in the pulpit, or in private ministrations.

A Psalm for the Day. By the Rev. J. Cumming, *D.D.* 24*mo. pp.* 132.—The second title of this little work is, "Or Divine Prescriptions in time of Cholera." It is a commentary on the ninety-first Psalm (an appropriate topic), and appears to be the substance of a sermon preached on that text. The author connects the subject of the cholera with the seventh apocalyptic vial, which "was to be poured

* It is stated to be "reprinted from an American work by Baron Stow, and published in Boston, 1844."

out into the air; in other words, one of its effects is to be atmospheric." (P. 9.) Without stopping to discuss this point, we must bear our testimony, that the book is excellently suited to the present critical time. The author argues, that in every instance where *pestilence* is mentioned in Scripture, it is spoken of as "the immediate infliction of God." (See pp. 14–28.) But we should do this volume an ill service by analysing it; we prefer commending it to the reader's serious attention, in the hope that he will peruse it for himself. If at some future time, a collection of preached or written discourses on this awful subject should be made, this will surely be entitled to a prominent place among them.

The Doctrinal Puritans, No. XVIII. Immanuel, by the Rev. Samuel Shaw, *M.A. pp.* 175.—The author of this volume lived in the reign of Charles II. It consists of two treatises, the first entitled "Immanuel, or True Religion a living principle in the hearts of men;" the other, "Welcome to Affliction;" and this latter derives a solemn interest from its having been written during the prevalence of the Great Plague in the reign of Charles II. It consists of three Discourses, severally entitled, "A Welcome to the Plague," "A Farewell to Life," and "The Angelical Life."

Expository Lectures on the General Epistle of James. By the Rev. Bernard Jacobi. *fcp.* 8*vo. pp.* 236.—These lectures are translated from the German, and the author is described as "of Petershagen, near Minden, in Prussia." The subject appears to have been chosen for that part of the year, after the Feast of Pentecost, when there is no distinctive character affixed to the several Sundays, until the beginning of Advent. For this reason the author thought it desirable to take some one book as the subject of exposition, and selected the Epistle of James. "In this Epistle," he observes, "we are led directly to the consideration of the duties of the Christian life; and as, during the former part of the year, we have been chiefly occupied with the person and history of the Redeemer, for the purpose of exciting and strengthening your faith, so now it will be our aim to shew you how, on the foundation of such a faith, the superstructure of the Christian life is to be built." As a specimen of the expository style this volume is highly respectable, and, though the difficulties of a subject cannot be grappled with, without departing from that style in some measure, it combines the double advantages of general exposition and particular criticism as fully as possible. We have read it with pleasure, and, as there are not many separate works on this Epistle, we recommend it the more earnestly. The following passage, taken from page 112 (chap. ii. verse 19), is of the highest order of expository divinity: "And what is our faith? Another sacred writer has thus defined it, 'Faith is the substance, the certain expectation of things hoped for,' Heb. xi. 1. And what is the faith of devils? It is the substance, the certain expectation, not of things hoped for, but of things feared! They believe in one God, but they *tremble.*" If the Lutheran Church has many writers or preachers of this class, the reproach of Neology is in a fair way of being effectually counteracted now, and got rid of at no great distance of time.

Discourses on Christ's Death, Exaltation, and Intercession. By Stephen Charnock, *D.D.* 18*mo. pp.* 324.—This work must not be confounded with one of rather similar character, by the same writer, and entitled "Discourses on Christ Crucified." That the same author should produce two works, virtually on the same subject, and yet distinct, is a proof of the fertility of his mind, and of the care with which he had studied the topics proposed. This little volume contains the practical sum of many elaborate treatises. An early acquaintance with it is desirable for students, as it will help to clear their views on a subject where clearness is vitally necessary; for how often has ministerial usefulness been impeded for want of such views! and to want them is to attempt the greatest work with the most inadequate materials. The subject is one which will be found in the works of all standard divines, but we doubt whether a volume could be named which treats of it more lucidly, more forcibly, or more unctuously, in so small a compass as this.

A Treatise concerning the Religious Affections. By President Edwards. 18*mo. pp. xv.* 500. The writings of President Edwards are among the very first of their class. The praise which Robert Hall gives him, or rather *pays* him, may be thought exaggerated by persons of different sentiments, but *laudari à laudato viro* is a considerable testimony in itself. "Jonathan Edwards unites comprehensiveness of view with minuteness of investigation, beyond any writer I am acquainted with. He was the greatest of the sons of men. He has none of the graces of writing, I admit. He was acquainted with no *grace*, but *divine.*" (Life of Hall by Gregory, 1833, p. 245.) In

another place, drawing a comparison between Edwards and Dr. Owen, he remarks that Edwards "did what Owen had not strength of arm to do." (p. 229.) In one of his early letters, he expresses his admiration of the devotional as well as rational spirit that "lives and breathes in every page of Edwards." (p. 20.) And his biographer further informs us that, "for sixty years, he read Edwards's writings with undiminished pleasure." (p. 182.) On this particular work, Mr. Orme, in his Bibliotheca Biblica, remarks, that "The Treatise on Religious Affections discovers his profound acquaintance with the nature of genuine religion, and with all the deceitful workings of the human heart." (p. 164.) The reader must not expect so systematic an essay on the affections as the title apparently indicates, or a work like that of Bishop Reynolds, "On the Passions and Faculties of the Soul of Man," (1640,) which we would recommend to every metaphysical or ethical student.* The work of Edwards treats, in part 1, "concerning the nature of the affections, and their importance in religion," and shows that true religion lies much in affections; in part 2, it argues that their elevation and fervour are not conclusive signs of a gracious state; and he furnishes so many *detective* tests, as to leave self-deception no further refuge. In the 3rd part, he shows what are the distinguishing signs of gracious and holy affections, and infers that their fruit is Christian Practice, which is the chief sign both to others and ourselves. Whoever, then, is seriously engaged in the important work of self-examination, will find this work a valuable help toward it. We give a specimen of his reasoning from part 2, c. xi. where, speaking of the uses of *Fear*, he says, that men who are under the prevalence of an unchristian spirit are not to blame for doubting of their state. "It is as impossible, in the nature of things, that a holy and christian hope should be kept alive in its clearness and strength, in such circumstances, as it is to keep the light in the room when the candle that gives it is put out; or to maintain the bright sunshine in the air when the sun is gone down. . . . For so [hath] God constituted things, in his dispensations towards his own people, that when their love decays, and the exercises of it become weak, fear should arise. They need fear then to restrain them from sin, to excite them to care for the good of their souls, and so to stir them up to watchfulness and diligence in religion." (p. 117.) We must subjoin a caution in the words of Mr. Orme, who says, that "His style, it is to be regretted, repels many from the examination of his writings; but a little perseverance and attention will render it familiar to a diligent student, and the effect of his close and convincing reasoning will prove eminently beneficial to the understanding." To the Christian minister, who is placed in trying circumstances, the Life of Edwards is likely to prove very useful; and his "Resolutions" (sixty-seven in number), which he wrote to be read over once a week, will furnish a code of religious conduct in all cases.

* It occupies the sixth volume of his collected works, 8vo. 1826.

The Divine Warning to the Church. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth, 18*mo. pp. xxiii.* 333.—This edition professes to be the eighth thousand, and enlarged. The work itself is founded on sermons preached at different times for the "Protestant Association." They have already had a large circulation; but many friends having recommended their being printed in a form more suited for general circulation, the author has adopted their suggestion, and taken the opportunity of strengthening and illustrating the subject. The preface, in which some objections which have been made to his views are discussed, deserves particular attention. Here we would observe, that it is not on the happiness or exactitude of particular exposition, that the importance of such a subject depends, so much as on a general attention to it; and "truly thankful (says the author) will he be, if by this means any of his brethren or fellow-men be warned and preserved from the spiritual dangers to which we are all now exposed." (p. xvi.) The object of the work is best set forth in its entire title: "The Divine Warning to the Church, at this time, of our enemies, dangers, and duties, and as to our future prospects; with information respecting the diffusion of Infidelity, Lawlessness, and Popery." The promise held out in the latter clause is adequately fulfilled, as the reader will perceive at once, by a mere glance at the copious Index. The work has been placed on the catalogue of the Protestant Association, which stamps an importance upon it; but to do it justice it must be read; and there are few persons, we imagine, who will rise from the perusal without solemn, anxious, and vigilant impressions. "The conflict is real, vital, and increasing. Fresh truth from the storehouse is like new supplies of armour and artillery for the armies of the faithful." (p. xxii.) Keeping up this allusion, we may say that this book is a weapon which the strongest arm will find useful, and which will serve

the weakest alike as a shield and as a sword.

Stories from Switzerland. 18*mo. pp.* 140.—This little volume is translated from "the French of the author of the Two Old Men," &c. but the last story, entitled "One blow of the chisel does not make a statue," is an imitation, rather than a translation, of the original. There are two stories in this miscellany which may prove particularly useful to young readers, viz. "Are you happy when you are cross?" and "Maurice, or the way of the slothful is as a hedge of thorns." Some good lessons of example, as well as of precept, may be drawn from this volume, and the engravings are sufficiently characteristic to commend them, and "through the eye correct the heart," as Hogarth's epitaph well expresses it.

The Waters of the Earth. 16*mo. pp.* 160.—This little work has for its subject the element of water, in its several forms of the dewdrop, the spring, the lake, the river, and the sea. Under each separate head a variety of topics are introduced, such as, *inter alia*, in section 1. the clouds and rain; 2. Artesian fountains, the river Mole, and mineral springs; 3. the lakes of Killarney, Loch Lomond, Aral, and Asphaltites; 4. The rivers St. Laurence, Thames, Clyde, and its falls, the Nile, Cataracts, and Niagara; 5. Waves, tides, saltness, and colour of the sea, &c. The book is illustrated with several interesting views. In describing the wonders of the creation it does not lose sight of the Creator. The number of topics which it embraces, combined with its unity of object, make it a useful book for youth, nor need age itself be ashamed to refresh or enlarge its knowledge by means of it. If it is *elementary* in its choice of subjects, it is more than such in its execution.

Athens: its Grandeur and Decay. fcp. 8*vo. pp.* 192.—The object of this volume is to present an outline of the rise, progress, and decline of Athens, "the eye of Greece." The poli*t*ical history, which may be adequately learned from other works, is the least conspicuous part of this work, as it is chiefly devoted to the literary and artistic state of Athens, with sketches of the domestic, social, and moral character of the Athenians. It may therefore be called an Appendix to the minor Histories of Greece; *minor*, we say, on account of its size, for the reader must have studied the subject pretty deeply who is not informed by it. The last chapter describes "Athens as it is," under the present government. It closes with some reflections, showing the imperfection of the boasted Athenian wisdom, and the necessity of a Revelation. It is embellished with several wood engravings, principally representing sculptures. An Index is given, which, from the many topics discussed or introduced, is very desirable.

Narrative of a Remarkable Transaction in the Early Life of John Wesley. From an original MS.—This is one of the most interesting episodes in the life of this primitive apostle of modern days. It is not however very easy to give any analysis of it which should be more brief than the original, unless with a sacrifice of all [the spirit of the narrative. The hero and heroine of the story are John Wesley and Grace Murray. John fell ill at Newcastle; Grace Murray attended him; gratitude begat love. "If ever I marry," said he, when he became convalescent, "I think you will be the person." So John took Grace with him in his journeys through Yorkshire and Derbyshire; but, in an unlucky hour, left her in Cheshire with John Bennet, and, poor man—ignarus mali—"went on his way rejoicing." Only a short time elapsed before the weathercock of Grace's fancy turned round, and John received a letter from the said Bennet, asking his leave to marry Grace, and another from Grace, saying "she believed it was the will of God." "Here," said he, "I date her fall; this was her *first false step*." Then followed a second, for she denied any contract between herself and John. What "Grace Murray" may have been we cannot say, for we don't like to judge our neighbours, but this we know, for John tells us, "When she received a letter from me she resolved to live and die with me; when she heard from him (Bennet) her affection for him revived, and she wrote to him in the heartiest manner." To which he adds, in all simplicity, "Doubtless she should have renounced one or the other." Doubtless she should, but it seems she wished to retain both, and so Grace veered about, and the vane of her favour pointed alternately to each; so that we scarcely think Grace Murray will stand as an *exemplar* of the whole female sex for all future ages.

Catherine Howard, or Trials and Triumphs. 12*mo. pp.* 180.—This little volume is written by the author of "Look up; or Girls and Flowers." (See Gent. Mag. Aug. 1848, p. 176.) The name of *Catherine Howard* has such disagreeable historical associations, that we may well wonder why it was chosen, unless indeed the story is founded on fact, which we cannot undertake to say. The title *Trials*

and Triumphs reminds us a little of Mr. Hayley's *Triumphs of Temper*; but those which occur in this volume are more momentous. The story well deserves the attention of young persons, who, after having had the advantage of religious education or society, are thrown among associates of a worldly character, where there is much to endure and encounter. To be forewarned of such trials, is in some degree to be fore-armed, so that this story may prove highly beneficial to some of its readers.

The History of a Family. Fcp. 8vo. pp. 156. — This story is also entitled, "Or Religion our best Support," a lesson which cannot be too earnestly inculcated; but care is required not to injure the work by the mode of attempting it. If for instance we were reading this story aloud in a family we should feel rather perplexed at p. 87, where vice is drawn in outlines that are rather too strong. In other respects the book appears to come up to its title. The scene of the story is laid in the Isle of France, and the tale of Paul and Virginia is introduced, but completely divested of its romantic character, and reduced to the simple circumstance, that a young lady (Madlle. Latour) was wrecked in the St. Geran, on her return home from France, whither she had been sent for education. (P. 136.)

An Essay on the Filial Duties. By William Sidney Gibson, *Esq. F.S.A. royal 8vo. pp.* 104.—This argument is conducted with the fluency of style and copiousness of illustration that have characterised Mr. Gibson's former productions. As a reasoner he is evidently in earnest, and is actuated by conviction of the paramount importance of the sentiments which he endeavours to enforce. He advocates the duty of filial honour to parents as having its foundation in the dictates of nature, supported by the opinions and practices of the nations of classic antiquity, as well as the positive law of God, and the precepts of the Christian dispensation. The great moral principle of the Fifth Commandment is regarded, as in our Church catechism, as embracing our duty towards the spiritual fatherhood of the Church, the civil rulers of the country, and constituted authorities generally. The whole is interwoven with a variety of striking passages from the most eloquent authors of all ages; at once evincing the extent of Mr. Gibson's reading, and his skill in availing himself of such venerable authorities. Yet his judgment is not always safe from being led astray by the prejudices of religious party. Thinking it sufficient to be content with one example of undutiful children; what example will the reader guess to have been selected? It will be some time before he thinks of an English queen, the elder daughter of James II.! "It *was said* that she suffered, after her coronation, great mental agony on account of her conduct to her royal father, 'the late king,' as she undutifully called the expatriated monarch. . . . Fire still pursued queen Mary and her miserable husband, [*i. e.* from Whitehall to Kensington,] so that the sins of the monarchs seemed to be written in fire on their palaces, as well as to be visited on their persons. The betrayal and slaughter of her people in unsuccessful contests, and the failure of her naval expeditions, marked the regency of this unnatural daughter and cruel sister." Such is Mr. Gibson's view of the era of the Revolution, gathered certainly not from the pages of Mr. Macaulay, but professedly from those of Miss Strickland. He also lays upon the poor queen this further judgment,—that she died childless. Is he aware that James before the Revolution had had twelve children, among whom were four Dukes of Cambridge and one Duke of Kendall, but all had died but Mary and Anne? If such interpretations were not always presumptuous, and even impious, what judgments might it not be said were there!

The Paragraph Bible. 18*mo.*—This work, which has been noticed in parts, is now complete. It is "arranged in paragraphs and parallelisms, with an entirely new selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages, prefaces to the several books, and numerous notes." The old Testament occupies 706 pages, and the new 232. The division into verses (which is arbitrary) is discarded, or rather transferred to the margin, and the text is divided into sections or long paragraphs. It is embellished with several maps, and an arrangement of the prophetical with the contemporary historical books is given at p. 704. The notes, though brief, are pertinent, as for instance at Judges iii. 11. "This seems to concern only the country next to the Philistines;" and at Jeremiah vii. 22, "Not only, or exclusively, concerning these; obedience to the greater matters of the law was also enjoined." Altogether it is the most convenient and complete of portable Bibles that we have seen.

Niebuhr's Lectures on the History of Rome. Edited by Dr. L. Schmidtz. 8*vo.* 3 *vols.*—This valuable work, which has

already been noticed in its component parts, is now issued in an entire form.* There is, of course, no necessity for repeating our former remarks on particular passages, but for the sake of such readers as may happen to have overlooked or forgotten them, we would generally state that these volumes contain a connected political history of Rome to the reign of Constantine. The first volume comprises that portion of time to which Niebuhr's original "History" relates, but in a condensed shape, thus offering his own summary of his own researches. Abridgements and summaries, when executed by a different hand, are often poorly performed; but when the author undertakes the task the reader is sure to gain by it. Thus, for instance, the abridgments of Goldsmith's Histories have all the coherence of the larger works, because they were made by himself. Nor is Sismondi's smaller History of the Italian Republics the worse for being performed by the author of the larger one. The two last volumes, which reach from the end of the first Punic war to Constantine, are all that we have of Niebuhr's upon the subject, and therefore are indispensable to the student. The literary notices which occur are so excellent, that we regret they are not more numerous, for the omissions, which however are few, are real losses. We have often had occasion, since these volumes were first reviewed, to refer to the literary portions, and our opinion of their value grows with our acquaintance. We woulp also mention, what escaped us when formerly examining the first volume, that one of our ablest contemporaries, the "Foreign Quarterly Review" (No. xix. Aug. 1832, p. 149), while discussing the merits of M. Thierry's "Historie des Gaulois," draws a comparison between that writer's account of the capture of Rome and Niebuhr's, very much to the advantage of the latter. This event, of course, is related less at length in the "Lectures," but it is so well told as to form one of their best features. As Roman history has now assumed a new shape, it must be studied either in the pages of Niebuhr, or in works that are founded on his researches. These last (for instance that of Dr. Schmitz † in one volume) have their use, but there is a pleasure and an advantage in drinking at the fountain-head, which none who can obtain it will like to forego.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

This university having accepted a fund raised by several members of St. John's college for the purpose of founding a prize to be called the Adams Prize, for the best Essay on some subject of Pure Mathematics, Astronomy, or other branch of Natural Philosophy, the prize to be given once in two years, and to be open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this university. The examiners have this day issued notice, that the subject of the first prize is the Theory of the long Inequality of Uranus and Neptune, depending on the near commensurability of their mean motions. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 1st of July, 1850. The successful candidate will receive about 130*l*. He is required to print the essay at his own expense, and to present a copy to the university library, to the library of St. John's college, and to each of the four examiners.

The Vice-Chancellor has given the subject for the first Burney prize (see our Magazine for Feb. 1847, p. 179, but which was at that time deferred), viz. "The Divine Attribute of Mercy as deduced from the Old Testament." The essays are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 12th Nov. The author of the essay best approved is to print it at his own expense, and to deliver copies to the university library, to the library of Christ's college, to the university libraries of Oxford, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and to each of the adjudicators of the price, who are the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Christ's college, and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Mrs. Wray has presented to Trinity college the sum of 500*l*., to be applied to the foundation of a prize in logic and metaphysics, to be awarded in the senior freshman year. This will be called the "Wray Prize," as a memorial of the late Vice-Provost, Rev. Henry Wray, D.D. A monument to his memory is about to be erected in the ante-chapel of Trinity college.

* See Gent. Mag. July and Oct. 1847, and May 1848.

† See 1847, as above.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

March 15. At a convocation, regulations were made for a purely classical scholarship, of the annual value of 21*l.*, founded in the university by the pupils of the late Rev. George Newby, M.A. Master of Witton School. It is to be open to all undergraduates not yet qualified for the final examination for the degree of B.A., and to all persons not yet admitted students, and will be tenable until the scholar is of standing to present himself for the final examination for the degree of B.A., provided he keep his terms, and pursue his studies, in the university. The first Newby scholar will be elected in Oct. 1849.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 17. Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., M.P. in the chair. This meeting was made special, for the purpose of electing a President in the place of the Earl of Auckland; and, after an address by the chairman, stating the grounds on which the council had resolved to propose the Earl of Ellesmere, that noble lord was unanimously elected President. The meeting then proceeded to consider certain proposed alterations in the rules of the society; when it was finally resolved, by a majority of votes, that, instead of the President being elected annually, the office should be held for three years.

FINE ARTS.

MINIATURES, &c. FROM STOWE.

March 15. On this and the following day several miniatures by Petitot, Zincke, B. Lens, and others, belonging to the Stowe property, were sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson. Queen Elizabeth, from Strawberry Hill, 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Charles I. 8*l.* 8*s.*; William III. 9*l.*; Mary Queen of Scots, by Lens, 15*l.* 10*s.*; Lord Darnley, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Catharine Empress of Russia, 7*l.* 15*s.*; Madame Elizabeth of France, 8*l.*; Protector Somerset, 8*l.*; Lord Hunsdon, from Strawberry Hill, 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d*; George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Algernon Duke of Somerset, by Zincke, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Lucy Harington Countess of Bedford, by P. Oliver, 11*l.*; another of same, by N. Hilliard, 31*l.* 10*s.*; Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, 22*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Earl Nugent, 9*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; Marquess of Carnarvon, 12*l.*; Mary Marchioness of Buckingham, 10*l.*; Duchess of Nemours, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Sir C. Hatton, 8*l.* 5*s.*; James Craggs, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Mrs. Craggs, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Hon. James Craggs, 6*l.* 6*s.*; Anne Craggs, wife of Lord Newsham, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; N. Hilliard, painter, from Strawberry Hill, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Alexander Pope, 8*l.* 15*s.*; Prior, by Lens, 5*l.*; Ben Jonson, by Oliver, 5*l.* 5*s.*; J. Nicoll, esq. of Minchendon House, 7*l.* 7*s.*; Margaret, his daughter, Marchioness of Carnarvon, 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; J. Knight, esq. by Zincke, 3*l.* 5*s.*; Mrs. Knight, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; the same, by Zincke, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; J. Knight, Mrs. Knight, and Mr. Newsham, by Prewett, 20*l.*; J. Knight, M.P. by Zincke, 6*l.*; Mrs. Knight, afterwards Nugent, 7*l.* 15*s.*; Charles Buonaparte, father of the Emperor, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Madame de Maintenon, by Petitot, 12*l.* 5*s.* A general officer, a beautiful enamel [Marquess of Buckingham] by Thomasat, after the original by Girardot, 2*l.* 6*s.* One of the Chandos family, 14*l.* 15*s.* A painting of Lord Grenville, by Hoppner, R.A. presented by Duke of Wellington to the Stowe Collection, 2*l.* Six lots of antiquities from a barrow at Thornborough, Bucks, produced 34*l.* 11*s.*; and two lots from the Roman Villa at Foxcote, Bucks, 6*l.* 13*s.*

PANORAMA OF SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Burford has recently opened to the public a Panorama of the beautiful and romantic scenery of Switzerland, as seen from the summit of Mount Righi. This picture, which is painted with great care, embraces a circumference of at least 300 miles of lake and mountain, and is calculated to give to those who have not had the advantage of visiting the region itself an idea of its character and beauties which no painting on a smaller scale could convey; while it cannot fail to recal to the gratification of the traveller scenes unparalleled in beauty and fruitful in interest. The atmospheric effects are not inferior to pictures of minuter finish and greater pretensions.—The other paintings now on view are—Paris from the Place de la Concorde, and Pompeii, both highly interesting subjects.

ARCHITECTURE.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 28. The Report of the Committee announced the election of Mr. F. Meyrick, B.A., Fellow of Trinity college, as Secretary, in the room of Mr. Lechmere, who retires with the appointment of Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Cox read a paper "On the Historical Progress of Artistic Meaning in Ecclesiology." He commenced by noticing the modifications of laws and principles which are often found necessary in endeavouring to recover a position which has been lost; then, beginning from the earliest times, he proceeded to give a short sketch of the different degrees of meaning impressed upon Christian churches; that at first it was brought out by circumstance and used unconsciously; that in the earlier stages symbolism was rather of facts, and that so it continued throughout all the stages of the Romanesque style. He then noticed various theories respecting the introduction of the pointed arch, some of which were liable to the charge of fancifulness; the distinction between ritual symbolism and that of construction; and that, if some interpretations of symbolism cannot fully be substantiated, it does not at all derogate from what manifestly conveys a real meaning.—The Rev. the President returned thanks to Mr. Cox for his very excellent paper, and in corroboration of his views drew an analogy between the symbolism of Architecture and the symbolisms of Scripture and Nature. He thought that the same laws ran through them all. Scripture was full of symbolisms, and yet we were not to run wild in symbolical interpretation, but certain definite rules were always to be observed. We should constantly bear in mind the difference between those symbolical meanings which were originally intended, and those which might be gathered by others; which might be true indeed, but of which the authors were unconscious.—The Rev. W. B. Jones thought that there were three kinds of symbolisms, for that symbolism of thought and symbolism of thing differed in kind. There was symbolism of great ideas; one church for example might symbolize the idea of infinity, another that of strife or harmony. There was symbolism of facts exemplified in the cruciform shape of a church; and, thirdly, there was a symbolism between the other two, partaking of the nature of both, as being the exponent of ideas as manifested in the medium of facts, and of facts as falling under the same great ideas. To this kind, the symbolism of members of architecture might be referred.

The Rev. J. L. Patterson read a paper on Nomenclature. He thought it most desirable that the Society should adhere to one terminology or the other, to that of Mr. Rickman or that of the Ecclesiological Society. Without undervaluing Mr. Rickman's great services, he objected to his terminology as unphilosophical, and calculated to mislead. He thought that that of the Ecclesiological Society avoided these evils, and hoped that this Society would adopt it.—The President agreed with Mr. Patterson's view, and recommended the abandonment of Mr. Rickman's nomenclature. — Mr. Jones wished for a terminology different either from Mr. Rickman's or that of the Ecclesiological Society.—The President believed, that in time a third terminology would arise, but at present it would be better to make use of one known.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.

Scarcely a week passes without some fresh object of interest presenting itself in the course of the restoration of this noble fabric. One, not merely of local but of general interest, has been brought to light since the discovery by the churchwardens of the Prior's Tomb, mentioned in our last number. On clearing away the accumulated coat of whitening from the corbel-heads which terminate the hood-moulding of the east window of the north aisle of the chancel, one of them has proved to be a portrait of Edward I. executed with great boldness and spirit, and at the same time with perfect finish: the other a portrait of Bishop Middleton, who consecrated the enlarged church in 1286, the period denoted by the architectural details. The royal head is singularly expressive of the character of the great warrior and statesman. The grace and beauty of the well-proportioned features are combined with dignity and firmness: the compressed lip and lined forehead indicate something approaching to sternness; and every person who has had nerve to climb the ladder is struck with the great majesty of expression. This is unlike the beardless portraits of the King in the "Glossary of Architecture" and Sandford's "Genealogical History," but it strikingly corresponds

with an illustration in Strutt's "Antiquities of England," taken from a French MS. of the time of Edward I. The monarch is there represented seated on his throne, and, in answer to Pope Boniface, asserting the independence of England, and denying the right of the Pope, or of any foreign power whatever, to interfere in the internal affairs of this country. The bishop's head is surmounted by a mitre, and the portrait is that of a determined and strong-minded man. Both heads were tinted the colour of life. The casts which have been taken, and which it is proposed to sell for the benefit of the Restoration Fund, will convey to the public a more just conception of these fine heads than any verbal description.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Jan. 5. The Dean of Westminster, V.P. in the chair.

A variety of examples of ancient art and antiquities were exhibited,—and considerable additions to the library and museum announced. Amongst these were a collection of remarkable antique vases, presented by T. Blayds, esq.

The Hon. R. Neville communicated plans of the extensive Roman remains excavated under his directions at Chesterford in Essex, during the last autumn, accompanied by a memoir, and numerous antiquities discovered in the villas, and site of a structure supposed to have been a *basilica*, there brought to light. (See Dec. p. 633.) These buildings appear to have been of considerable importance, and the remains indicate a lengthened period of Roman occupation in that part of Britain. Few remains of tesselated pavements had been found; but the rooms were decorated with fresco painting, the colours of which are still well preserved.

A memoir of much interest in relation to the early Anglo-Saxon period was contributed by Dr. Thurnam of York; describing a large tumulus near that city, which presents the unusual feature of being the site, not of a single interment, as in the majority of instances, but of an extensive assemblage of sepultures of a very curious description. This singular cemetery is known as "Lamel Hill," and was chosen in the civil wars as an advantageous position for the erection of a battery during the long siege of York, in 1644. Dr. Thurnam called attention to the value of comparative anatomy as an aid to archæological and ethnographical researches, and complained that too little attention had been paid by antiquaries in England to the important results which might be derived from a scientific examination of the vestiges of the primeval tribes by which Britain was occupied.

Mr. Pratt submitted to the meeting a bronze mining implement of unusual form, found in Andalusia; and stated that certain ancient objects had been found in the old workings in Spain, bearing Phœnician inscriptions, and that they were to be seen at Madrid, but were hitherto unpublished. The Dean of Westminster, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Newton stated several curious particulars relating to the ancient mining operations of the Romans.

Col. Macdonald produced several fine illuminated manuscripts, which he had procured in the East, and a portion of a curious hoard of silver coins and ornaments discovered by him in the Isle of Inchkenneth, near Iona, comprising chains of delicate workmanship, bracelets, and a number of Irish and foreign coins of early date.

A number of ancient skates, formed of the bones of horses, and found at a considerable depth at Lincoln, were exhibited by Mr. Trollope. They resemble some found in the neighbourhood of London, preserved in the British Museum. Some Italian works in niello were exhibited, from the collection of Mr. Dennistoun, with enamels of early date, from Sienna and Limoges, belonging to Mr. Hailstone. A notice of recent discoveries of Roman remains in Sussex was received from Mr. Blaauw; and antiquities of almost every period were exhibited by Mr. Collings, Mr. Giles of Taunton, the Rev. E. Jarvis, Mr. Allies, &c. It was announced that a full report of these meetings of the society would henceforth be given in the Quarterly Journal, distributed gratuitously to the subscribers in lieu of the annual volume to which they had been entitled.

Feb. 2. J. Talbot, esq. in the chair.

Amongst the antiquities communicated, a collection of ornaments found at Largo, in Fifeshire, attracted especial attention. They were found in a tumulus on the estates of the late Col. Durham, and were exhibited by Mr. Dundas, of Arniston, who gave an account of the discovery. It supplies a remarkable instance of the value of popular tradition; the common

belief having always been that some great chieftain lay there interred with a large amount of treasure. There is every reason to suppose that an enormous quantity of precious metal was found: but the onerous nature of the Scotish law regarding treasure trove is a fatal hindrance to the preservation of objects of intrinsic value. For a long time portions of this deposit had been at intervals brought to the silversmiths and melted: the few ornaments which Col. Durham had succeeded in preserving are of the most curious character, and bear characters hitherto known almost exclusively in illuminations of the ninth century. Mr. Dundas produced, also, some beautiful gold bracelets, found on the coast of Fifeshire.—A discussion ensued on the expediency of some more lenient enactment on treasure trove in North Britain; and on the example which had been set by the Government of Denmark in modifying the rights of the lords of the soil, which doubtless had greatly facilitated the formation of the invaluable collection of national antiquities in that country.—Mr. Hawkins complained of the loss of a large collection of silver coins recently found under Glasgow Cathedral, and which would have furnished a valuable addition to our knowledge of the Scotish coinage.

Mr. Talbot read a memoir on the discovery of a large collection of weapons, implements, and ornaments at Lagore, in co. Meath, one of the most remarkable deposits of ancient Irish antiquities hitherto disinterred. A selection from these remains was exhibited; and some chased and enamelled objects, found with bronze swords and weapons sometimes considered to be of the primeval age, attracted much notice. Mr. Talbot stated that they were found in a tumulus surrounded by a frame of oak, forming a sort of stockade or paling around the place of deposit; which was divided into several compartments or chambers in a very singular manner, and within these was deposited a great quantity of remains of animals, chiefly oxen, with the bones of deer, goats, large greyhounds, and foxes. Each species, however, was generally found placed in a separate compartment. The heads of the oxen were broken on the forehead, as if by some blunt sacrificial instrument. No Christian emblem appeared on any of the ornaments;—amongst which is said to have been a crown.

The Dean of Westminster brought several Roman urns, found in railway cuttings at Old Ford, Bow.

Mr. Wyatt gave a report of the state of the ancient wooden church at Greenstead, Essex, which has lately undergone restoration under his care,—and which had been erroneously reported to have suffered by injudicious renovation. This singular building, formed entirely of logs of wood supposed to be chesnut, will be preserved with the utmost care. The timber was still in a state of extraordinary preservation; having suffered only where it had been constantly exposed to moisture. (See our Feb. number, p. 194.)

Mr. Kemble presented several striking drawings of sculptured remains in the north of England, inscribed with Runes.

Various other communications were read, relating to recent discoveries, architectural and other antiquities of interest; and a large assemblage of specimens of ancient art, drawings, and fac-similes of inscriptions was exhibited.

March 2. Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart. V.P. Amongst objects exhibited not the least interesting were some full-size tracings of the remarkable mural paintings recently laid bare in Broughton Church, near Newport Pagnell. These frescoes appear to have been originally executed about the reign of Henry the Sixth. One of them was supposed to represent the body of the Saviour greatly lacerated and dismembered; but, as no such extravagant and heretical story is known even among mediæval legends, the picture may be supposed to relate to some martyred saint.

Mr. Hawkins exhibited a curiously formed bell,—one of a set which is used in the parish of Congleton, in Cheshire, in ringing what are called the "chains" on the eve of the day of the annual wake or fair. This custom is stated to be connected with a dedication similar to that of "St. Peter in Vinculis" in Rome; but the local tradition is somewhat vague.

A paper was read from Mr. Faulkner, endeavouring to account for the traditionary appellation acquired by the village in which he resided, of "Drunken Deddington, where the people sold the bells to buy gin," by the production of two proclamations of Charles the First calling upon the parson and inhabitants to deliver up their church bells to his commissioners of artillery to be converted into munitions of war. Mr. Faulkner, however, insinuated that the well-known thirsty propensities of the Cavaliers of the King's army caused a different appropriation to be made of the metal: and that hence arose the opprobrious epithet invariably bestowed upon this village by the surrounding hamlets.

Mr. Yates communicated the discovery of a Roman sepulchre at Gelston; and in an elaborate paper detailed the circumstances under which this ancient relic was brought to light.

A paper was read, from Mr. Moore, illustrative of the singular tenure of the manor of Broughton in Lincolnshire:—which was held in consideration of the owner thereof causing a whip to be shaken over the officiating clergyman during the performance of divine service in the parish church on Palm Sunday. This curious custom has only lately been discontinued; and the last of these "Gad whips," with the purse and rods attached, has been presented to the Institute.

Mr. Nesbitt presented casts from an ancient Norman font of lead in the parish church of Brookland in Romney Marsh, on the sides of which are stamped the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the occupations followed in the different months which they represent.

Sir J. Boileau called attention to a small but beautiful piece of Roman sculpture recently found by him in Norfolk, representing the head of Diana or Apollo: and the sword of Bayard, *le chevalier preux, sans peur et sans reproche*, of which sir John is the possessor, was also exhibited by him, together with several other curiosities.

Mr. Westwood exhibited some rubbings and an inscription on an ancient cross found near Valle Crucis Abbey in Wales: and various drawings of other sepulchral crosses, having symbols sculptured on them, were shown by Mr. C. E. Long from Graystoke, Mr. Fairless from Hexham, and Mr. Chantrell from Leeds.

Communications were read from the Rev. J. Stacye, with sketches of some singular windows in the chancel of the church of Barnby in the Willows; and from Mr. Kent relative to some antiquities in Cornwall. Mr. Webb exhibited a figure of St. Cecilia, of gilt bronze, of the latter part of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. It was placed under a canopy of similar material, but the work of a later period; the design bearing a strong resemblance to the architecture of the Baptistery at Piacenza. Numerous other antiquities were submitted by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Mr. Chichester, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Way, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Lane, &c.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This Society, which is now located in the keep of the ancient castle (see our Magazine for April 1847, p. 405), held its annual meeting on the 5th Feb. Robert Ornston, esq. in the chair. John Adamson, the senior secretary, read the report of the Council, which reviewed the interesting occurrences of the past year. The castle is occupied by the Society at a nominal annual rent to the Corporation of 2*s.* 6*d.* and the Corporation had voted from their funds 250*l.* towards the restoration of the principal entrance doorway, the chapel, and a small apartment which is known by the name of the oratory. With respect to the expenses incident to the removal of the Society's collection of Antiquities, and the necessary fitting up of the Castle, it was deemed advisable to invite the public to assist the members in raising a fund to meet that expenditure. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland and Sir J. E. Swinburne, to whom, as patron and president, the project was submitted, were no sooner apprised of this step than they most liberally became subscribers, the former of 100*l.* and the latter of 50*l.* The report acknowledges various other donations, and gives a list of several new members elected during the last year. From the treasurer's account it appeared that the receipts and expenditure during the past year were nearly equal, the former being 104*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* and the latter 102*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; but the Society were indebted for printing and rent of room to the amount of nearly 100*l.*

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Dobson for his services in restoring the castle as far as had been effected, that gentleman said, the work he had performed had been a source of pleasure to himself, and the Society could not gratify him more than by calling upon him at any time when they thought his services would be useful. He was at present making drawings of those parts of the castle which they had restored; but he did not mean to stop there. He intended also to make drawings of those parts which yet remained to be restored. These drawings would be made with great accuracy, and when completed, which would be in the course of three weeks or a month, he would lay them before the Society, and if it was thought proper to publish them, it might draw attention to the subject.

A resolution was then passed that the library should be open at least six hours every day (it has hitherto been open only two hours a week), and that it should be placed in charge of the present curator, Mr. John Muras, the librarian of the Farmers' Club, and who had acted as sub-librarian to the Literary and Philosophical Society whilst the catalogue was preparing. This arrangement, otherwise so desirable, was unfortunately attended with the retirement of Mr. John Bell of Gateshead, now the oldest member of the Society, who has acted as librarian for many years, and has always zealously promoted the objects of the institution.

The annual election of officers and council then took place.

NUMISMATIC SALE.

A choice little collection of Saxon and English coins was disposed of on the 28th Feb. and three following days, by Sotheby and Wilkinson. We must mention that the most important coin of this select cabinet was the unique, certainly unpublished, and English-struck penny in silver of the cruel and gluttonous Saxon King Harthacnut (1040—1042); the obverse represented the king's bust with diadem, looking to the right, and HARDƆNVT RE+ (*sic*); the reverse, an ornamented cross in centre, and +ETSIƆE ONN DOFRA (Dover); weight 18$\frac{9}{10}$ grs. troy,—his coins rarely weigh more than 18 grs. The present one —in very good condition—was discovered at Dover a few years since on making excavations for improving the harbour, and was obtained at a very moderate price by a German gentleman and numismatist, whose collection of mediæval coins and medals is exceedingly numerous and valuable; it was afterwards sold to Mr. Curt, the well-known dealer, for 12*l.* sterling. Hence it soon passed into the present collection, and we have the highest authority for declaring it as perfectly genuine, and well worth 20*l.* though at this sale the "furor numismaticus" being unexpectedly a little languid, it produced no more than 12*l.* 15*s.*; we regret to add, that it was not obtained for our Museum collection, whose rich "medaillers" contain thousands of coins of which we may well be proud. The Copenhagen Museum possesses at least twenty-five varieties of Harthacnut's coins; we have seen as many as twenty different moneyers (of which six are certainly English) mentioned on them, and about two-and-twenty towns positively English. The above coin is the second one known as struck at Dover, and quite unique and inedited as regards the moneyer Etsice; Hildebrand (ed. 1846, page 258) gives us LEOFFYNE ON DOF, also unique, and heretofore unpublished. The least rare pennies of this monarch are those assigned with truest amor patriæ by many of our English collectors to London, and which read LVNTIS, LVNTONS, LVNDEN, L.LVDI, LVNDI, LVNDE, LVNDENNE; some of these are assuredly of our unique and opulent metropolis, but we may graciously yield others to the Danes, especially as they have a town which reads very like London on the coins of their kings of that period. The Harthacnut penny in the Pembroke collection (lot 49), struck at Winchester, sold for 17*l.*; we considered it well worthy of a higher price; nevertheless, in conclusion, we must say that in general this class of coins is now much less scarce than formerly. Lot 51, a rare and much finer than usual penny of Stephen (1135—1154) sold only for 2*l.* 9*s.*—a moderate sum, as all the varieties of his coins are rather scarce, and seldom fine; about 300 pennies of Stephen were found near Lincoln in 1848. Lot 69. Edward III. a well-struck-up and rare specimen of the groat VILLA CALESIE; it brought 2*l.* 5*s.* We consider all Calais money, and that of the Henries IV. V. and VI. equally interesting to English collectors, since, though excluded from our French series by a few fastidious writers, it evidently as properly belongs to the Anglo-French (or Gallic) series, as it does, for the types, weight, fineness, &c. to the English. Richard III.'s angel (mm. the grim boar's head, which was his cognizance as Duke of Gloucester in Edward IV.'s time,) sold well at 3*l.* 16*s.* (lot 106); it was very finely preserved, and is scarce. Lot 110, a testoon or shilling (first coined and known about 1503) of the royal miser Henry VII. produced 16*l.* 15*s.*; it was worth more, being of extreme rarity, in fair condition, and from the Pembroke cabinets; it weighed but 140$\frac{2}{10}$ grs. whilst its original weight was twelve pennies or 144 grs. Henry VIII's groat, struck at Tournay, the commonest of the three rare varieties known, being without the date 1513, but still highly interesting also for having a head on the coin, &c. sold for 3*l.* 5*s.*; a good price. Though this cruel but politic monarch (fond of curiosities, a "dilettante,") captured also Boulogne, he does not seem to have coined there. A groat of a baser sort of silver, well preserved considering its very great rarity, of Edward VI. obtained 3*l.* 10*s.*; this coin had been found at Lambeth. A crown-piece of the same king (properly speaking, the first silver crown to be had in the English series,) being certainly extremely fine, sold at 4*l.* 6*s.* dated 1553, the year of the death of this precocious in learning and too short-lived monarch. A gold double ducat, with portrait of the bigoted Philip II. of Spain and title of King of England, brought 2*l.* 10*s.*; it was struck in Flanders. A very fine half-crown (lot 157) of the "Great Queen" Elizabeth sold for 2*l.* 2*s.* and her gold crown-piece 6*l.* 6*s.* All the siege pieces sold very well; there is a constant demand for them on the continent as well as here. A rupee, struck at and inscribed FORT MARLBOROUGH, 1784, very scarce, sold for a few shillings, as did also some fine pennies of William I. the Lion of Scotland; a large hoard of them were found about 1780 near Inverness. Altogether the prices obtained during this sale may be considered satisfactory. Many of the most extensive and respectable antiquaries and dealers attended each day's sale. J. L. E.-C.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

Feb. 19. The *Lord Chancellor* moved the second reading of a Bill for facilitating inquiry into corrupt practices at Parliamentary Elections. It provides that in all cases where a charge of bribery or corruption is made, a committee shall report whether they think a case exists calling for further investigation, when there would be two courses open for the House of Commons to pursue. They might reappoint the committee, not with a view of invalidating the return, but merely for the purpose of pursuing an inquiry into the corrupt practices alleged to have taken place; or, they might appoint commissioners to investigate the matter on the spot. The Bill was read a second time.

Lord *Campbell* moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Law of Marriage in Scotland. He proposed to assimilate the Scotch marriage law to the English. This bill would enact that marriage should only be valid in one of two ways—either by a religious ceremony performed before the clergyman, or by the parties appearing before a public officer, and signing with their names a public document, attesting that they were man and wife.—The Earl of *Aberdeen* opposed any alteration of the existing law; which had worked well in Scotland. — Lord *Brougham* assured their lordships that mischief was continually happening from the present state of things. It was not possible to tell whether a man was married or not; whether he was legitimate or bastard; whether he had been divorced legally, or whether a second contract into which he might have entered was not a bigamy. The bill was read a second time.

Feb. 22. The Bishop of *Oxford* moved for a select committee, to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for the final extinction of the African Slave Trade. His object was to establish by evidence the necessity of maintaining a blockading squadron on the coast of Africa.—Agreed to.

March 5. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill for assimilating the Marriage Law of Scotland to that of England, and a bill for establishing a Registration of Births in Scotland, introduced by Lord *Campbell*, the Earl of *Aberdeen* protested strongly against the proposed alteration in the law of marriage, which would tend to give facilities to seductions. — Lord *Campbell* defended his bills, which were read a third time and passed.

House of Commons.

Feb. 19. On the order of the day for the third reading of the bill for further suspending the Habeas Corpus in Ireland, Mr. *F. O'Connor* renewed the opposition, when the House divided; the numbers were—for the third reading, 117; against it, 23. On the motion that the bill do pass, Lord *Nugent* moved, and Mr. *G. Thompson* seconded, an amendment for reducing the operation of the bill from six months to three. The House divided, —for the amendment, 11; against it, 166; The bill was then passed.

Lord *J. Russell* moved for a committee of the whole House to review the oaths taken by members of Parliament. In consequence of the rejection by the House of Lords of his bill of last session for the removal of Jewish Disabilities, he proposed now to take a part of the subject, and to deal more completely and entirely with that part. He read and explained the nature and objects of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, the latter of which pledged the person who took it that he did so "on the true faith of a Christian." He contended, as he had done last year, that they had no right to exclude any subjects of the realm, except upon the ground that they entertained opinions which rendered them unfit to be members of that House, or incompetent to perform their duties. Such exclusion was a case of unmitigated persecution; and, after admitting Roman Catholics into Parliament, it was peculiarly odious towards our Jewish fellow-subjects; he proposed, as an amendment for the oaths now taken, a general oath for members of Parliament not Roman Catholics. On a division the Committee was agreed to, by a majority of 214 to 111.

Feb. 20. Mr. *Baillie* moved for a select committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colonies of

CEYLON and BRITISH GUIANA, and to report whether any measures can be adopted for the better administration of those dependencies.—Mr. *Hawes* defended Lord Grey from the charge of having deserted the principles he professed before he came into office. During Earl Grey's short administration responsible government had been for the first time really established in Canada. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland now possessed representative governments; and in a short time he would bring in a bill to confer similar institutions on the Australian colonies. Ceylon and the Mauritius were not fitted for such government, because of the divided races, interests, and populations which existed in these islands. With regard to Earl Grey's patronage, Mr. Hawes defied Mr. Baillie or his friends to impeach it. The Committee was agreed to.

Feb. 21. Sir *J. Pakington* moved the second reading of the BRIBERY at ELECTIONS Bill, which on a division was carried by 110 to 80.

Feb. 22. Mr. *Stuart Wortley* moved for, and after some discussion obtained leave to bring in, a bill to amend and alter the Act 5 & 6 William IV. c. 54, so far as relates to MARRIAGE within certain degrees of affinity. The bill would be limited to the actual grievance, legalising marriages with the sister or the niece of a deceased wife; and it would be permissive only, and would contain nothing compulsory, or that could wound the tenderest conscience.

Mr. *Bouverie* then moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider the TOLERATION Act of William and Mary, with a view to exempting from penalties ministers of the Church of England declaring themselves Dissenters. That act contained certain exceptions, most of which had been since repealed; but the Court of Queen's Bench had decided that a clergyman of the Church of England becoming a Dissenter, though exempted by the Toleration Act from all statutory penalties, was still liable to be proceeded against in the Ecclesiastical Court for a breach of discipline; so that every one who entered into holy orders was bound hand and foot a slave *adscriptus ecclesiæ*. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Trelawny* moved for a select committee to inquire to what extent the public are entitled to claim an interest, present or prospective, in the management of the DUCHIES OF CORNWALL AND LANCASTER.—The motion was opposed by Lord *J. Russell* and by Lord *Lincoln*.—The House divided—for the motion, 27; against it, 74.

Feb. 23. The House went into committee on the PARLIAMENTARY OATHS Bill, when, on the first clause being proposed, "to make provision in respect of the said Oaths for the relief of Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish Religion," Mr. *V. Smith* moved, as an amendment, that all oaths, save those of Fidelity and Allegiance, should be abolished.—The amendment, which was opposed by Lord *John Russell* and supported by Mr. *Hume*, was lost by a division of 140 against 68.—After a good deal of discussion, the resolution was agreed to, and a bill founded thereon ordered to be brought in.

Feb. 26. Mr. *Cobden*, on the question for Committee of Supply, moved a Resolution to this effect:—That the increase of nearly ten millions between the net expenditure of 1835 and that of 1848 having been caused principally by augmentations of warlike establishments and outlays for defensive armaments, which increase is not warranted by the present circumstances of the country, whilst the taxes required to meet the present expenditure impede agriculture and manufactures, and diminish the funds applicable to productive industry, thereby adding to the burdens of the people, it is expedient to reduce the annual expenditure, with all practicable speed, to the sum which, in 1835, was sufficient to maintain the security, honour, and dignity of the nation.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into details to prove that the estimates in 1835 were inadequate to the exigencies of the country, and contended that it was the true policy of the mother country to extend its protecting arm over its colonial possessions. He enumerated various changes which had been made in the navy since 1835, by the creation of a steam force, and by other causes; and, passing thence to the army, demonstrated the positive necessity of the augmentations, not merely to meet political exigencies, but for the relief of the soldiers. He showed that the revenue was more cheaply collected than that of neighbouring countries, and asserted that, comparing the incomes of individuals, no country was so lightly taxed. He read some financial statements, showing that, excluding extraordinary items, the total income of the last year, up to the 5th of Jan. 1849, was 52,933,000*l.* and the total expenditure 52,563,000*l.* leaving a surplus of 370,000*l.*—After some further discussion the motion was negatived by 275 to 78.

Feb. 28. On the order of the day for going into committee on the OUT-DOORS PAUPER Bill Mr. *Baines*, the Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws, explained

that the object of the measure was to guard against a recurrence of such a calamity as had recently occurred at Tooting, by giving to the Poor Law Board a power of regulating establishments in which adult or infant paupers are farmed by contractors. The bill went through committee.

March 1. Lord *Ashley* moved an address to her Majesty, to appoint a commission to inquire into the practicability and mode of subdividing into distinct and independent PARISHES, for all ecclesiastical purposes, all the densely-peopled parishes in England and Wales, in such a manner that the population of each, except in particular cases at the discretion of the commissioners, shall not exceed 4,000 souls. Neither directly nor indirectly did he mean to propose any grant from the public funds; and he would guard the vested rights of existing incumbents. His object was to improve the organisation of the Church, and to give effect to the old parochial system. How was it possible, that in a parish consisting of 100,000 souls, with one vicar or rector at the head, any part of the parochial system could be carried out? There was Marylebone, containing 138,000 souls; Liverpool, 223,000; Stockport, 84,000; Sheffield, 111,000; Bradford, 200,000; Manchester, 353,000; St. Pancras, 140,000; and many more containing enormous populations. The whole number of parishes in this country the population of which exceeded 4,000 amounted to 270; and the addition of 500 clergymen to the existing staff would meet the exigencies of our present position. Supposing he set down each of the incomes of these 500 ministers at 300*l.* per annum, a sum of 150,000*l.* yearly would be required; and surely 150,000*l.* was not too large a sum to ask from the opulent and pious members of the Church of England.—Lord *J. Russell* agreed to the motion, and eulogised the exertions of Lord Ashley for promoting the social, moral, and religious welfare of the people. —Mr. *Bright* brought statistics to show the number of clergymen now existing, as compared with the population, was amply sufficient for all purposes of supervision and preaching; and stated, as the representative of a district where non-conformity prevailed, that the present organisation of the Church and its connexion with the State would not be much longer endured.—On an addition to the resolution, moved by Mr. *Hume*, of the words "and to unite parishes where practicable and advantageous," the House divided, and the numbers were—for the addition, 8; against it, 111; The motion was then ...reed to.

On the question for going into committee on the IRISH RATE IN AID, Mr. *S. Crawford* moved as an amendment, "That it is unconstitutional and unjust to impose on Ireland separate national taxation for the wants of particular localities, so long as the public general revenue of Ireland is paid into an imperial treasury, and placed at the disposal of an imperial legislature for the general purposes of the United Kingdom." After a short debate, the House divided—for the amendment, 15; against it, 139.

March 2. In committee on the IRISH POOR LAW Bill, Lord *John Russell* moved that in each of the next two years a rate in aid for the relief of the poor in Ireland of 6*d.* in the pound should be paid by every union in that part of the United Kingdom.—This proposal led to a debate, which was continued on Monday, March 5, when it was affirmed by a majority of 206 to 34.

March 7. Mr. *Henry Drummond* moved the second reading of his Bill to facilitate the TRANSFER OF REAL PROPERTY. After shewing how our law of real property was derived from the feudal law, and how the ingenuity of lawyers had raised a highly artificial and complicated system out of its simple elements, he observed, that every attempt to free this part of the law from its cumbersome and expensive machinery had been hitherto futile, and that landowners were completely in the hands of their solicitors. All he asked was, that the House would affirm these two points—first, that there should be a registration of landed property; and, secondly, that the transfer of such property should be made, not by seventy sheets of parchment, but like transfers of stock.—The *Solicitor-General* and the *Attorney-General* both stated several objections to the bill, but the second reading was carried by a division of 55 against 45, and the bill was referred to a select committee.

March 8. Mr. *Disraeli* rose to move a series of Resolutions declaratory of the unequal burdens cast upon real property and the AGRICULTURAL INTEREST of the country, and pledging the House to take measures which may establish a more equitable apportionment of the public burdens. No less than 10,000,000*l.* was levied last year by direct local taxation upon real property, independently of 2,000,000*l.* land tax, that is, a direct taxation of 12,000,000*l.* from which other property was exempt, was levied upon a rental of 67,000,000*l.* The whole income of the country was 249,000,000*l.* On what principle of justice could 12,000,000*l.* of local taxation be cast upon little more than one-

fourth of that income? In a spirit of compromise and conciliation, he should propose, the present system of local administration remaining, the present levy of rates continuing, that the local districts should be responsible for one moiety, and that the other should be paid by the Consolidated Fund.—Mr. *Hume* expressed his utmost astonishment at the remedy proposed by Mr. Disraeli, whose speech was not in accordance with his resolutions, and whose proposition would impose upon the tenant farmers (of whom he had said nothing), an additional income-tax of 6,000,000*l.* He moved an amendment embodying a proposition to repeal totally the duties on malt and hops, and to remove, as soon as practicable, other taxes which impede the progress of agricultural and commercial industry.—The debate was adjourned to Wednesday the 14th.

March 9. On the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for the modification of the NAVIGATION LAWS, Mr. *Herries* moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time on that day six months. He contended that those laws were necessary to the maintenance of a great commercial marine, without which we could not support a navy commensurate with our maritime supremacy. Further, the proposed measure would destroy another branch of the industry of the country; it would do with the sea as their recent commercial legislation had done with the land—expose our interests to ruin from foreign competition. — Mr. *J. Wilson* replied, and said, the repeal of the navigation laws was demanded by our colonies, and especially by Canada.—The debate was continued on Monday, March 12, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 266 to 210.

March 13. Mr. *Trelawny* moved that measures should be taken for the abolition of CHURCH RATES. Mr. *Wood* proposed an amendment, that persons desiring exemption should register themselves as Dissenters.—Lord *John Russell* defended church-rates. In the first place, there was no shame in levying this rate on Dissenters who bought lands, because they bought them subject to that charge, and it was allowed for in the price. In the second place, if Dissenters were only occupiers of land the rent was regulated accordingly. Neither did he think that the Church establishment was for the exclusive benefit of Church of England men. The justification of church-rates rested on the fact that the church-rate was a great tribute paid as a homage to religion, and society would not only not be improved by the abolition of the Church, but would be degraded thereby. The House divided—for the motion, 20; against it, 183: for Mr. *Wood's* amendment, 84; against it, 119.

March 14. The debate on Mr. *Disraeli's* motion was resumed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who remarked that Mr. *Disraeli* had calculated that local taxation pressed upon one-fourth only of the property of the country, having taken the income derived from real property at 67,000,000*l.* and the aggregate income of the country at 249,000,000*l.* But he would find that the annual income of property rateable to the poor was not 67,000,000*l.* but 105,000,000*l.*; so that the burden fell not upon one-fourth, but upon two-fifths, of the annual income of the country. In dwelling upon the special burdens upon land, Mr. *Disraeli* had overlooked its special exemptions; and, in asserting that nothing had been done for the landed and agricultural interest, he had forgotten that since 1815 Excise duties affecting agriculture had been repealed to the amount of 6,835,000*l.*—The debate was continued the next day, when the House divided, first on Mr. *Hume's* amendment, which was defeated by 394 to 70, and afterwards on the motion, when the numbers were, for it, 189; against it, 280.

March 16. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hume* moved a resolution to the effect that Ministers should submit a BUDGET before calling on the House to vote the estimates. He thought the House should not give a shilling before they knew the probable income and expenditure; and it was more necessary after the occurrences of last session, when they had no less than three or four Budgets.—The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* opposed the motion, and the House divided; for the motion, 48; against it, 97.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the NAVY ESTIMATES were introduced by Mr. *Ward*, who moved a vote for 40,000 men, and explained that this number was a reduction of 3,000 on the number voted last year, and, as 4,000 men were employed beyond the number voted, the actual reduction would be 7,000. The saving effected on the revised estimates of last year amounted to 730,856*l.* The reduction on the first estimate of last year was 938,856*l.*—Mr. *Hume* moved as an amendment that the number of men should be reduced by 15,000.—On a division there appeared, for the vote, 144; for the amendment, 59.

March 19. In Committee of Supply Mr. *Fox Maule* brought forward the ARMY ESTIMATES. He said that the number of troops which it was proposed to maintain for the ensuing year was 103,254,

Her Majesty's Government having considered that, looking to the state of the colonies, and the general aspect of affairs, the country might be relieved from the cost of 10,000 men, the number of troops borne on the rolls of the army last year being 113,847. Of the number reduced 5,000 had been ordered to India and 5,000 had been discharged. He observed that the present expenditure for the army was very little higher than that of 1835, the gross charge on the army estimates of that year being 5,905,782*l.*, and that of 1849-50, 6,142,211*l.*, the increase being only 235,000*l.* He then entered into details establishing the highly-improved sanitary condition of the army, and gave a satisfactory report of the moral and general good conduct of the troops during the past year.—Mr. *Hume* confessed that the condition of the army had been much ameliorated, and moved to reduce the number to 89,254. On the division the numbers were—for the amendment, 20; against it, 182. The vote was then agreed to.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The popularity of the President of the French Republic advances with rapid strides. Power and position have a strange creative influence. The man who but a few months since was regarded as a Quixotic adventurer, reflecting little credit on France, has now suddenly developed, in the sunshine of prosperity, into a popular idol. And the homage with which he is greeted is not confined to the lower orders. The old aristocracy attend his balls and receptions, while with the new nobles and the bourgeoisie he is all in all. The army, too, show unequivocal signs of devotion to the nephew of the great Napoleon. In his public and private conduct the Premier shows himself discreet. We hear no more of disputes with his ministers, and the machinery of the state progresses in France with a regularity scarcely attained in the palmy days of Louis Philippe.

ITALY.

At Rome, on the 8th Feb. after a long discussion in the National Assembly on the future form of government, the following fundamental decree was passed by a very large majority, there being only 20 out of more than 140 members against it:—

"Fundamental Decree.—Art. 1. The Pope is deposed *de facto* and *de jure* from all temporal power over the Roman States. Art. 2. The Roman Pontiff shall possess all the guarantees necessary for the independence of his spiritual powers. Art. 3. The form of government to be that of a pure democracy, and shall assume the glorious name of the Roman Republic. The Roman Republic shall have such relations with the rest of Italy as a common nationality exacts.—Rome, Feb. 9, 1849. Galletti, President, &c."

On the 8th Feb. the Grand Duke of Tuscany fled from his capital. A provisional Government was proclaimed, with Montanelli, Guerazzi, and Mazzini as its chiefs. The populace then proceeded to the Chamber, and, rushing into the galleries, compelled the members assembled to acknowledge and confirm the Provisional Government. The Clubs proclaimed the deposition of the Grand Duke. The official declaration of a Republic took place in Florence on the 18th, and in Leghorn on the 19th. A union with the Roman Republic was also proclaimed, the united community to be called the Central Italian Republic, with Rome for a capital. On the 1st March the Austrian and Modenese troops entered Tuscany, and the whole of Italy has since been rising to war. On the 13th Charles Albert left Turin, to place himself again at the head of the Piedmontese. Marshal Radetzky, in a proclamation published at Milan, threatens to chace him back to the gates of Turin.

The King of the Two Sicilies has issued a charter granting a constitution to his subjects. This constitution is based upon the charter of 1812. By it the King reserves the exclusive control over the executive power, army, navy, and treaties of peace and commerce. He appoints a Parliament for Sicily, to be elected for four years, consisting of two houses, Peers and Commons, who are to share with the Sovereign the legislative power, and to vote, impose, and alter the taxes. The direct taxes are to be voted every year. The members of the Peers are to be named by the King for life, and their number is unlimited. The Lower House must consist of members possessing net revenues of at least 150 to 500 ounces a-year, chosen by electors, each of whom must have not less than 11 to 50 ounces per annum.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria issued, on the 7th March, the code of a constitution for

the whole monarchy, and, upon the same day, dissolved the Assembly at Kremsier. By the various clauses of this constitutional code it is provided: that every Austrian shall enjoy full political and religious liberty. Every church and religious society recognised by law to have the right of a common public exercise of its religion. Science and scientific instruction to be free. The general education of the people to be provided for by public institutions. The State to have the supreme control over the affairs of instruction and education. Everybody to have the right of a free expression of his opinions, by words, by writing, by print, and by drawings or paintings. The press is not allowed to be put under a censorship. Repressive laws shall be published against the abuses of the press. The right of petitioning belongs to everybody. Austrian citizens to have the right to assemble and to form associations, if the end or the manner of the association are not opposed to the law or dangerous to the State. Individual liberty is guaranteed. Arrests, with the exception of seizure *in flagrante*, shall not take place unless on the strength of a judicial warrant. The police are bound to liberate persons whom they have taken into custody within 48 hours, or to deliver them into the hands of the judge of the district. A man's domicile is inviolable. The secrecy of correspondence is not to be violated, and letters not to be seized unless in time of war, or on the strength of a judicial warrant. Serfdom and slavery are abolished. Every man may acquire landed property in Austria. The independence of the various provinces constituting the empire is guaranteed within the limits fixed by the Constitution. All tribes have an equality of rights, and each tribe has an inviolable right to preserve and foster its nationality and language. The whole of the empire forms one single area for customs and commerce. The governing power is lodged in three bodies, of which the first is the Emperor. His functions are declared hereditary in the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, according to the Pragmatic Sanction, and the Austrian family laws. He has the supreme command of the armed power; decides in matters of peace and war, receives and sends ambassadors, and concludes treaties with foreign powers; appoints the ministers and dismisses them; confers, titles, orders, and distinctions. The administration of justice throughout the empire is carried on in his name. Coin is struck in the name of the Emperor. THE IMPERIAL DIET is to consist of two houses, an Upper House and a Lower House, to be convoked every year by the Emperor. The Upper House is formed partly by deputies, to be chosen by the Crown lands from the members of their respective provincial diets. Their number is one-half of the constitutional number of the Lower House. The members must have been citizens of the Austrian empire for at least five years, and they must be forty years of age. The other members of the Upper House to be elected by the Diet among citizens possessing the abovenamed qualifications, and paying at least 500 florins (44*l.*) direct taxes. The Lower House proceeds from general and direct elections, at the rate of one deputy to 100,000 souls. A candidate must be an Austrian citizen, and not under 30 years of age. The members of the Upper House are elected for ten years; those of the Lower House for five. They may be re-elected. The consent of the Emperor and of both houses is required for each law. A bill, which has been rejected either by the Emperor or by one of the houses, cannot be brought in again in the course of the same session. The Emperor prorogues the Imperial Diet, and he may dissolve it any time. In case of a dissolution another diet must be convoked within three months. All taxes and rates for the purposes of the empire and of the provinces shall be imposed by laws. The expenditure and income of the country must annually be stated in a budget, the same to be fixed by law. The national debt is guaranteed by the empire.

HUNGARY.

A battle has taken place at Erlau, not far from Pesth, between the Austrians and Hungarians. The fighting lasted three days, commencing on the 25th Feb., and the Hungarians being forced to retreat from successive positions, were at last attacked on the 27th near Erlau and defeated. The loss was reported at 300 or 400, the Austrians taking about 1,000 prisoners, including 15 officers and a flag. On their side the loss was less considerable. Field Marshal Lieutenants Schlich and Swartzenberg commanded the Austrians.

TURKEY.

M. Titoff, the Russian minister at Constantinople, has officially demanded the passage into the Bosphorus, and out of the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, of a Russian fleet. The Divan having consulted with the other foreign ambassadors, the demand was refused. M. Titoff then declared that Russia would take by force that passage, which she was determined to have.

INDIA.

The capture of Mooltan, on the 2nd of January, not having resulted in the surrender of the citadel, siege operations were commenced, and parallels were immediately constructed within 500 yards of the walls. Moolraj offered as stout a resistance as ever. Our batteries were opened with little apparent success. Even when a breach was established, a ditch surrounded the fort 40 feet in width, and 25 feet deep, the height of the wall from the bottom of the ditch being well nigh 50 feet. Mining was now adopted, and the mines were exploded on the 18th under the crest of the glacis, by which the counterscarp was completely blown in. Two breaches were reported practicable on the 21st, and on the morning of the 22nd our troops were formed for the assault, when Moolraj would seem to have been at length terrified at the preparations made for his destruction, and surrendered himself and the citadel, with its garrison of from 3,000 to 4,000 men, unconditionally, into our hands. Thus terminated the siege of Mooltan, which had been commenced by General Whish in the beginning of September, and cost us the lives of 11 officers, and not fewer than from 250 to 300 men, with 47 officers and some hundreds of men wounded.—A vast store of treasure is deposited in the magazines of Moolraj, and the prize-money of the conquerors is expected to amount to 1,000,000*l.* sterling.

On the 13th Jan. Lord Gough obtained a sanguinary and doubtful victory over the Sikhs at Chillianwallah, on the Jhelum. It had been expected that he would have awaited the fall of Mooltan, and for reinforcements from the Mooltanee division, before attacking the enemy; but, it being reported that Chuttur Singh was on his way to form a junction with his son, Shere Singh, he determined to march upon the Sikhs. The enemy were strongly posted with the Jhelum in their rear and a jungle in the front. The attack seems to have been fixed for the 14th of January, but on the 13th (the troops being then exhausted, and it being two o'clock, p.m.) a few shots from the enemy's batteries happening to fall near Lord Gough's camp, he was not to be restrained any longer, and flung himself upon the enemy. A heavy cannonade was carried on for an hour or two; and then Brigadier-General Campbell was ordered to make a flank movement, with the infantry division, and in doing so, came in the way of a concealed Sikh battery, which told with terrible effect. Two of the brigades moved upon the guns, but the fire was so deadly they were obliged to retire, leaving hundreds dead upon the field. The 24th Foot lost 23 officers and 540 killed and wounded. Brigadier Pennycuick fell here. Brigadier Hoggan's brigade, including the 61st Queen's and the 36th and 46th N.I., acted with much gallantry, storming the enemy's batteries and spiking their guns; but the 14th Dragoons are said to have behaved questionably; and on the conduct of the 5th Light Cavalry (Bengal), which distinguished itself in the Affghanistan campain, there is no question at all. Night put a stop to the engagement. Lord Gough bivouacked at a little distance from the battle field; and the Sikhs retired to a distance of four miles. The enemy, who are set down at 60,000, are said to have lost 3,000 killed and 4,000 wounded. The British lost 2,500 killed and wounded, including 26 officers killed and 65 wounded. The British forces lost six of their guns, and the enemy twelve.

NORTH AMERICA.

By letters patent, dated the 13th Jan. 1849, the Hudson's Bay Company have received from Queen Victoria a grant of Vancouver's Island, to be held in free-soccage, at the yearly rent of 7*s.* and the Company have issued a scheme for its colonization. The island will be divided into districts of from five to ten square miles. One tenth part of each district will be set aside for the minister of religion, and another tenth part will be available for roads, the sites of church, churchyard, and schools, and other public purposes. Grants of land will be made in portions of not less than 20 acres, at the rate of 1*l.* per acre. Purchasers of larger quantities than 20 acres to take out with them five single men, or three married couples, for every 100 acres. Minerals are to belong to the company, but owners may work coal mines, on paying a royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The right of fishing having been relinquished by the company, to be enjoyed by the freeholders. The governor is to be appointed by the Crown, with a council of seven members. He is authorised to call assemblies, to be elected by the freeholders, and to have the usual powers of proroguing or dissolving such assembly. Laws will be passed by the governor, council, and assembly, and the legislature thus constituted to have full power to impose taxes and regulate the affairs of the island.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 8. The Third Jubilee, or One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, (which we announced in our last Magazine,) was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord Bishop of London, entered the cathedral by the south-west door a little before 3 o'clock. The Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Dean of St. Paul's, was prevented by illness from attending. The Bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph, Hereford, and Madras; the Archdeacon of London; Canons T. Dale, J. Endell Tyler, and the Hon. H. M. Villiers, with a large body of Prebendaries, were present. The members of the choir of St. Paul's, with those of the Chapel Royal, Westminster Abbey, and Windsor, under the able direction of Mr. Goss, the organist of the cathedral, united in giving their services. The Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Society, preached from Jer. xxxi. 34; and His Grace has been requested to give the Society permission to print the sermon. So large was the congregation, that considerable numbers, unable to find entrance into the choir, remained during the service in the north and south aisles, as well as in the nave.

The collection in the Cathedral amounted to 312*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, including a donation of 100*l.* from T. Holme, esq., and 52*l.* 10*s.* from Richard Gilbert, esq. Liberal donations from various district committees have also been received. The Bishops of Ripon, Norwich, Lichfield, Peterborough, and Chester, preached jubilee sermons in their dioceses: and Bishop Coleridge, formerly Secretary of the Society, in the cathedral of Canterbury.

Feb. 26. The remaining portion of the lodge and screen of *Montagu House*, Bloomsbury, was brought to the hammer, with a view to its immediate removal. The grand front of the new British Museum will now challenge the admiration of passengers.

Islington Market, which was built by the late Mr. John Perkins about fifteen years since (see our vol. V. p. 542), has been recently again opened, an Act of Parliament having been obtained, which gives the power of holding the market, of slaughtering cattle, melting the fat for tallow, manufacturing the offal, &c. The area within the walls is 15 acres, and for the sake of comparison, to enable any one to judge of its extent, we will quote Russell-square, which contains 11 a. 1 r. to the walls of the houses, and Lincoln's-inn Fields contains 10 a. 1 r. 29 p. There is accommodation for 8,000 head of cattle and 50,000 sheep, besides layers having 3,280 feet in length of roof, or nearly two acres. The extent of freehold property, upon which there are thirty houses, is 7 acres, exclusive of the market, and 7 acres leasehold, upon which it is intended to erect abattoirs and a dead-meat market. A main public sewer passes within 300 feet of the eastern entrance, and it is 18 feet lower than the surface of the market. The East and West India Dock Railway passes to within 400 yards of this market.

The works of the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company at Stanley-bridge, *Fulham*, are now completed. The company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, for the purpose of conveying the contents of the London sewers in a liquid form into the country, and distributing them over the fields and gardens which surround the metropolis. The mechanical means by which these objects are effected are very nearly the same as those by which water is carried into all our large cities, reservoirs being formed for the reception of the sewage, an engine being constructed to pump up as much of it as may be required, and pipes being laid down from the works into the districts where this species of manure is likely to be in demand. The plan has been already tried, it appears, with some success near Glasgow and Manchester. The metropolitan company have now laid down about nine miles of pipes in the parish of Fulham, and they intend to extend them without loss of time into the district of Isleworth. They calculate on supplying sewage to 30,000 acres of land; and farmers, market-gardeners, and landowners, cultivating about 68,000 acres, have by petition to Parliament expressed their interest in the success of the experiment.

The cases of *Cholera* in this country reported since the commencement of the infection have been, in London and vicinity, cases 1,184, deaths 609, recoveries 136; in the country, cases 1,059, deaths 463, recoveries 165; in Scotland, cases 11,907, deaths 5,167, recoveries 4,173; total, cases 14,150, deaths 6,239, recoveries 4,474. In London, the deaths from cholera have declined in succeeding weeks to 43, 40, 35, and 15, and the total weekly deaths have declined to 122 below the

usual weekly average. The cholera has recently broken out with some violence in Limerick and the neighbouring parts of Ireland.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Feb. 24. A fire broke out in the college school, *Gloucester*, over the Chapter-room, and abutting upon the north transept of the cathedral. It speedily extended to the library, which, in the course of half an hour was in flames throughout, and great fears were entertained that the fire would extend into the body of the church. However, three engines were promptly on the spot, and, by the active exertions of the firemen, aided by the inhabitants of the city, the fire was confined to the school and library. Very few of the books were saved. We understand that the cathedral is insured, with all the buildings and offices pertaining to it, in a sum of 10,000*l.*, but it is stated that no part of the damage is recoverable, on account of the terms of the policy being vitiated by the use of stoves, of which there were four in the school room.

Feb. 27. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol held a Visitation Court in the Chapter-room of Bristol Cathedral, to hear an appeal from the Rev. E. J. Carter, one of the minor canons, to restore the ancient mode of chanting the services; and a further appeal from three of the unsuccessful candidates in the recent election of a minor canon, that the election of the Rev. Sir C. M'Gregor might be declared null and void, as having been made contrary to the statutes. The Bishop was assisted by Dr. Phillimore, D.C.L. Chancellor of the diocese. Mr. Badeley, for Mr. Carter, argued that from the most ancient period the services of that cathedral had been performed by chanting until the 5th of December last, when an order was made by the Dean and Chapter that those portions of the service which had hitherto been chanted should hereafter be read. The Very Rev. the Dean, in reply, enumerated other cathedrals where the services were not intoned, and contended that, although he was willing to submit to his lordship as ordinary, and obey his decision, yet the Bishop could not, as visitor, allow himself to be regulated by the statutes of Henry VIII. which would throw the church open to the worst usages of popery. Mr. Clarke addressed his lordship on the part of the three candidates for the minor canonry, contending that the election of Sir C. M'Gregor had been illegal, and ought to be annulled. The Bishop gave his decision, enjoining the Dean and Chapter for the future to maintain the celebration of the choral services in the cathedral according to the usages and practice observed antecedently to the order of the 5th Dec. 1848; and further enjoining that henceforth any order of the Dean and Chapter which may purport to make any material change in the usages and constitutions of the cathedral shall be submitted to him for confirmation; and that in future elections of minor canons a more careful and strict attention shall be paid to the provision of the statute—De qualitate, electione, et admissione minorum canonicorum—than appears to have been given to it in the last election. In accordance with the above injunction, the practice of chanting the service was resumed on the same day. The appointment of the Rev. Sir C. M'Gregor is not disturbed.

MIDDLESEX.

March 14. The first stone of the new church of the parish of *Stanmore* was laid in the presence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by the Earl of Aberdeen, and the sacred service for the occasion was performed by the Bishop of London. The youthful Rector of the parish, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon (son of the Earl of Aberdeen), has stepped forward in the necessary work of founding this church. The site has been the liberal offering of Colonel Tennant. It adjoins the present churchyard, which is one of the most picturesque spots in which a village church can be placed. The funds are being raised by voluntary subscription. The edifice is to contain accommodation for 800 persons, one half to be free sittings.

WALES.

Llandillo-bridge, Carmarthenshire, is completed. This bridge, which is the third largest in the kingdom, being nearly 150 feet span, is built principally of black marble, at an expense of about 18,000*l.* Gloucester-bridge cost 60,000*l.* and Chester 40,000*l.*

IRELAND.

Dec. 23. It is stated that Rathfarnham Castle and demesne, near Dublin, so long the seat of the Ely family, has been purchased by the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Chief Justice of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, for the sum of 30,000*l.* There are some historical recollections of an interesting kind in connection with this property. Cromwell and other of the Republican generals held their camps either on or near to it. The Lord Chief Justice is owner of extensive property in the county of Meath.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

Feb. 22. Knighted, George William Anderson, esq. Governor of the Mauritius.

Feb. 27. Frederick-Benjamin Baron Saye and Sele (in order to commemorate his descent from and representation of the families of Fiennes and Wykeham, and his possession of the lordship and manor of Broughton, acquired by the intermarriage of his ancestor, Sir William Fiennes, Knt. who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Saye and Sele, in the reigns of King Henry VI. and King Edward IV. with Margaret the daughter and heir of William Wykeham, son and heir of Sir Thomas Wykeham, Knt.) to take and use the surnames of Wykeham-Fiennes, in addition to Twisleton, and bear the arms of Fiennes quarterly, in the first quarter.

Feb. 28. Knighted, Capt. Thomas Seymour Sadler, Senior Exon of Her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

March 2. Thomas James Ireland, of Owsden Hall, esq. to be Sheriff of Suffolk, *vice* Lord Henniker.—21st Foot, Lieut.-Col. T. G. Browne, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Major J. C. Peddie, who exchanges.—36th Foot, Major R. C. Smyth, from 93d Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major L. Rothe, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. W. Dillon, 54th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

March 3. Rear-Adm. A. Duff to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir A. P. Green, K.C.H. to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

March 9. 60th Foot, Capt. J. Robinson to be Major.—64th Foot, Lieut.-Col. N. Wilson, from the 77th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* Lieut.-Col. G. Duberley, who exchanges.—Brevet, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the Army in the East Indies (having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India Company's Forces in India, and an Extraordinary Member of the Council of India).—Robert Bryce Hay, esq. (late 93d Regt.), to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentleman-at-Arms, *vice* Tomkins.

March 12. Retired Captains H. T. Davies and the Hon. H. D. Byng to be retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed 1st Sept. 1846.

March 14. J. Craufurd, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Perth, *vice* R. Whigham, esq. deceased.

March 16. Hospital Staff, H. Hart, M.D., from 31st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class.

March 19. Capt. W. B. Mends to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

March 20. James Robert Gardiner, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to discharge the duties of Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, in the room of Lord de L'Isle, resigned.—Joshua Wigley Bateman, esq. to discharge certain of the duties, not otherwise provided for, attached to the office of Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, lately held by Sir Henry Wheatley, Bart.

March 22. Sir George William Anderson, Knt. Governor of Mauritius, to be a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division).

March 23. Earl Spencer and the Earl of Clarendon elected Knights of the Garter.—27th Foot, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Magenis, from the 87th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col., *vice* Lieut.-Col. M. C. Johnstone, who exchanges.—Brevet, Capt. W. H. Kenny, half-pay 61st Foot, (Staff Officer of Pensioners,) to have the local rank of Major in New Zealand; Ensign J. P. Kennedy, 25th Foot, to have the local rank of Major in the East Indies.

Naval Preferments.

Capt. Sir James Sterling to be a Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

To be Commanders,—Edw. Herrick, Baldwin A. Wake, and T. A. B. Spratt.

Appointments,—Capt. Robert Fitz-Roy to the Arrogant 46.—Comm. C. H. Beddoes to the Racer 12.—Comm. R. A. Stewart to be Inspecting Commander in the Coast Guard service.

Members elected to serve in Parliament.

Derbyshire (South).—William Mundy, esq.
Lyme Regis.—Hon. Edw. Henry Stanley.
Sligo.—John Patrick Somers, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. C. A. Swainson, B.D. to be one of her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.
Rev. E. Arley, Monmouth V. Monm.
Rev. H. Baker, St. Mary P.C. Penzance, Cornw.
Rev. F. S. L. Baldwin, Bearsted V. Kent.
Rev. F. Baugh, Chelsfield R. Kent.
Rev. Mr. Beresford, Wymondham R. Leic.
Rev. S. T. Brandram, Elson P.C. Hants.
Rev. A. J. L. Cavie, Shuttington P.C. Tamworth, Warwickshire.
Rev. H. P. Cholmondeley, Hamstall R. Staff.
Rev. F. Cooke, Bothernhampton P.C. Dorset.
Rev. J. M. Cox, Kimmeridge P.C. Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire.
Rev. G. Dowell, Ruishton P.C. Somerset.
Rev. C. G. Halton, Emberton R. Bucks.
Rev. H. Harding, Stratford-upon-Avon V. Warw.
Rev. J. Hodgson, Denham V. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Holme, Puttenham R. Herts.
Rev. J. Holroyd, Bardsey V. Yorkshire.
Rev. C. Hume, St. Michael R. Wood Street, London.
Rev. W. E. Jelf, Carleton V. Yorkshire.
Rev. C. King, Stratford-sub-Castro P.C. Wilts.
Rev. J. Lister, Croughton R. Northamptoush.
Rev. J. L. Longmire, Sandiacre P.C. Derb.
Rev. E. Mainwaring, Whitmore R. Staff.
Rev. E. Peel, West Pennard P.C. Som.
Rev. E. Penny, Great Mongeham R. Kent.
Rev. H. Pritchard, Sheen P.C. Leeke, Staff.
Rev. H. Rees, St. Mary's P.C. Spitalfields, London.
Rev. C. L. Royds, St. Mark P.C. Cuckfield, Sussex.
Rev. M. Seaman, Greenstead R. Essex.
Rev. H. R. Smith, St. Mary P.C. Preston, Lanc.
Rev. E. J. Speck, Stoke-Goldington and Gayhurst R. Bucks.
Rev. J. Stackhouse, Thwaites-in-Millom V. Cumberland.
Rev. F. J. Taylor, Haccomé R. Devon.
Rev. M. Terry, Breane R. Somerset.
Rev. T. H. Whorwood, Willoughby V. Warw.
Rev. J. F. Wicks, St. Nicholas P.C. Whitehaven, Cumb.
Rev. W. Williamson, Welton V. Lincolnsh.

Chaplain.

Rev. J. G. Storie, M.A. to the Duke of Beaufort.

Civil Promotions.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, to be British Minister at Washington.

Mr. Arthur Hugh Clough (late Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford,) to be Principal of University Hall, London University.

Mr. George Ledger, citizen and stationer, elected Bridgemaster of the city of London.

Mr. Rowland to be Harbour-master of the port of London, *vice* Capt. Fisher, R.N. resigned; Lieut. Stone, R.N. second; Mr. James, of Gravesend, third; and Capt. Catlin, R.N. fourth Harbour-master.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. At the British Legation, Teheran, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Farrant, K.L.S. Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Persia, a dau.——21. At Government House, Guindy, Madras, the wife of James A. Westerburn, esq. Civil Service, a son.

Feb. 8. At Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, the wife of Sir Edmund Head, Bart. a dau.——6. At Montreal, Canada, the wife of Dr. Stratton, surgeon R.N. a dau.——11. At Mountain, Ballynahinch, co. Down, the Hon. Mrs. Ker, the wife of D. S. Ker, esq. a dau.——At Nunnley Hall, the wife of Sir Arthur Grey Haslerigg, Bart. a dau.——16. At Courtland House, West Clifton, the wife of E. Ritso, esq. a dau.——15. At Wilderness Park, the Marchioness Camden, a dau.——17. At the Deanery, York, the wife of John Michell, esq. a son.——19. At Leamington, the wife of the Hon. Humble Dudley Ward, a son.——20. At Adm. Giffard's, Southampton, the wife of Capt. Giffard, R.N. a son.——At Dover, the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd Anstruther, a son.——21. In Upper Brook-st. Lady Guernsey, a son and heir.——At Weston-super-Mare, the wife of Thomas Brabazon Aylmer, esq. a son.——At Winkton, near Christchurch, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Harris, a son.——22. At Brighton, the wife of R. H. Russell, esq. Bengal Civil Service, a son.——In Upper Grosvenor-st. the Hon. Mrs. Robert Peel Dawson, a dau.——At Brighton, the wife of Capt. Charles Conrad Grey, R.N. a dau.——26. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a son.——At Edinburgh, the wife of Sir Wm. Miller, Bart. of Glenlee, a dau.——At Pau, Basses Pyrénées, Lady Kilmaine, a son.——25. At Rosendale near Norwich, Lady Henrietta Harvey, a son.——At Stoke Hammond, Bucks, Lady Julia Bouverie, a dau.——At Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Liddell, a son.——26. At Trehimbion, Brecon, the wife of Capt. Gustavus Tonge, a son.——At Tywardreath Priestagey, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. John Coventry, a son.——In Belgrave-sq. Lady Charles Thynne, a son.——At Exeter, the Hon. Mrs. J. W. Walrond, a son.——28. At Stanwell, Staffordshire, the Countess of Dartmouth, a dau.——At Wentworth Castle, the Right Hon. the Baroness Le Despencer, a son.

Lately. At Williamstrip, co. Glouc. the wife of Sir Michael H. Hicks Beach, Bart. a dau.——In Grove-end-road, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a dau.——At Maiden Bradley, Lady Algernon St. Maur, a son.——At Wembdon, near Bridgewater, Mrs. Henry Codrington, a dau.——At Malta, the widow of the Rev. Sir Cecil A. Bisshopp, a dau.——The Marchioness of Blandford, a son.

March 2. The wife of G. Henley Wetherfield, esq. of Great James-st. a son and heir.——3. At the residence of her mother, Bentinck-terr. Regent's Park, the Baroness de St. Mar, a son.——In St. James's-sq. the wife of Charles Sumner, esq. a son.——4. At St. George's-p. the Lady Ernest Bruce, a son.——The wife of William Longman, esq. of Hyde Park-sq. a dau.——5. In Chester-st. Belgrave-sq. the wife of M. Wyvill, jun. esq. M.P. a son and heir.——6. In Princes-st. Edinburgh, the Lady Anne Home Drummond, a dau.——At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Byron Cary, a dau.——9. At Bath, the wife of Capt. George Curtis Adams, R.N. a dau.——In Portland-pl. the wife of Henry Tritton, esq. a son.——12. At Connaught-pl. Lady Mildred Hope, a dau.——At Chatham, the wife of Capt. Charles Pasley, Royal Engineers, a son.——13. At Lee, Lanarkshire, Lady Macdonald Lockhart, a son.——14. At Kidderminster, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, a dau.——The wife of Bulkley J. M. Peard, esq. a son.——At Chettle, Dorset, the wife of Capt. Douglas Curry, R.N. a son.——15. At St. John's-wood, the wife of Robert Henry Mitford, esq. a son.——The wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart. a son.——16. At Dalbrakie, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Graeme, a son.——At Upper Harley-st. Lady Laura Palmer, a dau.——17. At Marston Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a son.——At Chesterfield House, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son.——19. At Lilleshall, Salop, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Bonner, a dau.——At Ploegrig, Lady Vivian, a son.——At Lullingstone Castle, Kent, Lady Dyke, a dau.——19. The wife of Lieut.-Col. Everest, a dau.——At Stoneleigh Abbey, the wife of the Hon. H. P. Cholmondeley, a dau.——21. At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Hen. Brandreth, esq. M.P. a son.——In Arlington-st. Lady Walsingham, a son.——25. In Queen-sq. Bloomsbury, Mrs. Charles Rivington, a son.——26. In Harley-st. Mrs. William J. Jarvis, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At Madras, John George Thompson, esq. Madras Civil Service, son of the Rev. H. Thompson, Rector of Brightwell, Berks, to Honoria-Mary, eldest dau. of Josiah Andrew Huddleston, esq. Madras Civil Service.

4. At Calcutta, the Rev. John Fox, Chaplain of Jessore, second son of William Fox, esq. of Seymour House, Little Chelsea, to Henrietta, dau. of the late Charles Rosenberg, esq. of Chelsea.

15. At Woolwich, T. W. Reeve, esq. of Church House, Beckley, Sussex, to Mary, second dau. of the late James Morley, esq. Ripon.——At Bengal, Lieut. J. J. Dansey, 10th Grenadiers, eldest son of John Dansey, esq. of Blandford, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Captain T. R. Fell, 40th N.I.

20. At Heston, Middlesex, Frederic Edmund Trimmer, esq. to Adelaide, dau. of the Rev. Edward Withers, of Sutton.

25. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Daniel B. Simpson, M.A. Rector of Kingston, Camb. to Henrietta, second dau. of the late J. A. Tilman, esq.——At St. Mary's Church, near Torquay, Frederic Josiah Rigby, esq. Capt. Bat. Regt. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Rigby, of Burley Villa, Lyme Regis, to Mary, only dau. of the late William Muskett, esq. of Bath.——At Ilfracombe, the Rev. William Whitelegge, M.A. Incumbent of St. George's, Hulme, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Goodlad, esq. of Cheetham-hill.——At Kirk Malew, Isle of Man, Luttrel Wigram, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, son of the late Sir Robt. Wigram, Bart. to Lady Catherine J. Douglas, youngest dau. of the late Earl of Selkirk.——

At Chadwell, Essex, Henry *Sewell*, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Kittoe, R.N.——At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the Rev. John Morewood *Gresley*, M.A. Rector of Seale, Leics. to Penelope, eldest dau. of the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, M.A. Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.——At Axmouth, Devon, the Rev. Paul *Bush*, M.A. of South Luffenham, Rutland, to A. Oliveria-Cromwell, dau. of the late C. Russell, esq.—— At Homerton, the Rev. John Eyre *Ashby*, B.A. F.R.A.S. of Arundel, Sussex, to Maria, youngest dau. of Benj. Smith, esq. of the Grove, Hackney.

24. At Pulverbach, Salop, the Rev. Robert Green *Jeston*, Rector of Avon Dassett, Warw. to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Rev. P. C. Guise, Rector of Craike, Durham, and niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Guise, Bart.—At Wellington, Shropshire, Robert Davies *Jones*, esq. third son of Pryce Jones, esq. of Cyffronnydd, Montgomeryshire, to Jane, third dau. of St. John Chiverton Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle, in the former county.——At Kensington, the Rev. Evan *Evans*, Vicar of Llanarmon-yn-Yale, Denbighshire, and Rural Dean, to Constantia, dau. of the late Stephen Vertue, esq. of Queen-sq. St. James's Park.——At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. Bowyer *Vaux*, M.A. Minister of St. Peter's Church, Great Yarmouth, to Jane, dau. of Harry Verelst Worship, esq.——At Clifton, the Rev. C. L. *Eagles*, B.A. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Henry Downer, esq. of Rocky-hill, Maidstone.

25. At Nuneaton, Warwickshire, Charles Boyton *Halpin*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, third son of the Rev. N. I. Halpin, of Seville-place, Dublin, to Margaret-Grace, third dau. of William Milligan, esq. M.D. of Nuneaton.—— At Handsworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. Henry W. *Tibbs*, M.A. Curate of Sheriffhales, Shropshire, to Agnes-Alldridge, dau. of William Linwood, esq. of Birchfield, Handsworth.——At Woolpit, Suffolk, Henry Julian *Hunter*, esq. second son of Joseph Hunter, esq. F.S.A. Torrington-sq. to Maria, youngest dau. of John Slaytor, esq. of Woolpit.——At Brampton Brian, Hereford, the Rev. Arthur H. Winnington *Ingram*, Rector of Harvington, Worc. fourth son of the Rev. E. W. Ingram, Canon of Worcester, to Sophia-Mary, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. George Arnold, Hon. East India Co's Service.

26. At Lowestoft, the Rev. William H. *Andrews*, M.A. Rector of Carlton Colville, only son of William Andrews, esq. of Gothic Lodge, Romford, Essex, to Louisa, only child of the late Rev. Edw. Jermyn, M.A. Rector of Carlton Colville.

27. At Hadley, Thomas Henry *Street*, esq. of Philpot-lane, and Northend, Hampstead, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Proctor, D.D. Rector of Hadley.

29. At Southsea, Hants, Charles-George, eldest son of Charles *Mott*, esq. of Church Stretton, Shrops. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late P. Breton, esq. H.E.I.C.S. Calcutta.——At Hillmorton, Warwickshire, the Rev. Douglas *Cooper*, B.A. eldest son of John Douglas Cooper, esq. of Holme Cottage, Derb. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Peter Wyon, esq. of Birmingham.——At Burham, Frederick Thomson *Raikes*, esq. late of 62nd Regt. to Harriett Hobbs, youngest dau. of the late James Hobbs, esq. solicitor, of London.

30. At Dublin, the Earl of *Devon*, to Miss Elizabeth Ruth Scott, niece of the Earl of Meath, and of Jas. Scott, esq. Q.C.——At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. R. D. *Denny*, second son of the late Sir E. Denny, Bart. of Tralee Castle, co. Kerry, to Frances J. K. Waller, only dau. of T. Waller, esq. formerly of Ospringe, Kent.——At Sharnford, Leic. the Rev. Wm. *Wilkinson*, of Burbage, to Sophia, dau. of Eagle Willett, esq. of St. Stephen's-rd. ——At Claygate, Surrey, Edwd. Latrobe *Budd*, esq. to Margaret, fourth dau. of Col. Robert Douglas, C.B. late Royal Art.——At Wonersh, near Guildford, Joseph *Stevenson*, esq. B.A. late of Trin. coll. Camb. to Elizabeth-Charlotte, fifth dau. of the Rev. W. H. Cole.——At St. Pancras New Church, John Cunliffe *Pickersgill*, esq. second son of John Pickersgill, esq. of Tavistock-sq. to Helen-Hutton, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's.—At Streatham, Henry James, youngest son of the late Robert *Brown*, esq. of Welfield House, Streatham, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Henry Crabb, esq. of Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts; and at the same time, Frederick *Collingridge*, esq. to Jessie-Pierson, youngest dau. of the late Henry Crabb, esq.

31. At Northampton, William Broughton *Pryce*, esq. commanding the East India Ship Windsor, son of Cap. Pryce, R.N. to Jessie-Jane-Charlotte, only dau. of Thomas Beetson, esq. late of Funchal, Maderia.——At Abergavenny, the Rev. A. Brooke *Clarke*, of Arthurstown, co. Wexford, to Caroline-Hill, eldest dau. of William Steel, esq.

Lately. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas, second son of the late Col. *Bulkeley*, of Huntley Hall, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth-Frances-D'Oyly, youngest dau. of the late W. Bayley, esq. of Stockton-on-Tees.—At Hampton, the Rev. Edward *Johnstone*, Vicar of Hampton with Hampton Court, and younger son of the late Alexander Johnstone, esq. of Lochhead, Aberdeensh. N.B. to Fanny, elder dau. of J. Edward Mills, esq.

Feb. 1. At Aldeburgh, J. W. *Brooke*, esq. of Sibton Park, Suffolk, only son of J. Brooke, esq. of Armitage Bridge, Yorksh. to Jemima-Charlotte, third dau. of the late James Brittain, esq. of Buenos Ayres.—At Boston, Linc. the Rev. John Bridges *Storry*, M.A. Vicar of Great Tey, Essex, to Martha, fifth surviving dau. of the late Rev. John Glover.—At Southsea, Charles J. W. G. *Cerjat*, Lieut. R.N. second son of the late Col. Cerjat, 1st Dragoon Guards, to Helen, third dau. of the late Major Mill, and widow of Charles Leaviss, esq.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, the Rev. Vernon Pearce *Taylor*, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Pitcombe and Wyke Champflower, Somerset, to Sarah, eldest dau. of William Irving, esq. of Great George-st.——At Puddletown, Dorset, Capt. John Temple *West*, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Adm. Sir John West, K.C.B. to Margaretta, only child of Sir John G. R. De la Pole, Bart. of Shute House, Devon.——At Norwood, the Rev. Frederick *Fisher*, M.A. of Magdalen col. Cambridge, and Haldenham, Herts, fourth son of Robert Fisher, esq. of Chetwynd-lodge, Shropsh. to Mary, younger dau. of Wm. Hayes, esq. of the Middle Temple, and the Priory, Norwood.——At St. Pancras New Church, George Harvey *Williams*, esq. M.D. of Oswestry, to Ellen, dau. of Joseph Cooper, esq. of Wrexham.

6. At Mitcham, the Rev. George *Robinson*, Rector of Bisley, Surrey, to Jane-Eleanor, only dau. of Boyd Miller, esq. of Collier's-wood, Surrey.——At Guildford, George *Paine*, esq. of the Rookery, Frensham, Surrey, to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of the late George Potter, esq.——At Compton Bassett, Henry, son of Sir Richard *Sutton*, Bart. to Matilda, eldest dau. of G. H. Walker Heneage, esq. M.P.—— At Brompton, Chatham, the Rev. J. George *Jeseps*, M.A. of Topcroft, Norfolk, to Letitia, eldest dau. of Major Henry Anderson, of Fort Amherst, Chatham.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Horatio Nelson William *Cowyn*, Rector of Brunstead, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Martyn, Rector of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.——

At St. Sepulchre's, the Rev. W. N. *Griffin*, B.A. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Vicar of Ospringe, Kent, to Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Hurst, esq. and granddau. of the late William Sandham, esq. of Petworth, Sussex. ——At Cheltenham, John Harrison *Aylmer*, esq. of Walworth Castle, co. Durham, to Rosanna-Louisa, dau. of Rear-Admiral Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill, Bart.

8. At Paddington, Robert, son of John *Knox*, esq. of Rushbrook, Londonderry, to Magdalen-Elizabeth-Marion, eldest dau.; and at the same time, the Rev. Charles *Green*, Rector of Buxhall, Suffolk, to Helen-Mary-Ann, second dau. of Major Walker, of Levington, Suffolk.——At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. George *Hill*, of Halton, Bucks, to Emily-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.——At St. George's Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. Beadon *Rogers*, to Mary-Anne, dau. of George Belben, esq. of Poole, Dorset.——At Cheltenham, Richard *Shubrick*, esq. Captain 5th Madras Inf. to Flora-Anne, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, K.C.B. and widow of R. N. Maclean, esq. Captain Bengal Army.——At Knightsbridge, Horatio Nelson *Fisher*, youngest son of the Rev. Edmund Fisher, of Linton, Camb. to Frances, dau. of the late Samuel Smith, D.D. Rector of Dry Drayton, Camb. and Preb. of Durham.—At Wippingham, I.W. Charles Paget *Blake*, esq. M.D. Surgeon R.N. son of Capt. G.C. Blake, R.N. Gentleman Usher to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to Caroline, youngest dau. of John Cooke, esq. of Belle Croft, Newport, I.W.—— At Nether Whitacre, Warw. Robert *Faux*, esq. of Cliffe House, Leic. to Catharine, dau. of the late Richard Faux, esq. of New House Grange, Leicestershire.—— At Itchenor, near Chichester, Murray, second son of George *Marshall*, esq. of Broadwater, near Godalming, to Eliza, fourth dau. of William Gilbs, esq. of Itchenor-house, Sussex.—At Canterbury, the Hon. Francis Charles *Drummond*, fourth son of the Viscount Strathallan, to Charlotte-Mary-Athol, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart. ——At Boxmoor, Herts. Henry Newton *Heale*, esq. of Highfield, Hemel Hempstead, to Anne-Judith, eldest dau. of Charles Aston Key, esq. of St. Helen's-place, and the Lawn, Hemel Hempstead.—At Armagh, Commodore Henry *Eden*, R.N. Superintendent of Woolwich dockyard, to Elizabeth-Harriet-Georgiana, dau. of the late Lord George Beresford.——At Sandhurst, Glouc. Edward M. *Kesteven*, esq. of Holloway, to Constance-Eliza, dau. of Wm. Cother, esq. of Sandhurst.

9. At Brompton, Kent, the Rev. J. George *Jessep*, M.A. of Topcroft, Norfolk, to Letitia, eldest dau. of Major Henry Anderson, Staff, of Fort Amherst, Chatham.

10. At St. George's Queen-square, Robert *Harrison*, esq. of Hackney, to Eliza-Lambert, eldest dau. of the late T. P. Hart, esq. of Sevenoaks, and widow of James Gellatly, esq. M.D. Southwark.—— At Southampton, Edwin *Burt*, esq. of Montacute, Somerset, to Emma-Margaret, widow of Alexander Mackay, esq. and dau. of Mr. Charles H. Smales, of Van Diemen's Land.——At Long Ashton, near Bristol, Rudd *Lucas*, esq. to Harriette, young. dau. of James William Chadwick, esq.——At Edinburgh, the Rev. Franklin *Tonkin*, Diocesan Missionary, youngest son of the Rev. N. Tonkin, of Lelant Vicarage, Cornwall, to Beatrix, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Dobbie, R.N. of Saling Hall, Essex.——At St. George's Queen-sq. Robert *Harrison*, esq. of Hackney, to Eliza-Lambert, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Peter Hart, esq. of Sevenoaks, and widow of James Gallatly, esq. M.D. of Southwark.

13. At Plymouth, Fisher *Negus*, esq. R.N. to Mary-Jane-Vyvyan, eldest dau. of the late Aaron Scobell, esq. Penzance.——At Birmingham, Arthur Macgregor *Skinner*, esq. Comm. R.N. to Elizabeth-Ellen, only dau. of the late Benj. Challinor, esq. of Derby.——At Kempston, Beds. the Rev. James *Bush*, jun. M.A. to Augusta, only dau. of Robert Newland, esq. of Kempston House.—— At Guestling, Sussex, Mr. Thomas *Foster*, of Telegraph-house, Icklesham, to Miss Mary Sisley, niece to Lady Ashburnham, of Guestling.——At Brighton, the Rev. Henry William *Hodgson*, Curate of Wrotham, Kent, second son of Christopher Hodgson, esq. of Dean's-yard, Westminster, to Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of the late William Atkins Bowyer, esq. of the Manor Estate, Clapham.——At Bath, the Rev. F. O. *Mayne*, Chaplain to the H.E.I.C. and third son of C. O. Mayne, esq. of the Manor House, Stanmore, to Elizabeth-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. James Blair, E.I.C.S.——At Wareham, Dorset, the Rev. John *Burt*, Incumbent of Hoo and Letheringham, Suffolk, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Adm. Hanwell, and sister to Lieut.-Col. Hanwell, R.A. —At Christ Church, Downside, in the parish of Midsomer Norton, the Rev. P. S. *Dobree*, of Ronceval, Guernsey, to Charlotte, younger dau. of the late Jas. Maxwell Thompson, esq. of the Regent's Park, London.

14. At Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, Thomas Henry *Chubb*, esq. of Malmesbury, Wilts, to Harriett-Jane, dau. of George Augustus Ward, esq.——At the Catholic Church, St. John's-wood, Robert T. *Gerard*, esq. brother of Sir John Gerard, Bart. to Harriet, dau. of Edw. Clifton, esq. Dorset-sq.——At Tor Church, the Rev. John *Blackburn*, Rector of Horton, Glouc. to Matilda-Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Fayle, Minister of Trinity Church, Torquay.——At Iron Acton, John *Nicholls*, esq. of the Manor House, to Julia, dau. of E. Cornock, esq. of Acton-lodge.

15. At Lyme Regis, R. M. *Kirkby*, esq. of Hull, Yorkshire, to Catherine-Charlotte, third dau. of Comm. William Murley, R.N.——At St. Mary's Lambeth, F. Clayton *Strelley*, esq. of Okerthorpe, Derbyshire, to Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. C. Paynter, of St. Columb Minor, Cornwall.——At Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, the Rev. John James *Smith*, Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, to Agnes-Maria, second dau. of Joseph George Mitford, esq. ——At St. Mary Lambeth, Edmund, youngest son of R. *Cobbett*, esq. of Northumberland-st. Strand, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. William Thomas Nixon, of Palace New-road, Lambeth.——At Westmeston, James Abbott *Lloyd*, esq. late Collector of her Majesty's Customs at the port of Sunderland, to Laura, eldest dau. of John Marten Cripps, esq. of Novington, Sussex.——At Camberwell, William, second son of the late James *Puckle*, esq. to Mary, second dau. of the late John Hodgkinson, esq. of Snow-hill.—— At St. Peter's Eaton-sq. Archibald James *Campbell*, esq. only son of the late Major-Gen. Archibald Campbell, C.B. of Inverneil, Argyleshire, to Eleanor-Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Abel Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, co. of Wexford, and Portswood-lodge, Hants.——At Dover, William Langley *Tudor*, esq. Major 50th (Queen's Own) Regt. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Elliott, esq. of Ryde, Isle of Wight.——At St. James's Piccadilly, Comm. Charles Codrington *Forsyth*, R.N. to Jane-Facey, eldest dau. of John Tillett, esq. late of Liverpool, and niece of Captain Diggory Facey, R.N.

20. At Arlecdon, Cumberland, W. Stitt *Wilson*, esq. of Norwich, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Dixon, esq. of Rheda, Cumberland.

OBITUARY.

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

March 17. At the Hague, aged 56, his Majesty William II. King of Holland.

William Frederick George Louis, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and Duke of Limburg, the eldest son of William I. King of the Netherlands, by Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, daughter of Frederick William II. King of Prussia, was born on the 6th Dec. 1792, at the very moment when revolutionary France had consummated the confusion of Europe by the invasion of the Austrian Netherlands. The situation of his family was no less critical than peculiar. The two parties into which the Dutch population had long been divided had some years before declared open warfare against each other, and in 1783 the Stadtholder, by the influence of the aristocratic party at Amsterdam, was suspended from his principal functions. In 1787, however, he had been restored by the armed intervention of Prussia, and a triple alliance between Prussia, Holland, and Great Britain had been formed to guarantee the House of Orange in its hereditary prerogatives. For five years, therefore, had the family of the young Prince been confirmed in its position, but the circumstances of its restoration still rankled in the mind of a large portion of the people, and the aspect of events daily added strength and confidence to the "patriotic" party. At length came the day of trial. After the victory of Jemappe the Republican troops were ordered to pursue the Austrians into Holland, and the intregrity of the United Provinces was no longer even nominally regarded. At this juncture, Prince William was born. For a few months success seemed to attend the efforts of the new coalition, and the battle of Neerwinden promised peace and security to Holland. But terrorism in Paris soon drove overwhelming hordes of desperadoes to the frontiers; a frost of extraordinary severity destroyed the natural bulwarks of the United Provinces; Dutch ships were taken by charges of French cavalry over fields of ice; and at the age of thirteen months the infant Prince was carried away from his native country to pass in England the first period of his life.

Familiarized from his earliest childhood with English habits and institutions, the Prince of Orange became thus almost an adopted son of the Royal House of England. Here he was educated under the care of Dr. Howley, (the late Archbishop of Canterbury,) and here he had the opportunity of observing the benefits derivable from free institutions—a knowledge which, at a later and most critical period of his life, he turned to good account.

During the interval which had elapsed between his first arrival in England as a child and his arrival at manhood, French influence was too strong in Europe to allow of a hope that his father would recover his lost position in the Netherlands. The throne of Holland had been occupied by a brother of the Emperor Napoleon. But this did not deter the young Prince of Orange from joining his efforts to those of the other dispossessed Princes of Europe in the struggle against the imperial despotism. At nineteen years of age, having previously received a military training, the Prince of Orange was nominated a Colonel in the British army (by commission dated 17 Oct. 1811), and he went out to Spain to join Lord Wellington, to whom he was made an extra aide-de-camp. In this capacity he followed the fortunes of the British army from the year 1811 to 1814; being promoted to the rank of Major-General 13 Dec. 1813; Lieut.-General and General in 1814. There are few European Princes who have seen so much service as fell to the lot of the deceased monarch. He was present in some of the hottest engagements of the Peninsular war—was at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos. He distinguished himself in the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria,* the battle of the Pyrenées, and of Nivelle. For these ser-

* "I particularly request your Lordship to draw the attention of H.R.H. the Prince Regent to his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange, whose conduct in the field, as well as upon every other occasion, entitles him to my highest commendation, and has acquired for him the respect and regard of the whole army."—Wellington from Salamanca.

"Colonel H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince of Orange was in the field as my Aide-de-Camp, and conducted himself with his usual gallantry and intelligence."—Wellington from Vittoria.

vices he received a cross and two clasps, and was among those entitled to the Peninsular medal recently so tardily issued.

The reverses of Napoleon restored the fortunes of the House of Orange. On the 15th Nov. 1813, the Dutch people rose against their late oppressors. At Amsterdam the French authorities were deposed, and the Prince of Orange (the late King's father) was proclaimed Sovereign as head of the House of Orange. On the 28th of the same month the Prince embarked for Holland, and, at the same time, 10,000 Dutchmen, who had been taken prisoners by us while fighting under the orders of the French Emperor, were set at liberty, that they might aid in the great work of restoration. On the 15th of April the Prince (the late King's father) was solemnly installed at Amsterdam as King of the Netherlands, the subject of this memoir having, up to that time, been engaged by the side of the Duke of Wellington. On the 2nd of May the States General assembled at the Hague, and took oaths to the new constitution of the kingdom, which was, in all main respects, formed upon that of England.

The heir apparent to the new kingdom of the Netherlands was a more powerful, though not a more popular, personage than the exiled Prince of Orange, and it was at this period not unnaturally presumed that the ancient ties of the House of Orange and the House of Brunswick, which had been recently strengthened by the singular course of events, might be now exchanged for a still closer alliance. Nowhere, as it seemed, could there be found for the future Queen of England a worthier or more becoming consort than in that Prince who for more than 20 years had shared all the hopes, the fears, the dangers, and the triumphs of Englishmen. The Princess, however, evinced the most decided objection to the union. In this resistance, greatly to the annoyance of her father, she was sustained by her mother and the Duke of Sussex. Some notoriety was given to the circumstances of this proposed union by the fact of the Princess having run away in a hackney-coach from Warwick House in order to avoid it. When, many years subsequently, Prince Leopold, who afterwards became her husband, was elected to the throne of Belgium, the coincidence was remarked that he should have been successful against his princely competitor in obtaining from him both a wife and a kingdom.

The return of Napoleon from Elba threatened to check the newly-resumed prosperity of the house of Orange, more especially as it was clear that a portion of its dominions must become the great *champ de bataille*. The late King (then Prince of Orange) was compelled once more to take the field. During the whole of the campaign of 1815 he commanded the contingent furnished by the Netherlands to the allied army, and he distinguished himself at Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. With the second defeat of Napoleon came a season of tranquillity and prosperity to this family, which had been so long in exile.

This prosperity was, however, of comparatively short duration. The French revolution of 1830 produced consequences to the House of Orange more permanently disastrous than even those which had followed the first revolution. The revolutionary fever spread rapidly to the Belgian portion of the King's dominions. The people of Flanders and the other provinces which are now united under the King of the Belgians were jealous of the supremacy of the Dutch, and believed that it would benefit them to throw off the yoke. The King of the Netherlands was averse to yield, and the Prince of Orange (the subject of this notice) made a stand against the revolutionary troops. He was, however, unable to prevail against them, and, after a protracted contest, the Dutch gave way. Still the King of Holland would not give up Belgium, and there was an intervention of Russia, France, and England, to make terms. When their decision was made known to the King, he refused to be bound by it. Russia would not coerce him; and therefore France and England, united, compelled him to yield, but not until the Dutch, under Chassé, had sustained a siege at Antwerp. Finally, the provinces now known as Belgium were severed from the Netherlands, and the King remained King of Holland only.

There was little personal sympathy between Prince William and his father. The young soldier had brought with him from his exile those tastes and habits which were exemplified by our own royal exile in so remarkable a degree a century and a half before, and the joyous prodigality of his disposition was altogether incompatible with the practical and business-like economy of King William I. To the insurgent citizens of Brussels he was a welcome sojourner, and might have been no disagreeable sovereign. But the fates and the conference ruled otherwise the destinies of Belgium, and after discussions which need occupy no place in this biographical sketch, Prince Leopold of Coburg, for the second time, superseded Prince William of Orange. It is not a little remarkable that, during these negotiations, a personage so singularly identified with England and her politics should have

been considered not otherwise than an acceptable choice even by those most jealously eager to extend French influence in Belgium. Yet it is a fact that while the successful competitor was the object of incessant attack on the score of his presumed English predilections, the Prince who for many years had fought under the orders of Wellington against the hosts of Napoleon was commended as essentially "French" in his language, his manners, and his policy.

It was natural that the Prince of Orange, as he was ostensibly the leader of his father's troops and the guide of his councils, should have at the time been subjected to much opprobrium by the revolutionary party. His conduct, however, scarcely seems to have deserved it; the best proof of which is, that this animosity has long since passed away from the minds of the Belgians. It was not, however, until last year, we believe, or the year before, that the late King could obtain the possession of the valuable contents of his splendid palace at Brussels, taken from him at the time of the revolution, but his right of possession in which was respected.

In 1840, King William I. took a resolution to which there have been some parallels even in our time. He loved, and was beloved by, a lady, the Countess d'Outremont, whose rank prevented her from being his Queen. That he might marry her, he resigned his throne. He abdicated on the 7th Oct. 1840, and married the lady on the 17th Feb. 1841. On his abdication the subject of this memoir ascended the throne in due succession. He was the second King of his house. The earlier years of his reign were not distinguished by great events—one proof of good government. He was destined, ere he died, however, to be threatened by a third revolution—that of Feb. 1848. The sensation communicated throughout Europe by the events in Paris reached Holland. But the King wisely anticipated and prevented all discontent, by voluntarily coming forward and tendering to his subjects the most liberal additions to the constitution they then enjoyed. Thus the crisis passed away, and the Monarch was honoured and beloved.

After his rejection by our Princess Charlotte, the late King of Holland married, on the 21st Feb. 1816 the Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia. She survives him, having had issue three sons and one daughter.

His son and successor, now King William III. (who was in England at the time of his father's unexpected decease,) married, on the 18th June 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of William I. King of Wurtemburg, and also has issue three sons and one daughter.

Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Feb. 1. In his 60th year, the Right Hon. George Robert Hobart Hampden, 5th Earl of Buckinghamshire (1746), and Baron Hobart of Blickling, co. Norfolk (1728), and the ninth Baronet (1611).

His Lordship was born on the 1st May 1789, the eldest son of the Hon. George Vere Hobart, (third son of the third Earl,) by his first wife Jane, daughter of Horace Cattaneo, esq. of Leeds.

He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle Robert, the fourth Earl, Feb. 4, 1816; and took the name and arms of Hampden, by royal sign-manual, in 1824. In 1826, having succeeded to the estates of the family of Hampden, on the decease of John Trevor, Viscount Hampden, without issue, his Lordship assumed the name and arms of Hampden, under the will of John Hampden, esq. of Hampden, who died in 1754. The Hobarts descend from that family through Mary, sixth daughter of the Patriot, who was married first to Colonel Robert Hammond, Governor of the Isle of Wight, and secondly to Sir John Hobart, K.B. the third Baronet, of Blickling, Norfolk. In the House of Peers he supported the Conservative party.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire married, May 3, 1819, Miss Jane Glover, natural daughter of Sir Arthur Pigot, knt.; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

He is succeeded in the peerage by his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Edward Hobart, Prebendary of Wolverhampton, who has been twice married, and has a very numerous family of children. His eldest son Vere-Henry, now Lord Hobart, has been clerk to the Board of Control.

The Right Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry.

March 7. At Glanleam, Valentia, co. Kerry, aged 74, the Right Hon. Maurice FitzGerald, of Ballynruderry and Glanleam, hereditary Knight of Kerry, a Privy Councillor of Ireland, a Deputy Lieutenant and magistrate of Kerry, and Lieut.-Colonel of the county militia.

He was the elder son of Robert FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, by his third wife Catharine, daughter of Launcelot Sandes, esq. of Kilcavan, Queen's County: and was born on the 29th Dec. 1774.

Before the Union, he sat in the Irish parliament for the borough of Ardfert,

and he voted in favour of that important measure.

In 1801 he was returned to the imperial parliament for the county of Kerry, which he continued to represent until the dissolution of 1831. At the election of 1835 he was again a candidate, but defeated by Mr. Morgan John O'Connell and the Hon. F. W. Mullins.

In 1799 he was appointed a commissioner of excise and customs in Ireland, which office he held until 1802. In 1800 he was nominated a Lord of the Treasury in that kingdom, and was sworn a privy councillor. He retired from office on the dissolution of ministry in 1806.

In July 1827 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in England; in 1829 Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; in Dec. 1834, a Lord of the Admiralty, from which he retired in April following.

He was an excellent landlord, and his loss will be severely felt, not only by his tenantry, but the whole labouring population of the island of Valentia.

He was twice married; first on the 5th Nov. 1801 to Maria, daughter of the Right Hon. David La Touche; and secondly to Mrs. Cecilia M. Knight. By the former lady he had issue seven sons and four daughters. The former were: 1. Robert, who died in infancy; 2. Maurice, who died in 1836; 3. David, now Knight of Kerry; 4. Robert, who married Ellen, eldest daughter of P. B. Hussey, esq. of Dingle, and died in 1835, leaving a daughter, Maria; 5. Brinsley, who died in 1833; 6. Peter, who married Julia, second daughter of Mr. Hussey abovementioned, and has issue three daughters; 7. Stephen. The daughters,—1. Elizabeth, married to Crofton Thomas Vandeleur, esq.; 2. Maria; 3. Gertrude, who died in 1828; and 4. Catharine, who married Edward Symes Bayly, esq. of Bally Arthur, co. Wicklow.

The Knight of Kerry is descended from the third son of the second marriage of John FitzThomas FitzGerald, living temp. Edw. I.; the White Knight being descended from his elder brother, and the Knight of Glin from his younger brother—the Earls of Desmond descending from the first marriage of the same John FitzThomas FitzGerald with the heiress of Decies and Desmond.

RIGHT HON. SIR ALEX. JOHNSTON.

March 6. In Great Cumberland Place, aged 74, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, Knt. of Carnsalloch, co. Dumfries, a Privy Councillor and F.R.S.

Sir Alexander was born the 25th April, 1775, the elder son of Samuel Johnston, (brother to the late Carnsalloch) by the Hon. Hester Napier, only daughter of Francis 5th Lord Napier.

Sir Alexander was constituted in 1802 Advocate-general in the King's Court at Ceylon. He succeeded to the Chief Justiceship in 1805, and in 1810 he received in addition the appointments of Judge of the Admiralty Court, and President of his Majesty's Council in that island, together with the honour of knighthood. He returned to England in 1819; having, whilst in the East, had, in the words of the late Marquess of Londonderry, "the great glory of having given freedom of conscience; of establishing trial by jury; and of abolishing the slave trade throughout the Island of Ceylon;" and, it was well observed by the late Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, that "no person had ever before had the honour of introducing three such measures into any country, and that his conduct in the Island of Ceylon alone had immortalised his name."

In 1832 he was sworn one of the Privy Council, and appointed to its judicial committee, in order to assist in East India appeals.

Latterly, Sir Alexander had resided much on his family estate of Carnsalloch, where he was ever conspicuous for his munificent acts, his kindness to the poor, and his endeavours to promote the rising talents of his countrymen.

Sir Alexander Johnston married, in 1799, Louisa, only daughter of Lord William Campbell, Capt. R.N., son of John fourth Duke of Argyll, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and three daughters.

Sir Alexander was for some years one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Asiatic Society, and he was a zealous participator in the pursuits of oriental science and literature. He was of a handsome person, a perfect gentleman in manners, and a very intelligent and agreeable companion.

HON. GEORGE CAVENDISH.

Feb. 13. At his residence, Leixlip Castle, near Dublin, in his 83d year, the Hon. George Cavendish, uncle to Lord Waterpark, and brother to the Countess dowager of Mountnorris and the dowager Lady Kilmaine.

He was born on the 26th Aug. 1776, the second son of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., Receiver-General in Ireland, by Sarah first Baroness Waterpark, daughter and heir of Richard Bradshawe, esq. who was created Baroness Waterpark in 1792.

Mr. Cavendish was for many years Secretary to the Irish Treasury: and by his death a pension of 1,000*l.* a year reverts to the Crown.

He married, first, on the 26th Feb. 1803, Letitia-Catharine, eldest daughter of James Caulfield, of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone; she died on the 3d Aug. 1805: secondly, Nov. 15, 1807, Catharine, daughter of Ralph Smyth, esq.; and he became a second time a widower in June 1845, having had no issue by either wife.

His remains were deposited in the church of Leixlip, attended by four of his nephews, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Browne, the Hon. Captain Cavendish, the Rev. Frederick Cavendish, and Richard Augustus Henry Cavendish, esq. and a vast concourse of people, who much deplored his loss.

Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart.

Feb. 16. At Crathes, co. Kincardine, aged 60, Sir Thomas Burnett, the 8th Bart. (1626) of Leys, co. Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Kincardineshire.

He was born on the 22nd Aug. 1788, the son and heir of Sir Robert Burnett the seventh Baronet, by Margaret-Dalrymple, fourth daughter of General Elphinstone, of Logie Elphinstone, co. Aberdeen, Colonel of the 53rd foot. (This venerable Lady has died since her son, on the 18th March, in her 85th year.) He was formerly a Captain in the Forfarshire Militia; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1837.

Dying unmarried, he is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Alexander Burnett, who was formerly in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart.

March 14. At Penshurst, Kent, in his 78th year, Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart.

He was born Dec. 18, 1771, the second son of Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart. of Castle Goring in the county of Sussex, and the eldest by his second marriage with Elizabeth-Jane, only surviving daughter of William Perry, esq. of Penshurst, and Elizabeth, second daughter and coheiress of the Hon. Thomas Sidney, younger son of Robert Earl of Leicester. Being great-grandson of Robert fourth Earl of Leicester, and grand-nephew of Philip, John, and Joscelyne, fifth, sixth, and seventh Earls of Leicester of the Sidney family, he obtained in 1793 the King's sign manual to take and use the name and arms of Sidney. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 12, 1818.

In 1824 he was a claimant for the barony of L'Isle, formerly vested in the Sidneys and Dudleys, a claim which exercised the professional talents of the late Sir N. Harris Nicolas, who published an octavo volume on the subject. The resolution of the House of Lords was rather an adjournment of the case than a decision against it; but Sir John was a retired and unambitious man, and, as his son was raised by King William the Fourth to the dignity of Baron de L'Isle and Dudley, he was not disposed to bring the subject again before the Committee. He was not only eldest coheir to the barony of L'Isle, but also to those of Berkeley and Tyes.

Sir John Sidney lived in great privacy, but he had qualities which endeared him to those admitted to his acquaintance.

He married, April 29, 1799, Henrietta-Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart. of Wingerworth, Derbyshire. She died in 1811, leaving issue one son, Philip-Charles, Baron de L'Isle and Dudley, and one daughter, Emily-Elizabeth, who was married in 1826 to William Wakefield, esq. and died in 1827.

Lord de L'Isle (who succeeds to the baronetcy) married in 1825 the Lady Sophia FitzClarence, eldest daughter of King William IV. She died in 1837, leaving issue a son and three daughters.

Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

Feb. 1. At Salford, near Manchester, aged 72, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B. Colonel of the 71st Highlanders, and Lieut.-Gen. in command of the Northern and Midland Districts.

Sir Thomas Arbuthnot was the fifth son of John Arbuthnot, esq. of Rockfleet castle, co. Mayo, by the only daughter of John Stone, esq.; and was younger brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B. Colonel of the 76th Foot.

He entered the army as Ensign, Nov. 23, 1795; was appointed Lieutenant in the 40th Foot, May 1, 1796; Captain in the 8th West India regiment, June 25, 1798; removed to the Royal Staff Corps, and attached to the Quartermaster-general's department, May 26, 1803; and became Major of the 5th West India regiment, April 7, 1808.

In 1808 he joined the staff of the army in the Peninsula, first as Assistant Adjutant-general, and afterwards as Assistant Quartermaster-general. He was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Orthes; and for these was decorated with a cross and one clasp. On the 24th May, 1810, he received the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the army, and was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-general at the Cape of Good Hope. On the 7th Feb. 1812 was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of the Order, Jan. 5, 1815.

On the 24th March, 1814, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 57th Foot;

on the 4th June following, Colonel by brevet; on the 12th August, 1819, was transferred to the 71st Foot. He attained the rank of Major-General, 27th May, 1825; and that of Lieutenant-General, 28th June, 1838. Sir Thomas was appointed, in Dec. 1839, Colonel of the 52nd regiment; in Dec. 1844, he was removed to the colonelcy of the 9th Foot; and, in Feb. 1848, he succeeded Sir T. Reynell as Colonel of the 71st Highlanders.

Since his residence at Manchester, Sir Thomas Arbuthnot has on all occasions shown himself equal to the duties of his office and position, and sensible of his weighty responsibility, during times of outbreak and tumult, to maintain peace and preserve order throughout these extensive and important districts. He has ever co-operated with the civil authorities in the most efficient manner, and, during his command, in no one instance has there been any collision to be regretted between the troops under his command and the misguided mobs who have occasionally for a time disturbed the peace of the neighbourhood. His Aides-de-camp were Captain Lord Burghersh, 17th Foot, and Lieut. Francis Fane, 54th Foot.

The funeral of Sir T. Arbuthnot took place with great military pomp and ceremony, at St. Philip's church, Salford. The 30th Foot, the 4th Dragoons, and the Royal Artillery now at Manchester, assisted in the ceremony; and the mayor and four aldermen of the Liverpool corporation, and the mayors, aldermen, and councillors of Manchester and Salford, were present, and joined in the procession. The funeral service was conducted by the Bishop of Manchester.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR GUY CAMPBELL.

Jan. 25. At Kingstown, near Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, Bart. and C.B. Major-General of the Athlone district, and Colonel of the 3rd West India Regiment.

He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, and Colonel of the 55th regiment of foot, by Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Colonel Guy Johnson, superintendant of Indian affairs in North America.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 6th Foot Sept. 1, 1795; was promoted to Lieutenant, April 4, 1794, and to Captain Sept. 14, 1804. He served in Spain and Portugal, and was present in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, and Vittoria, and succeeded to the command at Roncesvalles. He became Major of the regiment on the 1st April, 1813. Major Campbell was severely wounded in command of his regiment at the heights of Euchalar, and for his gallantry on that occasion was promoted in the field to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He was also present in the actions at the Pyrenees in July and August, 1813, for which he received the medal at the end of that year. He returned to England in consequence of the severity of his wounds.

In 1815 he served again in the campaign in Flanders, and was present in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath at the enlargement of that order; and was created a Baronet by patent dated May 22, 1815.

He was afterwards Deputy Quartermaster-general of the forces in Ireland. He attained the rank of Major-General Nov. 23, 1841; and was appointed Colonel of the 3rd West India regiment in Nov. 1848. He had commanded the Athlone district from the year 1842.

Sir Guy Campbell married twice; first, Jan. 13, 1817, Frances-Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Montagu Burgoyne, esq. of Marks hall, Essex; she died May 7, 1818; secondly, Nov. 21, 1820, Pamela, eldest daughter of Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald, by Pamela daughter of Philippe Duke of Orleans and Madame de Genlis. This lady survives him. By the former marriage he had issue an only daughter: by the latter, several children. His son and heir was born in 1822.

His body was interred on the 1st Feb. with full military honours, in the cemetery at the rear of the Royal Barracks, near Dublin. All the troops in garrison, together with the horse brigade of artillery, and six light guns, attended.

He is succeeded by his eldest son.

CAPT. SIR SAMUEL ROBERTS, R.N.

Dec. 16. At Belmont, near Waterford, aged 62, Captain Sir Samuel Roberts, Knt. and C.B.

He was the fourth son of the late Rev. John Roberts, for many years Rector of Passage, near Waterford. He entered the navy at an early age, and was a midshipman of the Anson frigate, Capt. P. C. Durham, in Sir John B. Warren's action with Mons. Bompart in Donegal Bay, and at the capture of La Loire, Oct. 12 and 18, 1798. He subsequently joined la Volage 24, Capt. the Hon. Philip Wodehouse, under whose command he proceeded to the Jamaica station, where he assisted in cutting out many of the enemy's vessels; but at length had the misfortune to be severely wounded and taken prisoner. We next find him serving on

board Sir John T. Duckworth's flag-ship, the Leviathan 74, during the Peace of Amiens.

Immediately after the renewal of hostilities, he was placed by that officer under Capt. Edmund Boger, of the Echo sloop of war. In 1804, he assisted at the capture of a French transport, full of troops; and a privateer of 16 guns. Five well-armed vessels, having on board 250 soldiers, were also captured by a single boat under his command, containing no more than 13 men, with cutlasses, muskets, and pistols. On another occasion, having been accidentally left on shore at Jamaica, and observing a privateer take possession of the Dorothy Foster, a valuable West India trader, he immediately embarked with some volunteer seamen in another merchant vessel, pursued the enemy, and, after an obstinate conflict, compelled him to surrender his prey. For this exploit he was rewarded with an order to act as Lieutenant of the Echo.

Capt. Boger subsequently gave Mr. Roberts the command of a tender, mounting one 12-pounder carronade and two 2-pounders, with a crew consisting of 21 men, directing him to look out for and endeavour to detain some Spaniards about to sail from the Havannah for Europe. He shortly afterwards fell in with two vessels, one of 12 guns and 60 men, the other carrying 8 guns and 40 men; their superiority in force was not greater than what they possessed in sailing; determined, however, to defend his little craft until the last extremity, he fought them for half-an-hour, and did not yield until she began to sink, taking with her to the bottom the whole of the killed and wounded. For several months from that period Mr. Roberts was imprisoned in a damp dungeon, treated in the harshest manner, and kept destitute of the most common necessaries. On recovering his liberty, he was again received by his friend, Sir John T. Duckworth, with whom he returned to England, in a very deplorable state of health, as passenger on board the Acasta frigate.

In Feb. 1805 he was a volunteer under Lieut. (since Sir Nisbet Josiah) Willoughby, when that heroic officer conceived the idea of cutting out a Spanish corvette from the harbour of St. Martha, but which, after they had exposed themselves to considerable danger, they had the mortification to find had previously escaped (see Marshall's Royal Naval Biog. Supplem. II. 128). His first commission bore date May 22, 1806.

Mr. Roberts next served as Lieutenant of the Unicorn frigate, Capt. Lucius Hardyman, and commanded a detachment of 50 seamen at the capture of Monte Video, where he rendered important aid to the right column of the assailants, by scaling the walls of the town, near the north gate, and helping to force it open from within.

After his return from South America Mr. Roberts became senior Lieutenant of the Unicorn, in which capacity he assisted at the destruction of la Ville de Varsovie, French 80, and her consorts, in Aix roads, April 12, 1809. He subsequently removed, with Capt. Hardyman, into the Armide 38, and commanded her boats at the capture and destruction of 15 of the enemy's coasting vessels, near Rochelle, in Jan. and Feb. 1810. Early on the morning of May 4 following, the boats of the Armide, assisted by those of the Cadmus sloop, and Monkey and Daring gun brigs, the whole under the direction of Lieut. Roberts, made an attack upon a convoy at the Isle of Rhé, defended by batteries on shore, two armed luggers, and several pinnaces. Although the enemy were well prepared to receive them, our brave fellows boarded and took possession of 17 sail; being unable to bring them out, 13 were burnt and the others left on shore.

Early in 1812, Mr. Roberts was applied for by the late Adm. Sir William Young, unde whom he served as first Lieutenant of the Impregnable 92, on the North Sea station, until his promotion to the rank of Commander, Dec. 6, 1813; at which period he had not seen a relation for 17 years.

On the 19th Feb. 1814, Capt. Roberts was appointed to the Meteor bomb; and in that vessel he accompanied a detachment of British troops, under Major-Gen. Ross, from the Garonne to North America, where he again distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly during the expeditions against Alexandria, Baltimore, and New Orleans. He was nominated a C.B. June 4, 1815; advanced to post rank on the 13th of the same month; appointed to the Tay 26, in Jan. 1816; wrecked in the gulf of Mexico, Nov. 11 following; and fully acquitted of all blame for the loss of that ship, by a court-martial held at Jamaica, in March 1817.

Some time after his return to England Capt. Roberts was entertained at the Commercial Hotel, Waterford, by a numerous and most respectable assemblage of his fellow-citizens, who were desirous to manifest their sense of his merit, and of the services which he had rendered to his country, by a public testimony of approbation. In the course of the convivial day it was stated by the chairman, Thomas King, esq. that their respected guest had fought the enemies of Great Britain on *fifty-three* occasions.

On the 31 Jan. he was appointed to the Egeria 24; in which he brought home Mr. Morier, late British Commissioner in Mexico, and a quantity of cochineal and specie, from Vera Cruz and the Havannah, July 13, 1825. His last ship was the Calcutta 84, which he commanded in the Mediterranean. He received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1833; and was latterly on the retired list of Captains (1846), at 20*s.* per diem.

Sir S. Roberts married, in 1818, his cousin, the daughter of Benjamin Roberts, esq. solicitor.

COLONEL SIR EDWARD MILES, C.B.

Dec. . At Boulogne, aged 76, Colonel Sir Edward Miles, Knt., K.T.S. and C.B.

He was the third son of Edward Miles, esq. of the county of Limerick. He obtained in May, 1794, an Ensigncy in the 38th regiment, and in the same year embarked for Holland, where he served in the battle of Lincelles, and was attached to the Austrian army under General Clerfayt, and under the British Lieut.-Gen. White. In Sept. 1794, he served under General Stewart at the Bridge of Wallam, where a severe action was fought; and at the storming of Fort Nook under Major Noble, 38th regt.; and also at the siege of Nimeguen in October, and in the defence of the Emms River in Feb. 1795. He was one of the subalterns in the rear-guard of the British army at Bremen under the command of Colonel Churchill, 15th Dragoons, when he embarked with the army for England.

The 1st Sept. 1795, he obtained his Lieutenancy in the 30th regiment, and sailed for the West Indies on an expedition under Sir R. Abercromby, and in the fleet with Admiral Christian, when a memorable gale of wind occurred that dispersed the fleet, and caused the greatest damage and distress. He served in the grenadier battalion at the siege of St. Lucie in April, 1796; at the siege of Grenada in May, 1796; and the capture of Trinidad in 1797. In 1801 he returned to England.

He purchased a company in Oct. 1802; and served during the rebellion in Dublin, when Lord Kilwarden was killed, in 1803. He purchased a majority in the 38th in March, 1805; and then commanded the 2nd battalion for a length of time in England, Guernsey, and Ireland. He embarked with the 38th for Portugal the 12th July, 1808; and was senior Major of that regiment at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera. He marched into Spain under Sir John Moore, and was at the battle of Corunna. He served in the expedition to Walcheren in July, 1809, and remained there until the evacuation of the island. He received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel in June, 1812, and in June again embarked for Portugal, and commanded the 38th regiment at the battle of Salamanca, where he was severely wounded, and for which he received a medal. He was in the retreat from Burgos in Nov., and in the battle of Villa Morel in the same month, also in the battle of Vittoria. He commanded the 38th at the storming of St. Sebastian, 31st Aug. 1813, where he was severely wounded, and gained a slide. On recovering from his wounds, he rejoined his regiment at Bayonne, and commanded the 38th regiment during the last campaign in France, having landed at Ostend the 28th June, 1815. He again embarked for England the 23rd Dec. following. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath: and on the 14th Jan. 1817, in honour of his meritorious services on divers important occasions, particularly at Salamanca and San Sebastian, he received from H.R.H. the Prince Regent the following honourable augmentation to his arms, viz.: "A chief embattled, thereon a representation of the medal and the clasp, presented to the said Lieut.-Colonel by his Majesty's command, for his services in the Peninsula, encircled by two branches of laurel, and a canton charged with the bastion of a fortification super-inscribed SAN SEBASTIAN," together with the following crest of honourable augmentation, viz. "Within the battlements of a ruined fortification, a Grenadier of the 38th regiment bearing the colours of his Majesty's said regiment."

On the 12th Aug. 1819, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 89th Foot; and in 1820 he was allowed to accept the order of the Tower and Sword for his services in the Peninsula.

In 1824 he proceeded to Ava in command of a brigade, and was engaged in all the operations against the enemy in that country from June to 17th August. Having embarked for the eastward, he commanded the force at the storm and capture of Mergui, 6th October; returned to Rangoon in Nov., served there during its investment in December, 1824, and commanded the Madras force in several assaults on the enemy.

Sir Edward received the honour of knighthood from King George IV. on the 27th Nov. 1826. He attained the full rank of Colonel on the 22nd July, 1830.

Sir Edward Miles married first, in 1802, the youngest daughter and coheir of the Rev. James Falconer, Archdeacon of

Lichfield; and secondly, in 1828, the daughter of R. Hopkins, esq.

CAPT. J. W. BAZALGETTE, R.N.

Jan. 10. At Ryde, Joseph William Bazalgette, esq. Commander R.N., for many years honorary Naval Secretary of the Naval and Military Bible Society; and on the 14th, at Horsham, after a few days' illness, Augustus Bazalgette, esq., having survived his brother scarcely four days.

Captain Bazalgette was made a Lieutenant on the 12th June, 1806. In Dec. 1813 he was senior Lieutenant of the America 74, Capt. Sir Josias Rowley, who noticed him as "a most deserving officer" in his letter to Vice-Adm. Sir Edward Pellew, Dec. 15, 1813, detailing the operations off Leghorn. He continued to be actively engaged in the services of the same force until the following April, when, in acknowledgment thereof, he was appointed to the command of a French prize brig, at Genoa, and on 17th May received his commission as Commander. On the 12th Nov. following a pension of 150*l.* per ann. was granted to him, for wounds.

GEORGE SILVERTOP, ESQ.

Feb. 20. At Minsteracres, co. Northumberland, in his 75th year, George Silvertop, esq. a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.

Mr. Silvertop was the eldest son of John Silvertop, esq. of the same place, by Catharine, second daughter of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough Hall, Bart. and was born at Benwell House, near Newcastle, where his father was then resident, on the 6th Jan. 1778. Like most Roman Catholic gentlemen of that period, he received the early part of his education at the college of Douay; and he completed his studies at Old Hall Green, near London. Having succeeded to his paternal estate, he became Captain commandant of the corps of Bywell Volunteers, who, at the close of the war in 1814, presented him with a sword of one hundred guineas value.

Soon after the conclusion of peace, Mr. Silvertop went abroad. He was in Italy at the time of King Murat's brief and disastrous campaign against Austria, and, together with several Englishmen of distinction, was for a time placed in a critical position between the hostile armies. In the same year, Mr. Silvertop visited the island of Elba, and was admitted to a private interview with the Em Napoleon, then the imprisoned sov of the island. The views and freely expressed to him at that co by the remarkable man who, at the beginning of this century, fixed the astonishment of the world, were full of deep and stirring interest. On his return to England, Mr. Silvertop published an account of his interview with the Emperor, which was much sought after, and read with avidity. Shortly afterwards, in consequence of his reputation as a man of high character, discretion, and ability, he was selected by Lord Liverpool's Cabinet as the medium of private communication between Great Britan and the see of Rome, on matters affecting the condition of the British Roman Catholics. Although the negotiation was unproductive of satisfactory results, Mr. Silvertop acquitted himself of his difficult and delicate trust with acknowledged talent and address.

In 1829 the Catholic Relief Bill passed. In the following year, Mr. Silvertop was appointed by the Crown High Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, being the first Roman Catholic gentleman who had filled that ancient office since the time of William the Third. The office was invested, at that particular moment, with more than usual responsibility, on account of the agitation for the memorable Reform Bill, by which the whole kingdom was thrown into a dangerous political convulsion. In this mighty struggle Mr. Silvertop warmly sympathized with the hopes and exertions of the Liberal party. He was, indeed, both by the circumstances of his position and by reflection, a Whig in politics; and, though he commonly asserted his opinions with that gentleness and moderation which were the amiable characteristics of his nature, he continued through life a sincere and enlightened advocate of rational and constitutional liberty. Mr. Silvertop's last public appearance, in a political capacity, was on the hustings of Darlington in 1847, to nominate Lord Harry Vane for the representation of South Durham.

It was a matter of surprise to many, and to some of the intimate friends of Mr. Silvertop a subject of regret, that he did not avail himself of the opportunities which were open to him, after Catholic Emancipation, of entering Parliament, for which his tastes, his general information, and habits of business, gave him remarkable qualifications. It is known that the late Duke of Cleaveland offered him a seat for one of the boroughs in his patronage before the enactment of t Bill.

a Magistrate and Poor Law Guardian, and was the earnest and liberal promoter of every public institution of merit, he continued through life in a private station. But he made private station a post of usefulness and honour. His conduct was a model for those who occupy what is associated with some of the proudest recollections of Englishmen—the post of a country gentleman. His habits of self-regulation (that most arduous of moral obligations), his scrupulous punctuality in all he undertook, together with his diligence and activity, enabled him to carry on, apparently without effort, a variety of meritorious occupations and pursuits, and, at the same time, to leave no ordinary duty of his station not well performed. As you approached his residence, the well-built and regulated school, the careful provision for public worship (though of another's faith), the comfortable cottages and the attachment of their inmates, told his constant solicitude for the welfare of his humble dependants. His sympathy for merit struggling with difficulty was well illustrated by the history of Mr. Lough, the now celebrated sculptor. Mr. Lough was a native of the obscure locality of Muggleswick, near Minsteracres. There Mr. Silvertop found him, and was the first to notice and liberally to foster the recognized genius of the friendless artist. To his own associates Mr. Silvertop was endeared, not only by his individual worth, but by the thousand indefinite charities and nameless cordialities by which his friendship was ever accompanied. Those who saw Mr. Silvertop only amid the gay amenities of London life, or even in the genial shadow of his own friendly and hospitable roof, might imagine that the pleasures of social intercourse were among the most attractive objects of his life. The fact was far otherwise. His life was something better than a mere chase after personal or frivolous enjoyments. He appreciated, indeed, the charm of polished society; but he valued both himself and others for solid qualities, not for their gloss upon the surface. He had nothing of that effeminate fastidiousness of the simple and the useful, too common with those of his station, by which they imitate the vices, while they shrink from the corresponding virtues of feudality. On the contrary, he saw in the lowliest cottager a member, like himself, of the great social system, and he showed that humble man the most cordial respect whenever he performed the functions allotted to him with honesty and good faith. Courteous indeed he was to every one, and kind, and gentle, and patient towards the poorest person who approached him; but he was, far more devotedly, upright, generous, just, and true.

Mr. Silvertop died unmarried. His body was buried at Ryton on Monday the 1st of March.

His next brother, Henry Thornton Silvertop, esq. took the name of Witham, and died whilst High Sheriff of Durham, in 1844. He was the author of a work on the Internal Structure of Fossil Vegetables; and after his death a public subscription was raised in memory of him, and applied to building a house for the Mechanics' Institution of Bernard Castle, of which he was the President. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Witham, esq. of Lartington, and his son and heir, Capt. George Witham, died on the 7 Sept. 1847, aged 37.

A third brother, Charles Silvertop, Captain in the 14th Dragoons, and a Colonel in the Spanish service, and Knt. Charles III. was the author of "Tracts on the Geology of the South of Spain," and died on the 10th June, 1839, at Rennes in Britany.

ANDREW ARCEDECKNE, ESQ.

Feb. 8. In Grosvenor Square, aged 69, Andrew Arcedeckne, esq. of Glevering Hall, Suffolk, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

He was the son and heir of Chaloner Arcedeckne, esq. high sheriff of Suffolk in 1797, and M.P. for Westbury, by Catharine, second daughter and co-heir of John Leigh, esq. of Northcourt House, Isle of Wight. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1809, and served the office of sheriff of Suffolk in 1819.

In 1826 and 1830 Mr. Arcedeckne was returned to Parliament for the borough of Dunwich.

He married, Aug. 29, 1816, his cousin-german, Harriet, only daughter of Francis Love Beckford, esq. of Basing Park, Hampshire, (by Johanna, third daughter and co-heir of John Leigh, esq. above mentioned,) by whom he had issue, Andrew, his heir, born in 1822, and one daughter, Louisa, married in 1839 to the present Lord Huntingfield.

JOHN FOWDEN HINDLE, ESQ.

March . John Fowden Hindle, esq. M.A., of Woodfold Park, near Blackburn, a magistrate of the county of Lancaster.

Mr. Hindle was peculiarly distinguished by unflinching and determined perseverance in principle. It marked all his opinions, and influenced all his conduct. Cautious in adopting the former, he was prompt in carrying them into action, from which influence seldom, and intimi-

dation never, caused him to desist, till his accomplished duty was performed. Therefore was he always found an active, upright, and most independent magistrate, for the duties of which office he had well prepared himself by study, and diligent application to the common and statute laws of the British empire.

He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degrees in ordinary course, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821. Shortly after his return to his native county, he devoted himself to the life of a country gentleman, and the multifarious duties which belong to such a character, if public usefulness and private benevolence are the objects. To these he industriously devoted himself. His private excellencies are well known to those who had the happiness of his intimate acquaintance. His public merits need no encomium. In the year 1844 he held the office of High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, which he discharged with universal commendation.

Little addicted to the love of change, he was decidedly averse to all untried novelties, both in religion and politics. In the former, the soundness of his principles taught him that everything new *must* be false; and, if he be censured for extending the same principles to maxims of law and policy, all must concede that the error, if any, was on the side of prudence. He was a warm friend of the Apostolic Church of England, a steady supporter of her institutions, and a man of habitual piety. He has died at a comparatively early period of life, but with the affectionate regret of all who knew him.—*Blackburn Standard.*

William Gordon, M.D. F.L.S.

Feb. 7. At Hull, aged 48, William Gordon, esq. M.D., F.L.S.

He was born on the 2nd August, 1800, at Fountains Hall, near Ripon, at the Grammar School of which town he received the early rudiments of education. He studied medicine in London and at the University of Edinburgh. He resided at Welton, in Northumberland, as a general practitioner, for twelve years; was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1832; took his degree as M.D. in 1841, and settled as a physician in Hull. Since then his life has been rather a public one. He was, the year before his death, president of the Hull Christian Temperance Society, and an active advocate of most of the claims put forth by the working classes.

His complaint, under which he long lingered, was ulceration of the stomach. He suffered no pain, and all his mental faculties were clear to the last moment of his life. His family and relatives were in the room when he died, and he bade them all an affectionate adieu. For a long period before his death he humbly professed confidence in the superabounding merits of the Redeemer, and declared himself in peace and charity with all mankind. On his death-bed he requested that he might not be buried in lead, in consequence of which his interment took place three days after his death, at the public cemetery. The hearse, drawn by four horses, was followed by five mourning coaches, then by a long line of gentlemen on foot, and closed by two private carriages. The funeral sermon was preached in Albion Chapel by his son-in-law and devoted friend, the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A. The sermon has been published.

Anthony White, Esq.

March 9. At his residence, No. 5, Parliament-street, Westminster, Anthony White, esq. Consulting Surgeon of the Westminster Hospital.

This distinguished member of the medical profession was of an old north country family, and was born at Norton, in the county of Durham, on the 16th of December, 1782. His early education he received at the grammar school of Wittonle-Wear; and he afterwards became a graduate of the university of Cambridge, where, in 1804, he took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. It was at Emmanuel college that his long-continued friendship with Dr. Paris, the distinguished President of the College of Physicians, took its rise. From Cambridge he removed to London at a very early period; became the pupil of that able and eccentric surgeon Sir Anthony Carlisle, in whose house he took up his residence; and obtained his diploma from the College on the 2nd September, 1803.

On the 24 January, 1806, Mr. White was elected Assistant Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital; on the 24 April, 1823, he became one of the principal surgeons, an appointment which he held for the long period of three and twenty years, with no less credit to himself than advantage to that excellent institution; and when, on his hands becoming so affected by repeated attacks of gout, that he could no longer take an active part in the operations of the hospital, he tendered his resignation of that office, the governors marked their sense of his valuable and long-continued services by electing him, on the 23d of December, 1846, to the honourable office of Consulting Surgeon, an appointment which he continued to hold until the time of his death.

The Westminster Hospital must be regarded as the chief scene of Mr. White's professional labours. At a very early period he obtained celebrity for the novelty, dexterity, and success of his operations, in the most difficult cases in which surgical assistance is required. He was the first who attempted the bold, and almost startling operation, the removal of the lower jaw, an operation which was in his hands most successful; and he was certainly the first to attempt the excision of the head, neck, and trochanters of the femur; an operation which has since been performed by Mr. Fergusson. The circumstances attending this last operation, so strikingly illustrative of the combined energy, judgment, and manipulative skill of Mr. White, in which the patient survived twelve years and then died consumptive, may be seen in Mr. South's Translation of Chelius' System of Surgery, vol. ii. p. 979, as the preparation illustrative of it may in the Museum of the College; but there is an anecdote connected with it so characteristic of Anthony White as to deserve a short notice. The patient was a boy with diseased hip-joint, of so long standing that the knee of the contracted leg was irremoveably imbedded in the opposite thigh. All hopes of relief from the means ordinarily adopted were abandoned, when Mr. White conceived the bold idea of removing the diseased parts. On mentioning his intention to Sir Anthony Carlisle, that skilful surgeon not only sought to dissuade him from the attempt, but, in conjunction with Sir William Blizard, threatened to bring him before the College if he ventured to perform so daring an operation. Confident, however, that the result of it would be his justification, he did perform it, and took the very characteristic revenge of sending the letter which announced his success to Sir William Blizard, by the patient on whom he had performed this triumph of surgical dexterity.

Yet of these and of many other cases in which he exhibited a similar happy combination of energy, judgment, and mechanical skill, it is believed he has not left a single note. Had he been as anxious to establish a reputation as he was able to earn it, few names would have shone more brightly on the distinguished roll of English surgeons, as none is at this time more honoured, than that of Anthony White.

After what has been stated, it will readily be believed that Mr. White acquired a very extensive practice at a much earlier period than is usual in his profession; and the College of Surgeons was not long in recognising his claims to such honours as were at its disposal. He was elected a Member of the Council on the 6th of February, 1827; a Member of the Court of Examiners on the 10th of September, 1829; and President on the 10th of July, 1834. To this, the highest honour to be achieved in the profession to which he belonged, he was again elected on the 14th of July, 1842.

What Lavater said of John Hunter, when he saw Reynolds' splendid portrait of the father of modern surgery, he would have said of Anthony White,—"That man thinks for himself." Whether seeking in the exercise of his profession, and by the bed-side of suffering, to alleviate the ills which flesh is heir to, or whether merely delighting his friends in the conversation of the social circle, this one great characteristic of his mind, the thorough originality of his views, always impressed itself upon his hearers. Like his great prototype, John Hunter, in his devoted love of his profession—in the patience with which he traced out the minute but distinct connection between the hidden cause and the palpable effect—he was like him in that distinguishing characteristic of true genius—"he thought for himself."

But of himself, or his future reputation, he thought so little, that, with the exception of a remarkable "case of hydrophobia," beautifully described by him in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Medical Society of London," and a small Pamphlet, intituled "An Inquiry into the Proximate Cause of Gout and its rational Treatment," published by him a few months since, and which speedily ran to a second edition, he is not supposed to have left a single record of his opinions or success. Another cause for the absence of these records of his professional life may be described in the language used by a professional and not too friendly critic some twenty years ago, who, describing the subject of the present memoir as "an example of first-rate powers, neutralized by first-rate indolence," and as one possessing "generally and deeply the esteem of his professional brethren," observes: "The mind of Anthony White was formed in one of Dame Nature's most generous moods. The qualities which adorn our intellectual and moral nature unite to form the idiosyncrasy of this individual; but, as if to mar her own generosity, nature superadded to these great advantages the lusus of a fatal inertia, which was destined to counteract their full operation. Scarcely inferior to Lynn in intrepidity, and fully the equal of Carlisle in powers of abstraction, he possesses a capacity for speculation and action unsurpassed by any of his contemporaries."

It is to be regretted that, from one or other of the causes alluded to, Mr. White did not publish the Hunterian Oration which he delivered in the year 1831, in which it is remembered that he spoke very eloquently and warmly in praise, not only of John Hunter, "whom he reverenced on this side idolatry," as the founder of the modern school of surgery and physiology, but also of the eloquence and erudition of the late Mr. Abernethy; and that, in stimulating his hearers to avail themselves in every way of all the resources and new discoveries of science to promote the efficiency of the healing art, he called their attention to the new instruments invented by Baron Heurteloup for the operation of lithotripsy, as promising to open a new era in the advancement of modern surgery.

The absence of professional jealousy was another of the characteristics of Mr. White. Distinguished as he had been for the success which had attended his performance of the great operation of lithotomy, he was so convinced of the advantages in certain cases of the system of lithotripsy proposed by Baron Heurteloup, that he is understood to have assisted that gentleman very materially in bringing his system into successful operation. Nor are these lithotriptic instruments the only ones for which modern surgery is indebted to the mechanical ingenuity of Mr. White; many of the most important improvements in the surgical instruments now in use have been the result of his suggestions.

Mr. White, like most men of eminence in his profession, was a great admirer of the Fine Arts. He possessed a great taste as well as admiration for the paintings of the great masters, and manifested his regard for Music by becoming Surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians. And the following paragraph, from a notice which appeared in the Times a few days after his decease, will show in how substantial a manner he manifested his appreciation of the claims of all professional men to his assistance:—

"His name is one which will be long recognised among the eminent men of his profession, which he not only adorned by his talents, but in the practice of which he was distinguished by a remarkable benevolence. His skill was always at the command of men engaged in the pursuit of science, literature, or the arts, to whom not unfrequently his purse was as open as his hand in the hour of their distress."

There exist several portraits of Mr. White. An admirable likeness of him, painted by Simpson, is fitly placed in the board room of the Westminster Hospital. It has been proposed by some of his numerous friends that one of these should be engraved, as a memorial of one so much and so deservedly regretted; and Mr. Barnard Holt, his pupil and successor, and Mr. Thoms the Secretary of the Camden Society, a personal friend of the deceased, will, it is understood, gladly receive communications from any gentlemen desirous of adding their names to the list of subscribers for that purpose.

JOHN SMITH, ESQ. LL.D.

Feb. . . At Glasgow, in his 65th year, John Smith, esq. LL.D. of Crutherland, —for sixteen years secretary to the Maitland Club.

Dr. Smith was the oldest member of the Stationers' Company of Glasgow: as the firm of John Smith and Son, of which he was the head, is the oldest bookselling house in the West of Scotland—having been founded nearly a century ago by the deceased's grandfather, who was the first to establish a circulating library in Glasgow. Dr. Smith was the publisher of the first works of the late Dr. Chalmers; and the large sums which he paid to that divine for the copyright of the "Astronomical Sermons," &c. (says the Glasgow Constitutional,) attested at once his sagacity, liberality, and enterprise. Dr. Smith had cultivated literature with zeal and success—though he did not write much. He was early known to Sir Walter Scott—to whom he acted as a guide to the memorable places of Glasgow on an occasion which is described in "The Life of Scott." Part of his correspondence with the author of "The Pleasures of Hope" is printed in Dr. Beattie's recently published Memoirs of Campbell. His appointment, in 1832, to the secretaryship of the Maitland Club introduced him to an office exactly suited to his acquirements and pursuits: and when it is stated that during the sixteen years he acted in that capacity the Society printed more than sixty quarto volumes, some notion may be formed of the amount of labour which he had to perform. The University—which conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws—receives, by his death, a legacy of a valuable collection of rare and privately-printed works, together with a curious and voluminous series of tracts illustrating the history and statistics of Glasgow.

MR. ROBERT STUART.

Lately. Mr. Robert Stuart, a bookseller at Glasgow, who had devoted much of his life to the study of British antiquities—particularly to that class which exists as memorials of the Roman occupation of Scotland.

In 1844 Mr. Stuart published a handsome quarto volume, with maps and numerous illustrations, dedicated to His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and entitled "Caledonia Romana; or a Descriptive Account of the Roman Occupation of Scotland." It was preceded by an introductory view of the aspect of the country and the state of its inhabitants in the first century of the Christian era,—with a summary of the historical transactions connected with the Roman arms. It is reviewed in our vol. XXIV. p. 391.

The antiquities of the city in which he dwelt naturally attracted a particular share of Mr. Stuart's attention; and last year he published a quarto entitled "Views and Notices of Glasgow in former Times,"—with illustrations by Messrs. Allan and Ferguson. Mr. Stuart was a contributor, likewise, to several of the leading periodical publications: and had a work on the ancient Kingdom of Strath-Clyde, and another on the Battle-fields of Scotland, in contemplation at the time of his premature death.

MR. CHARLES FOX.

Feb. 28. At the house of his friend Mr. Robison, at Leyton, Essex, in his 55th year, Mr. Charles Fox, the eminent line engraver, and water-colour draughtsman.

This eminent artist was a native of Cossey, in Norfolk, and received his first lessons in drawing from the late Mr. Charles Hodgson, of Norwich, and on the completion of his apprenticeship with Mr. Edwards, engraver, of Bungay, he became an assistant to the late celebrated Mr. Burnet. Mr. Fox's best work is his admirable large engraving of Sir George Murray, after Pickersgill; and the most extensive undertaking which he lived to complete is the line engraving of "Queen Victoria's First Council." He was engaged at the time of his death on a large engraving of "The Fight Interrupted,"—one of the famous Mulreadys in the Sheepshanks collection. The etching was nearly completed. Mr. Fox's water-colour portraits—executed for his own amusement—are in the best style of the art. He had a naturally good, and at the same time a finely cultivated, sense of the beautiful in art; was one of the judges at the Chiswick horticultural fêtes; and had the difficult duty of reporting upon the merits of the florist's flowers continually sent to the Gardener's Chronicle for examination. He was not a cultivator of flowers, but he had a most correct eye, a highly cultivated taste, and a conscientiousness which nothing could influence.

MR. PARISH ALVARS.

Lately. At Vienna, Mr. Parish Alvars,—one of the most remarkable players upon the harp that ever appeared; and, as such, a credit to England.

He was born at Teignmouth in the year 1809, it is believed of Welsh extraction. In 1829 he came to London, and from thence passed over to the continent; where he soon became distinguished, and received some sixteen years ago an Austrian court-appointment. Mr. Alvars's remarkable physical strength enabled him to command tones of a richness and grandeur rarely heard on his instrument. His executive power exceeded that of most if not of all harpists: that he possessed the volitions, if not the inventive powers, of a composer of classical music, an Orchestral Symphony, a Pianoforte Concerto, and other works attest; besides those which he wrote for his own special exhibition. Perhaps he was in some degree deficient in that delicate and faery-like grace which gives such fascination to the harp-performances of M. Godefroid; who may now, beyond dispute, be considered as the champion of King David's instrument.

BERNARD BARTON.

Feb. 19. At Woodbridge, after a brief spasm in the heart, Bernard Barton, the Quaker Poet.

He was born near London, in 1784, came to Woodbridge in 1806, where he shortly after married, and was left a widower at the birth of his only child, who now survives him. In 1810 he entered as clerk in Messrs. Alexander's Bank, where he officiated almost to the day of his death. He had been for some months afflicted with laborious breathing, which his doctor knew to proceed from disease in the heart; though there seemed no reason to apprehend immediate danger. But those who have most reason to lament his loss, have also most reason to be thankful that he was spared a long illness of anguish and suspense, by so sudden and easy a dismissal. On the day of his death, he appeared as well as usual, and somewhat more cheerful; in the evening Mr. Brooke, a friend, was sitting conversing with him and his daughter, when Mr. Barton, it is supposed not feeling quite well, took a candle and went to his room, and soon after rang the bell for his servant, who, on entering the room, found him reclining in an easy chair panting for breath. Miss Barton and Mr. Brooke ran up stairs, but his medical attendant arrived only in time to see him breathe his last.

To the world at large, Bernard Barton was known as the author of much pleasing,

amiable, and pious poetry, animated by feeling and fancy, delighting in the homely subjects so generally pleasing to English people. He sang of what he loved: the domestic virtues in man, and the quiet pastoral scenes of Nature—and especially of his own county—its woods, and fields, and lanes, and homesteads, and the old sea that washed its shores; and the nearer to his own home the better he loved it. There was a true and pure vein of pastoral feeling in him. Thousands have read his books with innocent pleasure: none will ever take them up and be the worse for doing so. The first of these volumes was published in 1811.

To those of his own neighbourhood he was known besides as a most amiable, genial, charitable man — of pure, unaffected, unpretending piety — the good neighbour—the cheerful companion—the welcome guest — the hospitable host—tolerant of all men, sincerely attached to many. Few, high or low, but were glad to see him at his customary place in the bank: to exchange some words of kindly greeting with him—few but were glad to have him at their own homes; and there he was the same man, and had the same manners, to all: always equally frank, genial, and communicative.

Bernard Barton was a Liberal in politics, but accorded to every man freedom of opinion, however ultra it might be, either in support of his own notions or opposed to them. He was equally generous as regarded the religious principles of his fellow-men. Men of all creeds, parties, and conditions of life sat at his table, where his converse was a perpetual feast. Literary men were charmed by his abundant knowledge of the purest sources of literature, and a memory of giant capacity gave him a wonderful power of illustration. A lover of the arts, the walls of his residence bore undeniable testimony to his judgment and his taste. Indeed, his love for the productions of the easel was perhaps only exceeded by his worship of nature. The saunter of a summer's day in green lanes—a ride across the gray heaths of his favourite county—or a visit to some obscure and picturesque village, may be classed among his highest enjoyments. Descriptions of many places and objects in Suffolk, with reminiscences of hours devoted to their visitation, lie scattered among his more lengthy poems, attesting not only his devotion to natural scenery, but that the

"Local fire within him burned,"

equally with a poetic spirit less circumscribed.

Bernard Barton enjoyed a literary pension of 100*l.* per annum, conferred upon him by her Majesty during the Premiership of Sir Robert Peel, by whom he was invited to dine at his town residence on the occasion. He was a prolific writer, his poems filling eight or nine volumes. "Household Verses," a collection of his fugitive pieces, published in 1845, contains more of his personal feelings than perhaps any previous work of his pen; but an abundance of his poetry yet remains unpublished in the hands of friends, to whom he was in the habit of sending many of his effusions almost as soon as written. One of these we subjoin (extracted, with the present memoir, from the Bury Post), which it is believed has never previously gone beyond the album of the lady for whom it was written. It has a peculiar interest, from conveying his own views of his poetic range. He was also the author of "Lectures on Plants."

He was the brother of Maria Hack, the well-known authoress of several juvenile works of great merit, and his daughter is the authoress of "Bible Stories."

TO POETRY.

Thou hast not won me lofty fame,
Thou hast not gain'd me wealth or ease;
Yet grateful thanks thou well may'st claim,
For boons as rich as these.

To thee, and to the lonely hours
By thee beguil'd, by thee employed,
Life's thorny path owes frequent flowers,—
Though transiently enjoyed.

But, fleeting as their fragrance seems,
And fragile as their bloom may be,
E'en these, in fancy's wakeful dreams,
Are fraught with charms for me.

They bear me back to scenes long past,
By faithful memory's magic sway;
And by them hope, in hours o'ercast,
Relumes her trembling ray.

She tells of fairer flowers that ope
Beneath a bright and sunless sky;
Of many a feeling, thought, and hope,
Which cannot, will not die.

For though awhile, to gladden earth,
Their beauties and their dreams are given,
From purer spheres they date their birth,
And find their home in heaven.

MRS. MARY TUCKER.

The following munificent bequests for charitable purposes have been lately left by Mrs. Mary Tucker, of Brampford Speke, in the county of Devon. The objects of charity have been principally, if not entirely, selected at the suggestion of Sir R. Inglis:—

	Stock. £
For repairs and alterations in Brampford Speke Church	1,000
Barnstaple Infirmary	600
Barnstaple Parish	500
Brampford Parish, Devonshire	500
Devon and Exeter Hospital	1,000
Windsor Dispensary	200
Exeter Refuge Society for Destitute Women	300
Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster-road, London	300
London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews	500
Blind Institution in Exeter	500
British and Foreign Bible Society	500
Christian Knowledge Society	1,000
Exeter Dispensary	200
Exeter Deaf and Dumb Asylum	300
Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East	800
London Missionary Society	500
Jerusalem Bishopric Fund	500
Colonial Church Fund Societies:—	
New Brunswick	200
Australia	500
Montreal	500
Colonial Bishopric Fund	200
Propagation of the Gospel Society	300
London Clerical Education Society	100
Pastoral Aid Society	200
Curates' Fund Society	200
National Education Society	200
Factory Districts Education Society	150
Irish Society	100
Irish Church Education Society	100
Consumption Hospital	100
Society for Incurables	100
The Syrian Medical Aid Society	50

Total amount in Stock, £12,200.

Schwanthaler.

Nov. 14. At Munich, in his 47th year, Ludwig von Schwanthaler, the eminent sculptor.

Schwanthaler showed at an early age a love for the arts. His first destination was to the learned sciences, and he applied himself, when a boy, to the deepest study of Homer and the Greek tragedians. The death of his father obliged him to take to the business of statuary, a profession which had existed in the family for generations, and was that of his father and uncle.

In the Academy of Arts at Munich, Schwanthaler did not find that support which he deserved. The director, Langer, a pedantic man, considered him too free and independent in his notions; and it was in opposition to that person's opinions that Schwanthaler followed the lectures on archæology at the Lyceum of Thiersch. The quickness with which he became a proficient in drawing from the antique, and the talent he possessed for composition, are shown by the first great work which he undertook. It was King Maximilian I. who commissioned him to execute a large silver épergne in the midst of a plate or table, with a border of upright figures. This was to be upwards of 100 feet in length, and the figures to be six inches in height. The composition of this border was to represent the procession of the Gods of Olympus to the palace of Jupiter. Schwanthaler began it, but before it was near being completed King Maximilian died. That portion of it, however, which was finished is described as being very beautiful.

King Ludwig and the Duke Maximilian now extended their patronage to Schwanthaler, who executed for the latter the myth of Bacchus, in a series of relief compositions, for the freize of a room in his palace. King Ludwig, however, was his greatest patron, and he executed for the King the statues of painters in the Pinakothek, the protectors of plastic art in the niches of the Glyptothek, the dramatic poets on the staircase of the theatre at Munich, and the compositions for the pediments of the Glyptothek, the *Industriegebaude*, and the Walhalla, besides many other relief pieces also at the Glyptothek, and in the royal palace. He also modelled many figures which were afterwards ree produced by foundry. A series of statue- of Czech heroes and heroines, which hs had been commissioned from Bohemia to execute, has been interrupted by his death.

He was buried with great pomp on the 17th Nov. thousands attending his funeral. His remains were deposited in the tomb of General Heidegger, where they will remain until the tomb is finished which King Ludwig was causing to be built for him and his friend, the late director Gärtner.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Sept. 2. At Genbathoo, near the Himalaya mountains, the Rev. *J. N. Norgate*, Chaplain in the Hon. East India Company's service.

Nov. 6. At Simla, aged 51, the Rev. *Michael Wilkinson*, many years missionary in North America, and formerly of Ipswich.

Dec. 8. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 46, the Rev. *Alfred Fisher*, M.A. Incumbent of Bothenhampton and Walditch, Dorsetshire.

Dec. 30. Suddenly, while walking in Nassau-street, Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas St. George*, Incumbent of Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare.

Jan. 3. The Rev. *John L. Bennett*, M.A. late Curate of Milton, near Sittingbourne.

At Mullabrack, co. Armagh, aged 78,

the Rev. *Samuel Blacker*, LL.D. for many years Prebendary of Mullabrack and Rector of that parish (worth upwards of 2,500*l.* per annum). He was the eldest son of the Rev. St. John Blacker, Rector of Moira, co. Down, and afterwards Prebendary of Inver in Donegal, by his first wife Grace, dau. of Maxwell Close, esq. of Elm Park, co. Armagh. He was twice married; first to Mary-Anne, dau. of David Ross, esq. of Rosstrevor, by whom he had one son, who is deceased, and one dau. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Nicolson Calvert, of Hunsdon House, Herts.; secondly, to Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Douglas, esq. of Grace Hall, co. Down, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

At Leicester, aged 29, the Rev. *Robert Knipe*, fourth son of the Rev. R. R. Knipe, of Hookfield Green, Epsom.

Jan. 7. At Potterspury, Northamptonshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Gowen Evans*, Vicar of that parish, M.A. of Jesus college, Oxford. He was presented to his living in 1827 by Earl Bathurst.

At Bridlington, Yorkshire, aged 80, the Rev. *George Smith*, for forty-nine years Perpetual Curate of that parish.

Jan. 12. At Carlton vicarage, Yorkshire, aged 73, the Rev. *Johnson Atkinson Busfeild*, D.D. Rector of St. Michael's Wood-street, London. He was the second son of Johnson Atkinson, M.D. of Leeds, by Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of William Busfeild, esq. of Ryshworth Hall, Yorkshire. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1796, M.A. 1800, D.D. 1812; and was elected to St. Michael's Wood-street by the parishioners in 1821. He married first, in 1798, Mary-Susannah, third dau. of Joseph Priestley, esq. of White Windows; and secondly, Miss Charlotte Irving, and by the former has left issue.

Jan. 16. At Chelsford, Kent, the Rev. *John Edward Tarleton*, D.C.L. Rector of Chelsfield with Farnborough, Kent. He was formerly Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, and graduated B.C.L. 1809, D.C.L. 1814. He was presented to his living by that society.

Jan. 20. At Leighton Buzzard, aged 91, the Rev. *John Wilson*, Vicar of that place for 64 years, also of Welton and Scredington, Lincolnshire; the oldest incumbent in the county of Bedford.

Jan. 22. At Coton hill, near Shrewsbury, aged 94, the Rev. *Thomas Frank*, Perpetual Curate of Preston Gubbals, Salop. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1786, and was presented to his living by the Prebendary of Prees in the cathedral church of Lichfield.

Jan. 23. At Rochester, aged 62, the Rev. *Rowland Grove Curtois*, D.D. late Chaplain to the Forces, and Domestic Chaplain to the Marquess of Queensberry. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1811. He married a daughter of the late Gen. Sir D. Latimer T. Widdrington, K.C.H.

Jan. 24. At Leybourne, Kent, aged 79, the Rev. *Charles Cage*, Rector of that parish. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1802, and was presented to his living in 1798 by Sir J. Hawley, Bart.

At Bildeston, Suffolk, aged 84, the Rev. *Charles Johnson*, for fifty-two years Rector of that church, which was in his own patronage. He was born at Saxmundham in that county, and married Miss Cole, but leaves no issue. Besides many legacies to distant relatives and connections, friends and dependents, he has bequeathed 100*l.* to the poor of Bildeston, 100*l.* to each of the county hospitals, and 100*l.* to the Suffolk Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

Jan. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 73, the Rev. *William Hawkins Hawkins*, B.D. Master of the endowed grammar school in that town.

At the residence of his father T. G. Williams, esq. Hackney-road, the Rev. *Henry Williams*, Curate of Hanslope cum Castlethorpe, Beds.

Jan. 27. At New Ross, aged 69, the Rev. *George Whitmore Carr*, well known and esteemed for his untiring and disinterested exertions for nearly half a century in the cause of religion and humanity. Mr. Carr was the first founder of a temperance society in Europe. He was also the first, in conjunction with the Rev. Peter Roe, to establish in Ireland a Bible Society.

At Romsey, Hampshire, aged 55, the Rev. *John Jenvey*, M.A. for many years master of a private academy in that town.

At East Chelborough, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *Blackley Cooper*, M.A. Rector of Chelborough, and Vicar of Yetminster. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1809, was presented to Yetminster in 1807 by the Prebendary of that place in the cathedral church of Sarum, and instituted to Chelborough in 1809 on his own petition.

Jan. 28. At Goudhurst, Kent, in his 80th year, the Rev. *William Bagshaw Harrison*, M.A. forty-eight years Vicar of that place. He was one of the sons of the late Henry Bagshaw Harrison, esq. of Daventry, and brother to the late Rev. Dr. Harrison, of Bugbrook. He was formerly Fellow of Merton college, Oxford; and graduated M.A. 1809. He was presented to Goudhurst in 1801 by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Jan. 30. At Lime grove, Putney, aged 42, the Rev. *Richard John St. Aubyn*, one of the sons of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Jan. 31. At Hackney, aged 78, the Rev. *Lewis Amedius Anspach*, for many years missionary at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, and late minister of the French church, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

At Durham, aged 84, the Rev. *Charles Wheler*, M.A.

Feb. 2. At the rectory, Farnham, Essex, aged 77, the Rev. *William Greenhill*, B.D. late Fellow of Trinity college, Oxford. He graduated M.A. 1796, B.D. 1806, and was presented to his living in 1825 by that society.

Feb. 3. At Great Mongeham, Kent, aged 78, the Rev. *Charles Dimock*, Rector of that parish. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1794; and was collated to his living in 1803 by Archbishop Moore.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 29. Mr. Edwin Yarnold, late lessee of the Pavilion Theatre and husband of the popular actress.

Feb. 10. In South-st. Finsbury-square, in his 86th year, Michael Josephs, esq. a member of the Jewish community, distinguished for his acquaintance with Talmudical lore and his cultivation of Hebrew literature. The "Jewish Chronicle" pronounces him to have been the first Hebrew scholar in Great Britain.

Jan. 26. In Wilton-crescent, aged 65, Mrs. Hannah Courtoy.

Feb. 8. In Thurloe-pl. Hackney-road, Miss Mariana Norman, dau. of the late Abraham Norman, esq.

Feb. 9. At Islington, Emma-D'Oyly, wife of Hugh Tweedy, esq. of the Excise, third dau. of the Rev. Christopher D'Oyly Aplin, Incumbent of Stanley, Yorkshire.

Aged 27, Susan, wife of Crucefix Canton, esq. of St. Martin's-lane.

In London, aged 60, L'Estrange Southgate Austen, esq. of Wootton-under-Edge, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Gloucester and Wilts.

Feb. 11. Aged 38, Dr. Alfred Day, who, by his original and most ingenious theory of harmony, has for ever connected himself with the best interests of musical science.

Feb. 12. At Richmond-terr. Barnsbury, aged 23, William-Frederic, eldest son of William Fenton, esq. of Muswell-hill.

Feb. 13. Aged 34, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Elias Parry, of Holford-sq.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 77, William Willan, esq.

At Kinghorn Cottage, Bow, aged 58, James Williamson, esq. Assistant Secretary of Excise.

Aged 77, George Juitt, esq. of Euston-place.

In Gloucester-pl. Robert Warren, esq.

In Connaught-terr. aged 34, Jane, wife of William Lonergan, esq.

In Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, Col. George Edward Jones, K.H. late of the 57th Regiment. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1833, and became Lieut.-Col. 57th Foot 1835.

In Burton-st. aged 92, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. G. D. Myers, Vicar of Mitcham.

Feb. 14. Aged 91, the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish Bradshaw. She was Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of James St. John Jeffreys, esq. of Blarney Castle, co. Cork; was married, first, in 1784, to George-Frederick 7th Earl of Westmeath, by whom she gave birth to the present Marquess, and two other children, who died in infancy. That marriage was dissolved in Oct. 1796, and she was remarried to the Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, uncle to the present Lord Waterpark, and he died without issue in 1832.

Aged 49, Edward Spencer, esq. solicitor, Pentonville.

Feb. 15. Aged 80, Abraham Hertz, esq. late member of the Stock Exchange.

In Bruton-st. aged 84, Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Palk, relict of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. of Haldon House, Devonshire. Her ladyship was the elder daughter of Wilmot first Earl of Lisburne, by his second wife, Dorothy, dau. of John Shafto, of Whitworth, co. Durham, esq. She married, May 14, 1792, Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. the second Baronet, who died in 1813, having had issue the present Sir Lawrence Palk, five other sons, and two daughters, of whom the younger is married to her cousin the present Earl of Lisburne.

Feb. 16. Aged 73, Charles Addis, esq. of Great Queen-st. Westminster.

Aged 34, Anne-Frances-Harriet, wife of Alexander Henry, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, and dau. of the late John Grubb, esq. formerly of Horsenden House, Bucks.

In Smith's-sq. Westminster, aged 48, Mr. John Barber, second son of the late Sampson Barber, esq. of Willow-hall, near Peterborough.

At Kentish Town, aged 54, John, son of the late Edward Boys, esq. of Upton House, Kent.

In Gower-st. aged 82, William Gwinnell, esq. formerly of Doctors' Commons.

At Walworth, aged 70, Mrs. Morgan, widow of Thos. Morgan, esq. solicitor, Hurstperpoint, Sussex.

Feb. 17. At Wilton House, Blackheath, Henry N. F. Woodburn, esq. late of St. Martin's-lane, picture-dealer.

At Brixton, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Bacon, esq. of the Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House.

In Baker-st. aged 83, Charlotte Mawby, sister of Lieut.-Gen. Sebright Mawby.

Feb. 18. In Furnival's Inn, aged 46, Christopher Davy, architect and C. E.

At Glengall Grove, Old Kent-road, aged 53, Mr. Richard Harley, the original Secretary and Collector of the Seamen's Hospital Society, which offices he filled for 28 years.

Fanny, wife of James Leonard, esq. surgeon, of Salisbury-st. Strand.

Feb. 19. In Bedford-pl. at the house of her son-in-law, aged 89, Isabel, widow of John Legh, esq. of Bedford-sq. and of Norbury Booths, Cheshire. She was the dau. and co-heir of Edmund Dawson, esq. of Wharton, Lanc.; was married in 1792, and was left a widow in 1826, having had issue the present Peter Legh, esq. the Rev. Edward Dawson Legh, and two daughters.

Feb. 20. At Highbury Grove, aged 69, Anne, widow of John Wilson, esq.

Aged 49, Mrs. Ede, relict of Mr. Robert Best Ede, a well-known manufacturer of perfumery.

Aged 81, George Green, esq. of Blackwall, shipowner, whose name is so intimately associated with the merchant marine of this country. The latter years of Mr. Green's life were devoted to the cause of charity. He erected the East India-road schools entirely at his own expense, and latterly supported, educated, and clothed 1000 children. Attached to the latter institution is a chapel, which the deceased endowed. Mr. Green also erected the Sailors' Home, at Poplar, and was a supporter of many other institutions.

Feb. 21. Mary, the only surviving child of the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, of the Church Building Society.

Feb. 22. In Oxford-terrace, Edgware-road, aged 73, Richard Stone, esq. late of Doctors' Commons.

In Beaumont-st. Devonshire-pl. Sarah, relict of Samuel Taylor, esq.

Feb. 23. In Albany-st. Regent's Park, aged 28, Charles William Francis, only son of John Francis, esq. sculptor.

Feb. 24. At the house of his brother-in-law, in Camberwell Grove, John Edward Latimer, esq. of Headington, near Oxford.

Jane, wife of the Rev. J. L. Turner, Chaplain of Aske's Hospital, Hoxton.

Feb. 25. In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Maria-Anne, the wife of Evan Hamilton Baillie, esq.

In Cloudesley-square, Islington, aged 65, James Bracebridge, esq.

Aged 67, George Battye, esq. late of Campden-hill, Kensington.

Aged 75, Miss Martha Wyatt, sister of the late Thomas Wyatt, esq. of Clapham Common.

In Chalk-farm-lane, Hampstead-road, aged 33, Thomas Long, esq. Assistant Secretary to the London and North Western Railway. He had been connected with the London and Birmingham Company almost from the commencement of the undertaking, and enjoyed the entire confidence and the esteem of Mr. Glyn, and Mr. Creed, the late secretary of the company. Mr. Long was a man of excellent business habits, full of courtesy and honourable feeling, and rigidly attentive to his duties. His remains were interred in the Highgate Cemetery, and were followed to the grave by twenty-four mourners, most of them old officers in the service of the railway company. He has left a widow and five infant children.

Feb. 26. In Cambridge-terr. aged 79, Mary-Kent, wife of William Lucas, esq.

At Kensington, aged 81, Mrs. Waters, widow of Lieut. Francis Waters, Lieut. of the Marlborough in Lord Rodney's action with Le Comte de Grasse, 1782; likewise at the taking of Toulon, the Heights of Bastia, and Calvi.

Feb. 27. In Lower Grosvenor-pl. aged 80, Robert Snow Paul, esq. of the Hill House, Gloucestersh.

Lately. In the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, aged 3, Charles-Louis-Hart, youngest son of the Rev. H. H. Milman, Prebendary of Westminster.

March 1. At the house of his father the Rev. T. Fancourt, Hoxton-sq. Mr. E. Fancourt, artist.

March 2. In Manchester-st. aged 23, Emily-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Major Thomas Fisher, Bengal Army.

In Weymouth-st. George Hanway Blackburn, esq.

March 3. At Peckham, aged 84, John Beatson, esq.

March 4. Aged 56, Michael Everitt Gayton, esq. formerly of the Ordnance Department, Pall Mall.

March 5. In Southampton-row, aged 63, Mr. William Dixon, for many years in the Bank of England.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 21, Mordaunt-Martin, eldest son of W. Bulkeley Glasse, esq.

March 6. In Richmond-terr. Whitehall, the Right Hon. Lady Edward Thynne. Her Ladyship was the eldest dau. and co-heiress of the late Mr. W. Mellish, and sister of the Countess of Glengall. She married, 8th July, 1830, Lord Edward Thynne, fifth son of Thomas, second Marquess of Bath, but leaves no issue.

In Eaton-pl. West, aged 20, Reginald-Fitz-Henry, third son of the late Rev. Charles Boothby.

In Camberwell Grove, aged 58, Col. Daniel Robinson.

At Maize-hill, Greenwich, aged 70, Patrick Ogilvie, esq.

March 7. In Cockspur-st. aged 62, Sarah, relict of Abraham Phillips, esq. formerly of Abergavenny.

In Dorset-sq. aged 68, Anne, widow of William Parker, esq.

March 8. In Portman-sq. aged 84, Robert Rainy Pennington, esq.

Aged 77, Charles Filica, esq. of Park-crescent.

March 10. While on a visit at the house of her brother-in-law, Doughty-st. Frances, youngest dau. of the late Robert Steven, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 73, Thomas Courthope, esq.

March 11. At Highgate, aged 16, Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. H. Causton.

At Kentish Town, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Wedd, esq.

March 12. At Camden Town, Frederick, fourth son of Robert Broughton, esq. of Brixton, and son-in-law of the late Col. Moore.

In Cardington-st. Euston-sq. Sarah-Emilia, third dau. of the late T. H. Newton, esq. M.R.C.Surgeons, and of Her Majesty's forces.

March 13. In Stanhope-pl. Hyde-park, Barbara Isabella, relict of Charles Buller, esq. formerly in the East India Company's Civil Service, and afterwards M.P. for Looe, and mother of the late Charles Buller, esq. M.P. for Liskeard. She was the daughter of Col. Kirkpatrick, and was left a widow on the 17th May last. (See the memoir of her husband in our Magazine for August, and that of her distinguished son in our January number.)

March 15. In Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, Susanna, wife of the Rev. Robert Bathurst Plumptre, of Forthampton, Gloucestersh. Mrs. Plumptre was born June 23, 1788, the (posthumous) daughter of the Rev. Iltyd Nicholl, D.D. (who died October 9, 1787) of The Ham, Glamorganshire, by his wife Anne (who died in 1837), daughter and eventually heiress of George Hatch, esq. of Windsor, Berks.

BEDS.—*Feb.* 16. Aged 65, Mr. John Tregenza, many years the respected Governor of the County Gaol of Bedford.

BERKS.—*Feb.* 16. At Ditton House, Maidenhead, Esther Maria, widow of Edward Lee, esq.

Feb. 17. Aged 59, Robert Bartlett, esq. solicitor, Reading.

Feb. 18. At Reading, aged 57, Major Charles Maxtone, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service, Madras Establishment.

Feb. 28. Aged 46, John-Lambart West, eldest son of Dr. West, of Speenhamland, and late of Hammersmith.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb.* 23. At Gamlingay, aged 78, Thomas Sutton, esq. brother-in-law to the late Rev. R. Hepworth, Vicar of that parish.

Feb. 28. At Medbourn Rectory, aged 88, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Wilson, M.A. formerly Chaplain of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Head Master of the Perse Grammar School in that town.

March 8. At Newnham, near Cambridge, aged 55, Chas. Pestell Harris, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*Feb.* 20. At St. John's House, Chester, aged 26, Eliza-Ellen, wife of James Edwards, esq. M.D.

March 8. At Chester, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Gibson, esq. of Quernmore Park, Lancashire. She was the only dau. of the Rev. John Alex. Hunter of Harwick, co. Linc. by Henrietta, only dau. and heiress of Thomas Saule of Lancaster, esq. and Jane-Easter, dau. and heir of John Haydock, esq. of Easingford, co. Lanc. She was left a widow in 1832, having had issue a numerous family.

CUMBERLAND. — *Feb.* 27. At Whitehaven, aged 32, Frederick, third son of Dr. Dennison, of Margate.

DERBY. — *Jan.* 16. At Barlborough Hall, aged 56, Anna-Maria Harriet, widow of the Rev. C. H. Reaston Rodes. She was the youngest dau. of William Gossip, esq. of Hatfield House, and was married in 1825.

Feb. 20. At Derby, aged 87, Mr. George Sowter, brother of the late Thomas Sowter, esq. of Norwich.

March 10. At Sutton Scarsdale, Frances-Crawford, wife of Robert Arkwright, esq. She was the daughter of Stephen George Kemble, esq. of Durham, and mother of George Arkwright, esq. M.P. for Leominster, three other sons, and one daughter.

DEVON.—*Feb.* 6. At Ashburton, aged 52, John Soper, esq. M.D.

Feb. 15. At Montpellier, Pennycross, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Rundle, esq. of Devonport.

Feb. 17. At Sowdon, near Lympstone, Thomas Williams, Comm. R.N., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county. He was made Lieut. 1800, and, when serving as first of the Ville de Paris 110, was promoted to the command of the Derwent sloop, in 1814.

At the residence of Mr. Chilcott, Broadhempstone, C. Drake, esq. son of the late Col. Drake, of Ipplepen.

Feb. 18. At Torquay, aged 28, Thomas Edward Hutton, esq. third son of the late

H. W. Hutton, esq. of Beverley. The deceased was junior partner in the East Riding banking firm.

Feb. 20. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, aged 42, Comm. Thomas Bourmaster Brown, R.N. eldest son of Rear-Adm. Thomas Brown. He was a Lieutenant of 1828, and Commander of 1841, and was in command of the Snake when she was totally lost in the Mozambique Channel in Sept. 1848. The privations he suffered on her wreck, being at the time very ill, brought on a paralysis of the lower limbs, from which he never recovered. He has left a wife and young family to deplore his early death. This is the second son Vice-Adm. Brown has lost in the service. Lieut. Seymour York Brown died some time back from disease contracted in his services in China.

At Bishopsteignton Lodge, aged 83, Mrs. Susannah Le Cras.

At Torquay, aged 35, Frances-Isabella, the wife of Stephen Walcott, esq.

At Colyton-grove, aged 48, Ann, wife of Capt. Matthew Liddou, R.N. She was the only daughter of the late Samuel Bilke, esq. of Stamford-st. Blackfriars, and was married in 1827.

Feb. 21. At Torquay, aged 34, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of H. N. Goddard, esq. of the Manor House, Cliffe, Wilts. She was dau. of the late Rev. Thomas le Mesurier, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, co. Durham; and was married in 1840.

At Stokenham, near Kingsbridge, aged 51, Charles Cross, esq. He formerly practised at Honiton's Clist.

Feb. 22. At South Molton, aged 54, William Paramore, esq. This gentleman was the first elected Mayor after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, and was greatly respected by a large circle of friends.

Feb. 23. At Bideford, aged 87, Sarah, widow of Zachary Bayly, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 55, the wife of Lieut. Jas. Elliot, R.N.

Feb. 24. Aged 63, John Smart, esq. of Countess Weir House, near Exeter.

At Exmouth, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Litten.

Feb. 25. At South Molton, aged 94, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Tossell Johnson, Rector of Ashreigney.

At Erme Bridge, Major Richard Burges Hunt, of the Royal Art. a magistrate for the county of Devon.

Feb. 26. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 62, Comm. Edmund Williams Gilbert, R.N. son of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert, of Bodmin. He was made Lieut. 1808; was second of the Glasgow at the battle of Algiers 1816, and was wounded. He was made Commander 1822, and was some time Inspecting Commander of the coast guard at Ballycastle in Ireland.

Feb. 27. At Higher Venice, Cornworthy, aged 66, Richard Phillips, esq. father of J. F. P. Phillips, esq. of Totnes.

Aged 34, Penelope, wife of Robert Arscott, esq. of Southernhay, Exeter.

Feb. 28. At Courthall, Sidbury, aged 84, Robert Hunt, esq.

At Torquay, Bethia, dau. of James Cleland, esq. of Fremantle-square, Bristol.

At Exeter, aged 85, Mrs. Hannah Parks Liddon, relict of W. Liddon, esq. of Kilmington Cottage;—and on *March* 2. Aged 84, Mrs. Ann Liddon, sister of the above lady, and relict of Matthew Liddon, esq. of Charmouth, Dorset.

March 1. At Kingsteignton, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Waye, relict of William Waye, esq. of Gappa House.

March 3. Aged 83, at Sidmouth, Mrs. Harriet Rose, last surviving dau. of the late William Rose, esq. LL.D. formerly of Chiswick, Middlesex, the translator of Sallust, and friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

March 4. At Bishopsteignton, aged 91, Mary Cooke, fourth dau. and last surviving child of the late William Cooke, D.D. Dean of Ely, and Provost of King's college, Cambridge, and sister of the late Edward Cooke, esq. Under-Sec. of State.

March 7. At Plymouth, aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Adm. J. Coode, C.B. and last surviving dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Charles V. Penrose, K.C.B.

March 8. At Seaton, aged 76, Harriet, wife of Richard Justice, esq.

March 12. At Exeter, aged 55, Harry G. Kersteman, esq.

DORSET.—*Feb.* 12. At Weymouth, aged 14, Prince Clarence, son of the late and brother to the present King of the Mosquito territory.

Feb. 18. At Sherborne, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. F. C. Parsons, Vicar of Yeovil.

Feb. 22. Aged 27, Jane, second dau. of Michael Miller, esq. of Plush, Dorset.

Feb. 25. At the vicarage, Toller Porcorum, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. G. Meech, who died on the 1st Jan. (see p. 325.)

Feb. 28. Aged 83, Jasper Peck, esq. of Temple Combe, and of Cornish-hall, co. Denbigh.

Lately. At Sherborne, Thomas Lydiat, esq. M.A. formerly of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Troughton Lydiat, Rector of Warkton, Northamptonshire. He graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1806.

March 2. At Benville, near Evershot, at an advanced age, William Phillips, esq.

ESSEX.—*Feb.* 15. At Loughton, John-

Chamberlain-Reeve, youngest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks.

Feb. 27. Aged 90, John Alphonso Doxat, esq. of Philly Brook, Leyton.

March 2. At his residence, Ongar, aged 84, Brook B. Hurlock, esq.

March 8. At Saffron Walden, aged 74, Eliza-Maria, widow of Chas. Fiske, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb.* 9. At Clifton, aged 84, Mary-Isabella, widow of Wm. Lynch, esq. formerly of Madeira.

Feb. 10. At Cheltenham, Sarah, wife of Geo. Bagnall, M.D.

Feb. 12. Aged 79, Adam Lyttleton Prattinton, gent. of Bristol, and late of Bewdley, son of the late James Prattinton, esq. and brother of the Rev. James Prattinton, of Queen's college, Oxford.

Feb. 13. Maria, wife of Harris Williams, esq. of Angeston House, and of Ivy Tower, Pembrokeshire.

At Clifton, aged 76, Thomas Cooper Vander-Horst, esq.

Feb. 15. Aged 50, Eliza, only dau. of the late F. C. Husenbeth, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 18. At Clifton Grove, aged 70, William D. Brice, esq. Since the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill he has filled, in conjunction with Mr. Burges, the office of Town Clerk of Bristol. Of intelligent mind, sound legal knowledge, untiring industry, and urbanity of manners, Mr. Brice had obtained the respect and esteem of all classes.

Feb. 19. At Pittville Villas, Cheltenham, Samuel Hennell, esq.

Feb. 20. At Haresfield-court, aged 33, William, fourth son of Daniel John Niblett, esq. of the above place.

Feb. 26. At Thornbury Parsonage, Jane, relict of the Rev. John Edgcombe, Rector of Thornbury.

Feb. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 89, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Weddell Parsons, Vicar of Wellington.

At Hill-house, Frances-Margaret, dau. of John Jasper Leigh Bayly, esq. and relict of William Blathwayt, esq. of Dyrham-park.

Feb. 28. At Shirehampton, aged 76, Joseph Langley, esq.

At Dodington, aged 56, Wm. Tayler, esq.

Lately. At St. Aldate's parsonage, near Gloucester, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. F. T. Bayly, aged 94, Anne, relict of Thomas Lediard, esq. formerly of Churton Manor, Somerset.

March 1. Augusta-Frederica, wife of Charles Orme, esq. of Clifton.

March 6. At the residence of H. C. Beard, esq. Stanley St. Leonard's, John Holbrow, esq. of Gloucester.

March 8. Murdered at Bristol, Mrs. Jefferies, an elderly maiden lady, possessed of property valued at 11,000*l.* The crime, it is supposed, was committed by her own servant girl, named Sarah Thomas.

HANTS.—*Feb.* 7. At Millbrook, near Southampton, aged 75, Samuel Benness, esq. late of Portswood.

Feb. 10. At the seat of Ralph Etwall, esq. Nursling Mount, aged 42, J. Evans, esq. of Little Fletchwood Farm, near Totton, High Bailiff to the County Court of Southampton.

Feb. 16. At Ringwood, Sarah, wife of Richard Garrett, esq. of the Bank, Ringwood.

Feb. 18. At Christchurch, aged 68, Emma, relict of William Dibsdale, esq. solicitor.

Feb. 21. At Bournemouth, aged 65, Harriet, dau. of the late John Daniell, esq. of Aldridge Lodge, Staff.

Feb. 26. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 23, Emma Dillon Bennett, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Woolley Leigh Bennett, Rector of Water Stratford, Bucks.

Feb. 28. At Hythe, near Southampton, aged 80, Luke Dodds, esq.

Feb. ... At Wickham (whither he had gone for the benefit of his health), Mr. David Robinson, for many years a contributor to the leading magazines, his writings in which often displayed great power, and excited much attention. Mr. Robinson was, however, one of those victims with which the bye-places of literature abound,—for want of some institution within the republic of letters itself on which the sick and the destitute might have a citizen's claim. He has left a wife and aged mother.—(*Atheneum.*)

March 2. At Havant, aged 70, Miss Etheridge.

March 7. At Shirley, near Southampton, aged 49, Frances Hannah Burrard, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.

March 9. At Friestlands, near Lymington, aged 34, Rebecca-Warrell, wife of George Elliott Clarke, esq. and eldest dau. of the late William Grasett, esq. of Ovenden House, Sundridge, Kent.

March 10. At Portsmouth, aged 68, Henry Barnes, esq. surgeon R.N.

March 13. At Southampton, aged 51, Sarah, wife of Thomas Williams, esq.

HERTS.—*Feb.* 14. Aged 64, Frances, relict of Charles Dolton, esq. of Cheshunt.

Feb. 19. At Kelshall, aged 81, Samuel Fordham, esq.

Feb. 27. At Osterhills, aged 56, Abraham Scott, esq.

March 3. Robert Smyth Bassil, esq. of Flamstead Lodge.

HUNTINGDON.—*Feb.* 22. At Riversfield, Little Paxton, Bertha, youngest dau. of the late Matthew Towgood, esq. of St. Neot's.

KENT.—*Feb.* 2. At Chipstead, aged 75, A. Barham, esq.

Feb. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Turner, esq.

Feb. 14. At Dover, Emma-Laura, youngest dau. of Francis Skurray, esq. of Brighton, and Stanhope-pl. Hyde Park-gardens.

Feb. 15. At Chiselhurst, Henry Jeremy, esq. M.A. police magistrate at Greenwich. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Feb. 6, 1818; appointed magistrate at Union-hall in 1835; and was Recorder of Wokingham. He is succeeded by Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett.

Feb. 16. At Charing, aged 63, John James Hough, esq. Comm. R.N. He was made Lieut. 1807, and served in the Horatio, 38, at the capture of the French frigate Juno, Feb. 10, 1809; afterwards in the Egmont 74, Rear-Adm. Penrose's flag-ship; and, after the peace, in the Active revenue cruiser. He attained post rank 1827. He married, in 1815, a dau. of Mr. G. T. Tracey, purser R.N.

At the Court-yard, Eltham, aged 79, Alexander George Milne, esq.

Feb. 23. At Sittingbourne, aged 86, William Vallance, esq.

Feb. 28. At Folkestone, aged 94, Mrs. Golder, mother of the present mayor of that town.

Lately. Off Gravesend, aged 21, Mr. Fred. Fowle Thomas, the eldest son of the late Wm. Thomas, esq. of Bath. He fell overboard from the Royal Albert.

March 1. At Rowling, near Wingham, aged 60, Frederick William Benge, esq.

March 3. At Wingham, aged 64, Thomas Turner, esq.

March 4. At Darent Villa, Westerham, aged 68, James Hansard, esq. late Printer of the Journals of the House of Commons.

March 5. At Gravesend, suddenly, aged 69, John Braithwaite, esq. of Cobham.

March 7. At Margate, aged 72, Wm. Preston, esq.

At Charing, aged 47, Mr. George Marshall Barwick, of Twissenden, Goudhurst, second and last surviving son of the late Rev. John Barwick, Vicar of Charing and Rector of Boughton Malherbe.

March 8. At Woolwich, aged 68, Thomas Munday, esq. late of the firm of Dean and Munday, Threadneedle-street.

March 14. At Bexley-heath, aged 84, H. Stone, esq. late of Hall-place, Bexley.

LANCASTER.—*Feb.* 12. Aged 58, Elizabeth, relict of John Ford, jun. esq. of Ellell Hall.

March 5. Aged 35, A. Rawlinson Ford, esq. of Ellell Hall.

LEICESTER.—*Feb.* 12. At Lockington Hall, aged 12, Selina-Frances, eldest dau. of John B. Story, esq.

Feb. 28. At Houghton-on-the-Hill, aged 79, Mary-Ann, relict of Mr. French, of Slawstone, and second dau. of the late Thomas Vowe, esq. of Hallaton, Leic.

March 15. Aged 73, Miss Tate, of Burleigh-hall, and Langdown, Southampton. She was the only daughter and heiress of George Tate, esq. who died in 1822.

LINCOLN.—*Feb.* 13. At Humberstone, Mr. Sadler, elder brother of the late M. T. Sadler, esq. M.P.

Feb. 14. At Wickenby, aged 98, Elizabeth, sister to the late Enos Moody, esq. formerly of Lasingham. She retained her mental faculties until the hour previous to her dissolution.

Feb. 16. At Louth, aged 79, Frances-Maria, relict of the Rev. Godfrey Eyremont, Rector of Welton-le-Wold; and on the 23rd, aged 50, Charlotte-Jane, her youngest dau.

Feb. 25. At Swallow Rectory, George Morgan Smith, esq. of Sussex-terr. Hyde Park-gardens, and Golden-square.

March 1. At Bourn, aged 75, Ann, relict of Augustus Plincke, esq.

March 23. At Morton, aged 84, Ann, relict of Mr. W. Newcomb.

March 25. Aged 62, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Hopkinson, Vicar of Morton-cum-Hacconby.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb.* 11. At Harrow, aged 48, Mary, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow, and dau. of the late Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. She was married in 1827.

Feb. 13. At Shepperton, Joseph Henry Mathews, esq. late Major in the 34 Regt. of Foot.

Feb. 21. At Tottenham Green, aged 91, Susanna, widow of John Hicks, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square.

March 1. At Eastcott Lodge, near Pinner, aged 83, Mary-Anne, widow of John Hingeston, esq.

March 5. Catharine, relict of Andrew Hopegood, of Hadley, esq.

March 9. At Old Brentford, aged 75, Thomas Smith, esq.

March 12. At Whitton, aged 66, Augustus Gostling, esq. LL.D. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity hall, Cambridge, and graduated LL.B. 1803, LL.D. 1808.

NORFOLK.—*Feb.* 25. Aged 52, Mr. Charles Smith Boulter, surgeon, Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Feb.* 16. At Northampton, aged 33, Robert Morse Fyers, esq. late of the Royal Artillery.

Feb. 25. At Milton Park, near Peterborough, aged 77, William Simpson, esq.

OXFORD.—*Feb.* 20. At the Prebendal House, Thame, aged 79, Mrs. Sarah Anne

Way, second daughter of Benjamin Way, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A. and sister to the late Benj. Way, esq. of Denham-place.

March 3. At Oriel college, aged 19, Mr. John Key, commoner of that college. A verdict, "That deceased having, as it appears to the jury, got out to the roof, did accidentally fall over the parapet, and was killed by the fall." He had been locked out of his room, after a wine party. He was the son of a widow lady at Bayswater.

SOMERSET.—*Feb.* 13. At the residence of her son, Capt. Howard Ormsby, South Hays, Bath, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Teresa Ormsby.

Feb. 15. At Bath, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Francis, esq. of that city.

Feb. 18. At Bath, aged 60, Mary, relict of Capt. T. G. Baillie.

Feb. 21. At Taunton, aged 81, H. Stone, esq.

Feb. 22. At Bath, aged 84, Thomas Miles, esq. of Ston-Easton.

Feb. 28. At Bath, Stephana, widow of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, esq.

Lately. At Fiddington rectory, aged 20, Lieut. Reginald H. Rawlins. of the 41st regt., son of the Rev. H. W. Rawlins.

At Chewstoke, aged 37, James-Stevens, second son of the late H. Elton, esq. of Winford-house.

At Ilminster, aged 53, Henry Stephen Sutton, esq.

March 9. At Bath, aged 74, Thomas Pycroft, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Jan. 25, 1811.

STAFFORD.—*Feb.* 16. At Edenale, aged 76, Charles Hague Mousley, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb.* 24. At Stowmarket, aged 75, Edgar R. Buchanan, esq.

Feb. 25. At Ipswich, from a sudden affection of the heart, aged 55, Capt. John Nunn, Barrack-master.

Feb. 27. At Ipswich, aged 86, Dykes Alexander, esq. senior partner in the bank of Alexander and Co. The funeral of this worthy man at the Friends' burial-ground was attended by the mayor and town council and about 100 gentlemen, merchants, and traders, and followed by sixteen carriages containing the relatives of the deceased and friends from various localities. At the grave addresses were delivered by Mrs. W. H. Alexander and Mr. J. T. Shewell, and by Mr. W. Foster of Norwich, followed by a prayer from John Pease, esq. of Darlington.

March 1. Aged 4, Ida FitzRoy, dau. of Henry Wilson, esq. of Stowlangtoft Hall.

SURREY.—*Feb.* 9. Francis Boyle Shannon Wilder, esq. of Busbridge Hall.

Feb. 14. At Westcott, Dorking, aged 56, Charles Hurst, esq. second son of the late Rev. Isaac Hurst. His remains were interred in the family vault at Milton Earnest, near Bedford.

Feb. 20. At Dorking, Gertrude-Henrietta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Gregory Hickman, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Feb. 21. At Walton-on-Thames, aged 51, Robert Martin, esq. formerly of Southery, and late of Ely.

Feb. 25. At Stoke-next-Guildford, aged 70, Henrietta-Ann-Jane, widow of Robert Shurlock, esq.

Feb. 28. Aged 66, Henry Williams, esq. of Deepdene House, near Guildford, and formerly of Frith-st. Westminster, in which parish he acted as a commissioner of taxes for 35 years.

March 8. At Kingston-on-Thames, aged 30, Edward Henry, eldest and last surviving son of the late Edward Chase, esq. of Gasbury-hill.

March 10. At Thornton Heath, Croydon, Ellen-Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Barnard Metcalf, esq.

March 13. At East Sheen, Henry Brownlow Frederick, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Brownlow Knox, M.P.

March 14. At Thames Ditton, after a short illness, the Vicomtesse de Fitz James.

SUSSEX.—*Feb.* 13. At Cuckfield, aged 85, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, late of Brighton, and formerly of Earl's-terrace, Kensington, third dau. of the late Rev. Roger Baldwin, Rector of Aldingham, Lanc. and a Prebendary of Carlisle.

At Brighton, Charlotte, relict of John Grosvenor, esq. and eldest dau. of Major Marsack, late of Caversham Park, Oxon.

Feb. 24. At Brighton, aged 32, Frances-Anne, wife of William Esdaile Winter, esq. of Bedford-row, London.

Feb. 26. At Hastings, Miss Crump, late late of Mill-hill, Hendon.

At Brighton, aged 79, Richard Hervé Giraud, esq.

At Bognor, aged 17, Mary Persse, second dau. of P. P. FitzPatrick, esq.

Feb. 27. At Wadhurst Castle, aged 48, Benjamin Harding, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Sussex.

Feb. 28. At Brighton, Harriet-Sarah, widow of Charles Shard, esq. late of Hedgerley-park, Bucks, and second dau. of the late William Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's-hill, near Windsor.

March 8. At Brighton, Anna-Maria, wife of John Angus Walmisley, esq. of Clapham-rise.

March 11. At Hastings, aged 48, Lieut. Edward Hennan, R.N. chief officer of the Hastings Coast Guard Station, and on the 14th, aged 10 months, S. Jewel, his son.

March 13. At Lewes, aged 32, Charles Sidney Cooper, esq.

WARWICK.—*Feb.* 19. Near Leamington, aged 36, Mr. Henry Meares. From the evidence it would appear that he possessed an independent fortune, and was well connected; but destroyed himself while labouring under a disease of the mind. Verdict accordingly.

Feb. 25. At Stratford-on-Avon, aged 48, William Woods Weston, esq.

At Ruiton Gorse, near Hinckley, aged 84, Thomas Warner, esq.

March 2. At St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, Ann, relict of William Jerningham, esq. second son of the late Sir William Jerningham, Bart. and brother of Lord Stafford.

March 8. At Kenilworth, aged 16, Ann, dau. of Gen. Stewart. She was killed in the stable by a favourite horse, which she was accustomed to feed, but which, being frightened by the fall of her bonnet, knocked her down and kicked her on the head.

WILTS.—*Feb.* 26. At Fisherton-de-la-Mere, aged 46, Martha Matilda, wife of John F. Hart, esq.

March 2. At Winterslow, aged 97, John Yeats. He was the last survivor of five brothers, whose united ages amounted to 438 years, averaging nearly 88 years each.

March 4. At Bradford, aged 50, John Tatum, esq. manager of the North Wilts Bank in that town.

WORCESTER.—*Feb.* 6. Aged 89, Mrs. Frances Gyles, of Henwick-hill, Worcester.

Feb. 18. Maria, wife of Edward Dixon, esq. of Dudley.

March 4. Aged 75, Edward Sanderson, esq. of Rose-place and Hawford House, for many years an active Magistrate of this county.

March 6. At Lark-hill, near Worcester, Eliza-Mary, only dau. of the Rev. W. Rose Holden.

YORK.—*Feb* 9. Harriet, wife of Thomas Bosvile, esq. of Ravenfield Park. She was the daughter of William Jackson, esq. Deputy Commissary-gen.; was married first to Samuel Petrie, esq. and secondly to Mr. Bosvile in 1829.

Feb. 19. Grace-Elizabeth, relict of John Waterhouse, esq. of Wellhead, near Halifax.

Feb. 20. At West Ayton, aged 68, John Darrell, esq.

At Bramhope Hall, aged 69, John Newbould, esq. formerly of Sharrow Hind.

Feb. 21. At Wharfe, near Settle, aged 85, Ann, relict of James Burton, esq. whom she has survived twelve years.

Feb. 23. At the Parsonage, Whitley Lower, aged 66, Frances, relict of the Rev. Henry Bullivant, late Rector of Marston Trussell, co. Northampton, and Officiating Minister of Lubbenham, Leicestershire.

Feb. 25. At Rounday Lodge, near Leeds, aged 42, Henry B. Benyon, esq. a Magistrate for the West Riding.

Feb. 26. At Beverley, aged 23, Francis, last surviving son of the late Francis Iveson, esq. solicitor, of that place.

March 1. Aged 81, John Horton, esq. of Sheffield.

March 6. At Hull, aged 84, Mrs. Holden, widow of Wm. Holden, esq. of that town, merchant.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Cardigan, aged 88, the Rev. J. Thomas, for 55 years the highly-respected minister of the Calvinistic Methodists in that town.

At Haverfordwest, aged 56, Mr. H. Lloyd. The greater portion of his life was devoted to "wandering minstrelsy," and there was hardly a nook of Pembrokeshire in which his presence was not looked for as the waits of Christmas came round.

At Aberystwith, aged 76, R. Edwards, esq. He was a member of the Calvinistic connection for a great many years, but brought up four of his sons as clergymen of the Church of England.

Feb. 10. In consequence of being thrown from his carriage, Mr. Jones, of Ruthin. He has left a widow and three children. His property is expected to amount to 150,000*l.* in addition to a large estate.

SCOTLAND. — *Feb.* 2. At Montrose, aged 42, David Burnes, esq. M.D. formerly of London.

Feb. 8. At Newmanswalls, near Montrose, N.B., aged 74, Alexander Renny Tailyour, esq. of Borrowfield.

Feb. 26. At Brisbane House, Ayrshire, Isabella-Maria, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir T. M. Brisbane, Bart. G.C.B. G.C.H.

March 4. In Edinburgh, aged 59, William Henry Dowbiggin, esq.

At Egglesham, near Glasgow, aged 77, Allan Gilmour, esq. formerly an eminent merchant and shipowner.

March 5. At his house, East Coates, Dalry, David Scott, esq. R.S.A.

IRELAND.—*Jan.* 25. At Skibbereen, of fever, while in discharge of his duties as Poor Law Inspector, John J. Marshall, esq. formerly of Belfast.

Feb. 6. Aged 61, Joseph Cooke, esq. of Cordangan, Tipperary.

Feb. 23. In Dublin, John O'Hara, late of Raheen, Galway, esq.; and on the 3d *March*, in Dublin, Robert O'Hara, late Lieut.-Col. of the 88th Regt. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1837, and was placed on half-pay 1841.

Feb. 24. At Templemore barracks, sud-

denly, aged 30, Capt. David M'Adam, 49th Regt.

Feb. 16. Mr. J. S. D'Arcy, Inspector of the Nenagh Union, of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duties.

Lately. At the Cove of Cork, William Armstrong, esq. of Mealliffe, co. of Tipperary, late Lieut. of the 47th Regt.(1839.)

March 2. At Belfast, aged 67, Mark Sheridan, esq. late Quartermaster of the 13th Light Infantry, which appointment he received in 1813. He served his country in every quarter of the globe for nearly 50 years, and participated in several of the most glorious actions of the British army.

March 3. By the explosion of his fowling piece, Capt. John Ovens, of Rochfort Lodge, Bundoran.

JERSEY.—*Feb.* 2. Aged 86, Paulina, relict of Thomas Byrdale Hugo, esq. of Ensbury, Dorset.

Feb. 12. At St. Helier's, aged 29, Edmund-Haworth, second son of the Rev. F. Peel, of Willingham, Linc.

Feb. 28. Aged 89, the widow of Thos. Mallett, esq.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec.* 23. At Bengal, Robert Neave, esq. Judge and Magistrate (E. I. Company's Civil Service), second son of the late John Neave, esq.

Jan. 2. During the assault at Mooltan, whither he had travelled to witness the operations of the siege, aged 25, Montagu Boulton, esq. third son of the late Matthew Robinson Boulton, esq. of Soho, Staffordshire, and Tew Park, Oxfordshire.

Jan. 7. At Midrassore, Bengal, Capt. Thomas Palmer Moore, 22d Madras N. I. second surviving son of the late George Moore, esq. Madras Civil Service.

Jan. 8. In the camp before Mooltan, of a wound received on the 27th of Dec. aged 37, Capt. Brook Bailey, Bombay Art. third son of the late John Bailey, esq. M.D. of Brooklands, Great Oakley, Essex.

Jan. 12. At Mooltan, Capt. George Keith Erskine, 1st Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, fourth son of the late David Erskine, esq. of Cardross.

(The officers killed in the battle of Chillianwallah will be recorded in our next Magazine.)

Jan. 15. At Calcutta, John Webber Gardiner, esq. of Wellisford House, near Wellington.

Jan. 16. In action with the Sikhs, near Dullah, Daniel Christie, esq. of the 7th Bengal Light Cavalry, second son of J. H. Christie, esq. of Stanhope-st. Hyde Park-gardens.

Jan. 31. At Bombay, aged 27, William Carrow, Lieut. of H. M. 22d Regt. third son of the late Rev. Richard Carrow, of Redland, Gloucestershire.

Lately. On his passage from Madras to Demerara, aged 35, Captain Charles Long Oakley, youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Oakley, of Blandford.

WEST INDIES.—*Dec.* ... At Tobago, the Hon. Alexander Gairdner, a member of the Council and Assistant-Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas.

Jan. 28. At Barbados, of yellow fever, Capt. Henry John Turner, 66th Regt. eldest son of John H. Turner, esq. of Brighton.

ABROAD.—*Dec.* 13. At. St. Girons, in France, aged 24, Amy, wife of Baron D'Avont, and dau. of the Rev. Barré Phipps, Canon Residentiary of Chichester.

Dec. 18. At Malta, Maria, dau. of the late Major Henry Stanyforth Blanckley, and widow of Lewis Hippolytus Joseph Tonna, esq. formerly Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Algiers, and for many years Spanish Consul in Liverpool.

Dec. 20. At New York, Harriet, widow of William Jacobs, esq. of Chale Abbey, I. W.

Dec. 24. At Calais, aged 36, Robert George, eldest son of the late Matthew Holland, esq.

Dec. 25. At Bingen, on the Rhine, Samuel Percival, esq. of Northampton, Banker.

Dec. 25. At Bingen, on the Rhine, Samuel Percival, esq. banker, of Northampton.

Dec. 27. Lost in the wreck of the ship Palinurus, off the Scilly Islands, Frederick Geare, esq. late of the East India Company's Service, and son of John Geare, esq. of Exeter.

Dec. 28. At Madeira, by a fall from his horse, Charles Mogg, esq. of West Park.

Jan. 1. At Port Talbot, Canada West, Louisa-Anne, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Airey, 34th Regt.

Jan. 3. At Malta, aged 31, Henrietta-Garnham, wife of the Rev. R. G. Bryan, Vice-Principal of the Protestant College at St. Julien's, Valetta, and second dau. of W. W. Luard, esq. of Witham Lodge, Essex.

Jan. 4. At Madeira, Nicholas George Hobson, esq. late of Great Marylebone-st. surgeon.

Jan. 11. At Calais, at an advanced age, Peter FitzGibbon Henchy, esq. Q.C. and LL.D. formerly of Dublin.

Jan. 13. At Malaga, William Mark, esq. formerly Her Majesty's Consul at that place.

Jan. 25. At Ostend, Lieut. Edward Tyndall, R.N. (1827.)

Jan. 26. At Frankfort, Madame de Buttler, third dau. of the late Col. Beaumont, of Bretton-hall, Yorkshire.

At Basle, in Switzerland, Thomas Lovell Beddoes, the author of the beautiful drama entitled "The Bride's Tragedy." He was the son of the late Dr. Beddoes, of Clifton. It may help to suggest how great is the want of due encouragement to dramatic talent in this country, that a poet of such decided genius for that specific form of composition should not have been induced to try his fortune on the boards. (*Athenæum.*)

Jan. 31. At Montreal, in Canada, of fever, aged 22, Lieut. Charles Edward Bott, Rifle Brigade, eldest son of John Bott, esq. of Coton Hall, Staff. and grandson of the late John Arden, esq. of Longcroft Hall, in that county, formerly Major of the 3d Dragoons.

Jan. . At Innspruck, in his 82d year, Lieutenant-General Baron Swinburne, last surviving brother of Sir John Swinburne. He was Chamberlain for many years to the ex-Emperor of Austria, and was created a Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa in consideration of his military services.

Feb. 7. At Paris, aged 78, Richard Townsend, esq.

Feb. 19. At Hombourg, aged 79, William Busk, esq. formerly of Portland-pl.

Lately. At Munster, aged 33, Prince Waldemar of Prussia. This young Prince was present at all the operations of the campaign against the Sikhs, under Lord Hardinge, and was afterwards received with much respect in this country. He died from the consequences of a fall from his horse while hunting. He was a son of Prince William of Prussia, the uncle of the present King.

On his voyage to Bombay, in the ship Minerva, by falling from the masthead, aged 16, Alfred Barlee, fourth son of the Rev. William Barlee, of West Chiltington, Sussex.

March 11. At Bruges, aged 17, Emily-Catharine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Coetlogon.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Feb. 24 .	545	382	260	4	1191	605	586	1490
March 3 .	545	340	253	—	1138	562	576	1547
,, 10 .	501	315	230	1	1047	531	516	1544
,, 17 .	503	347	232	1	1083	537	546	1521
,, 24 .	481	333	232	2	1048	505	543	1445

Weekly Winter average of the 5 years 1843—47, 1169 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MARCH 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
45 4	29 2	17 0	23 9	30 11	30 8

PRICE OF HOPS, MARCH 26.

Sussex Pockets, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 3*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MARCH 24.

Hay, 2*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MARCH 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef .....2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, MARCH 26.
Mutton.....2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*	Beasts..... 3428 Calves 75
Veal .....3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 20,350 Pigs 240
Pork .....3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	

COAL MARKET, MARCH 23.

Walls Ends, from 12*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 20*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26 to March 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	44	36	29, 59	cloudy, fair
27	38	45	40	, 86	do. do.
28	45	50	35	, 32	hy.rn.wdy.sn.
M. 1	41	48	44	, 71	cloudy, fair
2	42	50	44	30, 12	do. do.
3	46	52	48	, 34	do. do. slt. rn.
4	46	54	45	, 43	fair, cloudy
5	48	54	45	, 46	do. do.
6	48	54	44	29, 58	do. do.
7	48	53	44	, 98	do. do.
8	47	53	47	, 89	do. do. rain
9	44	47	33	, 82	do. do. hail
10	33	41	36	, 89	do. do. snow
11	35	41	36	30, 29	do.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
12	35	45	41	30, 24	fair, cloudy
13	48	55	48	, 16	cloudy, fair
14	41	48	48	, 27	do. do.
15	48	53	50	, 24	fair, cloudy
16	48	53	46	, 27	cloudy, fog
17	43	53	45	, 27	do. fair, do.
18	41	47	44	, 13	do. fog, sleet
19	42	44	42	, 13	cloudy, fair
20	42	45	42	, 14	do. do.
21	41	47	38	, 24	do. do.
22	40	42	42	, 12	do. do.
23	42	44	38	29, 98	do.
24	37	41	30	, 97	snow, fr. snow
25	34	38	36	, 90	fair, rain, sleet

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & March.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000. June.
27	194	93	93	94	9	——	——	——	59 57 pm.	45 41 pm.
28	195⅛	92⅝	92⅝	93⅝	9	——	100	——	56 55 pm.	40 39 pm.
1	195¼	92¼	92¼	93⅛	9	——	——	248	54 58 pm.	39 42 pm.
2	196	92⅜	92⅜	93⅛	9	——	——	——	——	38 42 pm.
3	194	92¼	92¼	93¼	9	——	——	——	57 pm.	39 42 pm.
5	194⅛	91⅝	91⅝	92⅝	9	——	99½	240	54 pm.	39 43 pm.
6	195	91⅞	91⅞	93	9	——	——	——	53 pm.	43 pm.
7	196	91⅝	91⅝	92⅞	9	——	——	——	56 53 pm.	44 45 pm.
8	194⅛	91⅜	91⅜	92⅜	9	——	——	——	56 53 pm.	45 42 pm.
9	195	92¼	92	93⅝	9	——	——	——	54 50 pm.	41 43 pm.
10	——	92¼	92⅜	93⅞	9⅛	——	——	——	51 pm.	44 pm.
12	——	92⅛	92⅜	93⅞	9	——	——	——	48 pm.	42 44 pm.
13	——	92⅜	92⅛	93¼	9⅛	——	——	——	50 48 pm.	41 44 pm.
14	——	——	92	92⅝	——	——	——	——	50 48 pm.	44 41 pm.
15	——	——	91¾	——	——	——	——	——	47 52 pm.	42 44 pm.
16	——	——	90⅞	——	——	——	——	——	48 50 pm.	40 39 pm.
17	——	——	90¾	——	——	——	——	——	50 pm.	39 pm.
19	——	——	90¾	——	——	——	——	——	48 50 pm.	39 pm.
20	——	——	91	——	——	——	——	——	50 pm.	39 41 pm.
21	——	——	91⅛	——	——	——	——	——	51 50 pm.	41 38 pm.
22	——	——	91⅜	——	——	——	——	——	——	38 41 pm.
23	——	——	91⅜	——	——	——	——	——	51 pm.	41 38 pm.
24	——	——	91¼	——	——	——	——	——	50 47 pm.	37 pm.
26	——	——	91¼	——	——	——	——	——	48 51 pm.	40 37 pm.
27	——	——	91¼	——	——	——	——	——	50 pm.	39 pm.
28	——	——	91⅜	——	——	——	——	——	50 pm.	36 39 pm.

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THE

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MAY, 1849.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

SCRUTATOR is informed that the singular epitaph of the Gounter family in Racton church, Sussex, was printed in our Magazine for June 1840. We are not aware where a perfect copy is likely to be preserved, as that in the Burrell MSS. is nearly as imperfect as the original appears to have been in 1835.

The death of "Miss Betsy Austin" took place at Barbados 16th January, 1848, and not November, as stated in p. 222. The author of "Adventures in Mexico," published in January last year, says,—"Amongst the celebrated of Barbados whom I deemed it my duty to visit was the renowned Betsy Austin, once (in the days when the late King William was a jolly mid.) the pride of the 'Badian dignity balls, but now in 'the sere and yellow leaf,' fat as a turtle. I found the ancient beauty sitting in the verandah of her house, surrounded by a dozen sable and yellow handmaidens, who were engaged in pickling and preserving West India fruits. She insisted on my joining her in a sangaree, which was prepared in a tumbler holding about half a gallon; and shaking my hand at parting, being crying drunk, slobbered out a 'Gar bless you, sar! hab notin to do wid Car'line Lee,' which Caroline Lee is own sister to Betsy, but guilty of keeping an opposition house, and hence the warning."—J. T.

P. 444. *For* Hennan *read* Hennah. Lieut. Hennah was the son of a Lieut. Hennah who was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar. He has left a widow and six children wholly unprovided for; a seventh child, dying at the same time, was interred in the same grave.

P. 440. Mrs. Gibson of Quernmore is misdescribed. She was a daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley of Alderley, sister to the present Lord and the Bishop of Norwich. She never had any issue, and was second wife to Mr. Gibson, whose first wife was a Wilson of Dalham Tower.

Statistics of Cholera in Glasgow.—At a recent meeting of the Glasgow town council, Dr. Strang, the city chamberlain, presented a report regarding the extent to which cholera has prevailed in the city. From the 14th Nov. till the 22d of March, when cholera entirely disappeared, the number of deaths was 8,107. Of these, 3,777 were deaths from cholera, being about double the number reported to the Board of Health in London. 4,330 were deaths from all other diseases. From these tables it also appears that the deaths from all diseases other than cholera have increased rather than diminished during the prevalence of this epidemic; and that in Glasgow, as well as in Edinburgh, there is of late a gradually increasing rate of mortality, which may be fairly attributed to the increase of Irish immigration, with its concomitant misery, destitution, and pauperism.

LIBRARY OF M. LIBRI.

A valuable collection of books belonging to M. Libri, and to some of which unsubstantiated claims had been made by the French government, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson on Feb. 19-23. It is seldom that fifteen hundred lots of such beauty and rarity come to the hammer at the same time, or fetch such good prices. The books were in uniformly good condition, and a great many of them finely bound. The catalogue was published some time since, and widely circulated, with fuller descriptions than usual of the individual copies. The names of the former possessors, whether Francis I., Diana of Poictiers, De Thou, D'Esling, or others, were announced; thus identifying the copies, and giving public notice to all who might suppose themselves entitled to advance claims upon any of them.

CHURCH AT JERUSALEM.

The new church erected on Mount Zion at Jerusalem has at length been completed. The work was commenced in July, 1841, under the direction of Mr. Johns; the first stone was laid by Bishop Alexander on Feb. 28, 1842, but the works were stopped by the Turkish authorities in Jan. 1843. Having been resumed and finished, it was opened on the 21st of January last, when the present Bishop preached a beautiful and impressive discourse, on the text, "My house shall be called a House of Prayer for all nations."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The Island of Sardinia; including Pictures of the Manners and Customs of the Sardinians, &c. By John Warre Tyndale, *M.A.*

WHEN Lord Nelson was in the Mediterranean, in one of his dispatches * in 1804 he describes Sardinia as the *summum bonum* of everything that is valuable to us in the Mediterranean. "The more I know of it (he says), the more am I convinced of its inestimable value, from position, naval ports, and resources of all things." And yet of this island it appears that the only English works we possess are one by Captain Smyth, R.N., in 1828, and a statistical report by Mr. M'Gregor, in the seventh part of his Commercial Tariffs, while a learned German professor † says that it is an island "with which we are less acquainted than with Owhyhee or Otaheite." While Sicily is as familiar to English travellers as the Channel Islands or the Isle of Wight, and Charybdis is as well known as the Needles, the wilder and more romantic scenery of the ancient Ichnusa ‡ is still unexplored. The cause of this neglect may perhaps be found, partly in the reputed insalubrity of these beautiful shores and of the diseases that lurk in its dark forests and delicious vales, partly from the want of roads and of accommodation in the towns and villages, and something also may be attributed to the reputed character of the inhabitants. Silius Italicus mentions the climate as proverbially unhealthy, though, like Ireland, it was free from noxious animals,—

> Sed tristis cœlo, ac multâ vitiata palude;

and Claudian agrees in the description,—

> Hinc hominum pecudumque lues, hinc præstifer aer
> Sævit:

and indeed all the ancient authorities lean the same way; extolling the fertility of the soil,—for Sardinia § and Sicily were the two bountiful nurses

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* See Nelson's Dispatches to Lord Hobart, on the capabilities of this island, in 1803. He calls it "the finest island in the Mediterranean. Malta, in point of position, is not to be named in the same year as Sardinia, and it possesses the finest harbour in the world."—See vol. i. p. 337-8.—Rev.

† See Heeren's Ancient Nations, chap. ii.—Rev.

‡ The Epitomiser of Stephanus says—Ἐκαλείτο δὲ Ιχνοῦσα, διότι ἐοικυῖα ἦν ἀνθρώπου ἴχνει,—and Claudian mentions its resemblance to the human foot:

> Humanæ speciem plantæ sinuosa figurat
> Insula: *Sardiniam* veteres dixere coloni.—De Bello Gild.

§ Mr. Tyndale says—"My route over the mountains and valleys from Parao to Terranuova was through a continuous wilderness of forests and flowers, with the exception of a few 'tanche' and occasional patches of pasture. Theocritus may proclaim his native country to have been Flora's peculiar garden, and our early ideas are, by his idyls and the praises of other poets, prejudiced in favour of Sicily; but any traveller who has visited *both islands would decidedly give a preference to Sardinia.*"—Vide vol. ii. p. 1.

who fed the city of Rome,*—and attributing the noxious climate to the mountains preventing the winds of the north sweeping away the marshy vapours and exhalations that brooded over the land.† We should recommend those who wish to become acquainted with the classical antiquities and history of the island to consult the works of the diligent and learned Cluver.‡ The modern state will be found neither inaccurately nor imperfectly given in the volumes now before us. In the spring of 1843, while travelling for the recovery of his health, Mr. Tyndale was induced, at the instigation of some Italian friends, to visit the island of Sardinia. He has given a sketch of its history, antiquities, customs, and condition of the people, with the appropriate localities, and he has consulted the best authors in order to obtain information on the former condition of the country. Though not professedly a naturalist, he has mentioned some of the most remarkable productions of the island, both as regards its geology and its general botany, and he has explored its antiquities with the diligence and learning of a scholar. In the confined space to which we are limited we can do no further justice to the author than by extracting a few passages relating to the more remarkable subjects mentioned by him—as in a long and crowded gallery the casual spectator can only fix his gaze on the pictures of more prominent merit and beauty. To give, by way of introduction, some notion of the *social* state of the island in comparison with the countries that are its nearest neighbours, we extract a part of a description of one province, which may stand with partial allowances for no unfair representation of the whole.

"The chief productions of the province (Alghero) are corn, wine, oil, and skins, the exportation of which is small; and the coral fishery,§ the *most important of all the trades*, is carried on by the Neapolitans and Genoese. There are no manufactures of any kind, industry being, as a Sarde author well observed, 'poco men che nulla.' The few mechanical operations are of the lowest and roughest description, and merely for the simplest necessaries of life. The education of the people is so neglected that it was calculated, in the population of nearly 32,000, where the number between six and twelve years old was 1,900, that not 150 attended the schools, while in the adult rural population, which has not had even the advantage of the present miserable system of education, not one in sixty can read or write. The moral character of the people is not much better than the intellectual. The principal crimes are vendetta,‖ burning underwood, and theft. The first is mentioned elsewhere; the second arises from want of pasturage; and the last consists in a system of reciprocal robbery of cattle while wandering in the lonely dis-

* Val. Maximus, VII. c. v. says—"Siciliam et *Sardiniam* benignissimas urbis Romanæ *nutrices*."

† *Exclusis* regnant aquilonibus austri.—Claudian.

‡ Cluver says, with that modesty that is the companion of true learning and talent, "Si forte quædam minus rectè collimaverim, æqui, bonique ignoverint: mearumque curarum imperfectionem æduli expleant. *Majorem* me antiquitatibus hujus insulæ præstitisse lucem, quamquis quam hactenus alius, facilè fatebuntur." Vide p. 499.—Rev.

§ See account of this fishery, vol. i. p. 73—77. The annual value is reckoned at 60,000*l*.—Rev.

‖ The "fuorusciti"—outgoers—is a generic term, under which may be included the regular bandit, the petty robber, the fugitive from the arm of the law, the avenger of an insult or injury, the voluntary fugitive, in many respects different characters to the Italian and Spanish outlaws, or to the bandito of Apuglia, who unites the charm of a hero to the atrocities of a villain. The ladron, the salteador, and the ratero of Spain are distinguished; the first is the professional villain, the second the pouncer on whatever he can lay his hands upon, the third the common thief. See account of the Corsican Fuorusciti in vol. i. p. 92, &c.—Rev.

tricts. It has been stated that the value of stolen cattle amounts annually to 5,000 lire nove, or 200*l.* but this I was assured was infinitely below the positive sum. As a sheep may be bought in the rural districts for five lire n. 4*s.* and a fine heifer for thirty lire n. 1*l.* 14*s.* the extent of the robberies may be easily imagined. The proportion of those apprehended for the commission of these and other crimes is very small; there are not above 50 in the prison, for if detected they escape to the mountains,"* &c.

We may take the following quotation as a generalised description of the beauty of the productions of nature under a soft and genial climate.

"The environs (*of Sassari*) he says, abound in country houses, pleasure grounds, and gardens, some of which are beautifully situated, and show by their produce how benignantly nature has smiled on the district. One of my friends had in his garden a myrtle, the stem of which was 56 inches in circumference † at some height from the ground, and the branches, extending 26 feet in diameter, rested on the surrounding orange trees. The valley of Logulentu is remarkable for its fertility as well as beauty. Throughout the whole island I did not see a garden more ingeniously laid out or more carefully attended to than one belonging to a friend whose hospitality I enjoyed. The fruit trees were in full blossom, and the almond, cherry, orange, and pomegranate, lighted up the dark foliage, over which the Roman pine and palm reigned majestically. One of his orange trees, though not very large, bears annually on an average 4,500 fruit. . . . Two species of rose were remarkable, one called *microsella*, with a flower like the horse chestnut, and the peculiarity of the other, without a name, was one stem and flower growing out of the other, similar to the growth of the cactus. The olive groves around Sassari are well attended to, and the oil produced there being better, bears a much higher premium than that produced in other parts of the island," &c.‡

Sardinia, like all the shores of the Mediterranean, with few exceptions we believe, from Malagar in Spain to Smyrna in Asia Minor, is subject to the fatal malaria in its worst form, which under the term of *intemperie* is the scourge of the country. It produces an agueish, intermittent, low fever,

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* A priest told the author that no less than *six* of his parishioners had retired to the mountains since the beginning of the year, and this might be in proportion a loss of *twenty* from his parish. Both parties prefer *vendetta* with their own hands to the tardy process of law. In another village was inscribed over the doors, "Inimicos ejus induam confusione"—"I will clothe his enemies with confusion,"—a painful evidence how this vendetta was openly declared by a blasphemous misapplication of the words of the Psalmist, ii. 70. An outlaw (*fuoruscito*) who had demanded pardon of his Majesty, who agreed to grant it on the proviso that he would relinquish vendetta and have the dispute settled by law, informed the King he could not accept the pardon on such conditions, and would defend himself by "guerra al cuchillo." While the King was at one of the towns in the interior, a notorious *fuoruscito* came down from the mountains, and, disguised in female attire, participated in the festivals of the royal visit, his presence being well known to his large acquaintance, and disregarded by those authorities who were cognisant of the circumstances. iii. 150.

† There are myrtles in the Isle of Wight 24 inches round the stem, known to be above a century old.—Rev.

‡ On the subject of forests the author says of those in Monte Argentu:—It has been calculated that the upper district of Barbagia contains 11,800,000 forest trees; the central district, 32,600,000; the lower, 21,000,000, with 9,600,000 fruit trees; making a total of 75,000,000, independently of the wild fruit trees, which have been calculated at not less than 100,000,000. ii. 249. The forest of *Cincu Denti* is said to contain upwards of 100,000,000 trees, principally oak, ilex, and cork, with arbutus and lentiscus; and such is the thickness of the foliage that the sunbeams and the foot of man are said never to have entered many parts of it. Its value is but slightly known, though certain portions have been leased out on very low terms. vol. i. p. 314. The author also mentions the arbutus and erica as rivalling in size the forest trees, measuring fifty feet in height and twelve in circumference, and finer than those in the north of Madeira. p. 322. *We add*, that near Bonchurch in the Isle of Wight is an arbutus nearly fifty feet high, and perhaps eight in circumference, seen by us last year. —Rev.

and is caused by the stagnant waters, the great difference between the temperature of night and day, the heavy dews and fogs, and the rapid decomposition of vegetable matter by the intense heat of the atmosphere; all which arise from the two great sources of evil, the want of cultivation and drainage of the soil. Sarde *intemperie* is, in fact, a concentrated essence of Caliban's curse—

> All the infections that the sun sucks up,
> From bogs, fens, flats . . . make him
> By inch-meal a disease.

The high volcanic districts are said also to be subject to it; and, notwithstanding what the author says, they probably are so, from the power of the miasma to ascend to certain elevations, as it does with us on the banks of the Thames * and elsewhere; and it is known that in Italy the malaria is as frequent and destructive on a light porous soil, however *superficially* dry, as in the Campagna of Rome, and in the marshes of the lower grounds.

The observations of Captain Smyth on this head are curious, and in some points new to us.

"Exhalations, it appears, are the principal cause of intemperie, and it is evident they might be decreased by cultivating the *macchie*, draining the marshes, and confining the rivers to their beds, thus converting many a dreary waste into smiling corn fields and vineyards; bearing in mind, however, that grounds being merely *cleared and not planted*, so far from correcting the evil, are thereby deprived of the natural absorption of a portion of their miasma. Many Sardes entertain a notion that the *green figs* of an infected district imbibe and evolve the deleterious principle of intemperie; it is, therefore, customary in the markets to express the place of their growth on the baskets. The viceroy himself advised me to be particularly careful in prohibiting my seamen from eating the fruit of the delicious vale of *Pula*, nor, when the known quality of the fig-tree for intenerating meat is considered, does it seem a question unworthy of investigation. Corn grown on such grounds, on the contrary, far from participating in the injurious qualities of the air, is esteemed the finest, the land being most fertile in sheltered, low, and damp valleys. Hedges of the *fica moriscu* (*cactus opuntia*) are supposed to increase the intemperie by obstructing the evaporation from the earth without absorbing moisture like other trees. Wherever the *oleander* flourishes, intemperie of an inveterate type may be expected," &c.†

During the author's stay at Sassari he made several excursions to *Alghero*, for the purpose of seeing the celebrated *Antro di Nettuno*, a stalactitic grotto about twelve miles from the town; after some disappointments from the state of the weather he at last succeeded, and the King of Sardinia, who was in the island at the time, honoured him with an invitation to accompany him. The Algherese assert that on 300 out of the 365 days it is impossible to enter it, and that there was a prestige in favour of the royal visits; for on the two occasions on which his Majesty had been there the weather was fine enough to allow of an entry. The Antro di Nettuno is situated on one of the promontories close to the little island of Foradada, and so exposed that any wind between the north-west and the south prevents an entry.

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* The house and grounds called Belvidere (late Lord Saye and Sele's) on the Thames, above the village of Erith, has the character of being very unhealthy from the ascent of the deleterious mists and exhalations, though it stands on very high ground and commands distant prospects.—Rev.

† The oleander in Greece and Asia Minor fringes the banks of the streams, and can only flourish where there is water.—Rev.

"The first vaulted cavern, forming an antichamber of about 30 feet high, has no particular beauty, and from it the royal party commenced embarking in a very small flat-bottomed boat, made expressly, and brought for traversing the waters in the interior. His Majesty having desired me to accompany him and the Duke of Genoa, we crossed a second cavern, in which were about twenty feet of beautifully clear water; and then, turning to the left, we immediately found ourselves in an intricate navigation among stalactites, with surrounding walls and passages of stalagmites of considerable height. Having passed them, and proceeding westerly, we reached another cavern with a natural column in its centre, the shaft and capital of which, supporting the immense and beautifully fretted roof, reminded me of those in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral at Wells, and the staircase of the hall at Christ Church, Oxford. It stands, the growing monument of centuries, in all its massive and elegant simplicity, with, comparatively speaking, few other stalagmites to destroy the effects of its noble solitude. Having landed on the furthest side of the cavern, the Charon of this stalactite Styx returned for his Majesty's suite; and the few minutes that elapsed gave us time to look around. Not a voice, not a sound was heard beyond the dying splash of the oar of the boat; one felt as if every thing was merely a dream—'a phantasy, a heat-oppressed brain;' a thousand associations arose of artificial scenes of a similar character;—fêtes and palaces in Moore's Epicurean, and the Arabian Nights, all seemed realized; and had it not been for the presence of royalty, the delicious reverie might have been indulged till imagination became belief. The vista of the caverns and passages through which we had passed, disclosed in the distance a slight greyish shade—the feeble strength of the few rays of daylight contending with the victorious blaze of nearly 3000 candles, which, placed in all parts of the gigantic abyss where we stood, were reflected on the unruffled lake at our feet, while the roseate tint of the carbonate of lime gave a warmth to the whole scene. Opposite to us was a diminutive mountain, on the summit of which a row of lights, arranged expressly to illumine the overhanging roof, gave to the small stalactites in the distance the appearance of icicles of a frozen fountain; and to our right hand were columns of enormous and bizarre formation, from fifty to sixty feet high, with recesses and projections of every variety. . . . In parts of the grotto were corridors and galleries, some three hundred and four hundred feet long, reminding one, if such a comparison is allowable, of the Moorish architecture of the Alhambra. One of them terminates abruptly in a deep cavern, into which we were prevented descending; but among many other interesting objects is a small chamber, the access to which is through a very narrow aperture. After climbing and scrambling through it, we found ourselves in a room, the ceiling of which is entirely covered with delicate stalactites, and the sides with fretted open work: so fantastical that one might almost imagine that it was a boudoir of the *Oceanides*, where they amuse themselves with making lime lace. In exploring this lovely *camaretta*, the sublime was changed into the ridiculous, and the warmth of admiration chilled by some icy-cold water, in a hole at the bottom, into which the Duke of Genoa and myself slipped, when assisting each other in the descent from the aperture. . . . . Some of the columns, in different parts of the grotto, are from seventy to eighty feet in circumference; and the masses of drapery, drooping in exquisite elegance, are of equally grand proportions. On a previous visit the King of Sardinia wished to transport one of them to Turin, but it was found to be utterly impracticable; and a circumstance may here be mentioned but little creditable to our nation, if it be true. It is generally asserted that the captain of an English ship of war placed a cannon at the mouth of the grotto, and after repeated discharges of shot mutilated many of the stalactites without succeeding in obtaining any solid mass. Peretti thus speaks of the circumstance:—'Diverse colonne mutilate dall' insana ferocia d'un capitano Inglese, che impedita di penetrarvi in tempo inopportuno vi lanciò parecchie cannonate, restano sparse nel sotto posto lago.'"

The author compares the different grottoes he had seen with this: as those at Adelsburg, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Ithaca, &c. "At Adelsburg," he says, "the chambers are loftier, and the stalagmites more abundant—differences caused by the depositions of carbonate of lime falling on a dry soil, whereas the greater part of the Anto di Nettuno is inundated with salt water, which prevents their formation. The balance of beauty is decidedly in favour of the Sardinian grotto. Those of Paros and Anti-

paros are neither so extensive, nor equal in elegance and rarity; and none in other countries admit of a comparison."*

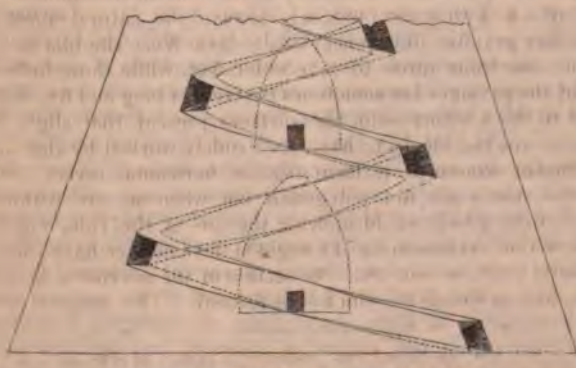
We now come to a subject of great curiosity, little known, we believe, except to the learned few in England, and for the description of which, we know no traveller's account, of our country, so full as Mr. Tyndale's. "The ancient architectural remains known by the names of *Noraghe* or *Nurhag*,† are the most interesting objects in the island; and, the unfathomable mysteries of their origin and purpose having hitherto baffled the learning and ingenuity of historians, archæologists, and antiquaries (like the round towers in Ireland), the author offers some observations from the researches of La Marmora, and from information obtained from other sources, and from a personal examination of the monuments themselves. As the subject is certainly one of much curiosity, we give in as abridged a form as we can the result of those inquiries. Firstly, it must be remarked, that the spelling of the name varies, according to different authors, in the different districts where these singular and ancient monuments are found, varying as Nur-hag, Nuraghe, Noraghe, Nurache, Nuraxi, and Our-ag, Or-ag: these are used indiscriminately, but *Noraghe* is most generally adopted, being of the masculine gender, and without any difference of termination in the plural. All these are built on natural or artificial mounds, whether in valleys, plains, or on mountains, and some are partially inclosed, at a slight distance, by a low wall of a construction similar to the building. Their essential architectural feature is a *truncated cone* or tower, averaging from 30 to 60 feet in height, and from 100 to 300 in circumference at the base. The majority have no basement, but the rest are raised on one extending either in a corresponding or an irregular shape, and of which the perimeter varies from 300 to 653 feet, which is the largest that has been measured. The inward inclination of the exterior wall of the principal tower, which almost always is the centre of the building, is so well executed as to present in its elevation a perfect and continuously symmetrical line; but sometimes a small portion of the external face of the outer works of the basements, which are not regular, is straight and perpendicular. There is every reason to believe, though without positive proof—*for none of the Noraghe are quite perfect*—that the cone was originally truncated, and formed thereby a platform on its summit. As to the material of which they are built, it is always the natural stone of the locality, whether granite, limestone, basalt, lava, &c.; the blocks varying in shape and size from three to nine cubic feet, while those forming the architraves of the passages are sometimes twelve feet long and five feet wide. With regard to the workmanship, the surfaces present that slight irregularity which proves the blocks to have been rudely worked by the hammer, but with sufficient exactness to form regular horizontal layers; with few exceptions the stones are not polygonal, but when so, are without that regularity of form which would indicate the use of the rule, nor is their construction of the Cyclopean and Pelasgic styles; neither have they sculpture, ornamental work, or cement. The section of the interior of a *Noraghe* shews the regular principle on which it is formed. The external entrance

* The author has not mentioned the remarkable cavern at Han sur Lese, in the Ardennes, near Dinant, well worthy of a visit.—Rev.

† See a curious account of a descent into a *Noraghe*, and of the superstitious feelings of the inhabitants, in vol. ii. p. 129. See also on the Noraghe Santinu some curious details, p. 152—9.

NORAGHE IN THE LUSSURGIU DISTRICT.

SECTION OF THE INTERIOR OF A NORAGHE.



SECTION OF THE CORRIDORS OF A NORAGHE.

(From Tyndale's Travels in Sardinia.)

is *invariably* between the E.S.E. and S. by W., but generally to the East of South: it seldom exceeds five feet high and two feet wide. The interior of the cone consists of one, two, or three domed chambers, placed one above another, and diminishing in size in proportion to the *external inclination* of the building; the lowest averaging from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and from twenty to twenty-five in height. The base of each is generally circular; sometimes elliptical. The apex is crowned with a large flat stone, resting on the last circular layer, which is reduced to a small diameter. The access to the second and third chambers, as well as to the platform on the top of those *Noraghe* which have only one chamber, is by a spiral corridor made in the building, either as a single ramp with a gradual assent, or with rough irregular steps made in the stones."

We must refer our readers to Mr. Tyndale's volume for a more minute and detailed account of the formation of particular parts of these buildings; who goes on to say, that the Padre Angius has subdivided the *Noraghe* into four categories—the simple cones, the compound, the united, and those having outworks; but Mr. Tyndale says, "These subdivisions would be insufficient; for, though in their general characteristics the buildings have the closest affinity to each other, the minor points of difference are so varied and numerous, and the dilapidations have so altered their form and appearance, that any classification might not only be confusing but possibly erroneous."

Of these singular monuments there are upwards of 3,000 now in existence, all more or less in ruins, and it may be assumed that they were formerly more numerous; for, though there is no reason to believe that any have been built for the last 2,500 years, there is evidence to prove that their destruction has been gradual and progressive; and they have been used, as all monuments of antiquity are among a half-civilized people, in the repairs of houses or roads, as the materials most cheap and most economical. With regard to their origin and antiquity the author has abridged the opinions of most of the learned who have written on the subject. Stephanini believes them to have been trophies of victory; Vidal, the houses of the giants; Peyron, the tombs of the ancient nomad shepherds; Fara attributes them to an Iberian colony under Norax; Petit Radel imagines them to have been tombs; Inghirami makes them funereal monuments, with a Tyrrhenian origin; Micali looks to a Carthaginian or Phœnician source; Arri thinks that they were used in fire-worship; Manno attributes an oriental origin to them; Arnim, the places of mystical festivals and burial places; La Marmora reserves his judgment, as a judge hears counsel on all sides before he decides, but implies indirectly that they were of Phœnician origin, and may have served for tombs or temples. Finally, Captain Smyth—the only English author who treats of them—dates their foundation in the earliest times and in obscure ages, subsequent to the arrival of the Trojans, and supposes "they were designed to answer the double purpose of mausolea for the eminent dead and asyla for the living." Mr. Tyndale examines the statements of ancient authors—as Diodorus, Pausanias, &c. on the Sardinian buildings, and of the modern commentators and antiquaries, in their descriptions of Pelasgic, Cyclopean, and Etruscan architecture; but, instead of throwing any light on these Sarde monuments, he says their researches tend only to prove their entire difference and dissimilarity. Those which most nearly approach them are the *Talayots* of the Balearic islands. Talayot is a diminutive of Atalaya,

meaning the giant's burrow; and it differs from the *Noraghe* in having only one principal chamber or floor, and some other points. Nearly 200 of these Talayots are extant, but upwards of one-third are in complete ruins. Their affinity to the round towers in Ireland is next considered; but they seem to be too dissimilar in many important features to throw any light on each other. The author therefore, after some further inquiries in Scotland and America, draws in his circle of conjectures, and thinks,—

"A probability may be shewn of their very *ancient eastern origin*. Their wonderful strength and solidity, uniformity of design, though difference in size, the peculiar direction and smallness of the entrance, the narrow winding passages, domed chambers, position on a natural or artificial elevation, whether on hills or in valleys, the small aperture for the admission of light, and the circumstances of the Sepoltura de is Gigantes being concomitant remains, are peculiarities which evidently indicate a religious or sepulchral purpose. Comparatively but very few are so constructed as to permit the supposition of their having been merely sepulchres; but there is nothing in their shape to render it *impossible* that they may have been altars or temples for the worship of the heavenly bodies, or for the earliest sacrifices and idolatries recorded in the Old Testament."

We must, however, close our account, which has been more extended than we meant, of these remains of antiquity, whose origin and whose purpose are not, it would appear, to be unfolded to us who live in these late and degenerate ages. The author believes that both Canaanitish and Phœnician colonies reached the Sardinian shores, and that the Carthaginians, a colony of the Phœnicians, occupied the island. He says that these extraordinary antiquities, known as the Sarde Idols, were of Canaanitish worship—the miniature representation of some of the large and original gods which those nations adored—of Moloch, Baal, Astaroth, Adonis, &c. Distinct and peculiar in their character, their counterparts are no more to be met with out of Sardinia than the Noraghe themselves; and this circumstance, in conjunction with the fact that many of them have been found in and near those buildings, may suggest a further proof that they may have been connected with each other in a religious, sepulchral, or united character.

Another class of antiquities, distinct from these Noraghe, to be found in this island, is the Sepolture de is Gigantes.

"They may be described as a series of large stones placed together without cement, inclosing a fosse or vacuum, from fifteen to thirty-six feet long, from three to six wide, the same in depth, with immense flat stones resting on them as a covering; but though the latter are not always found, it is evident by a comparison with the more perfect Sepolture that they once existed, and have been destroyed or removed. The fosse runs invariably from north-west to south-east; and at the latter point is a large upright head-stone averaging from ten to fifteen feet high, varying in its form from the square, elliptical, and conical to that of three-quarters of an egg, and having in many instances an aperture about eighteen inches square at its base. On either side of this *stele* commences a series of separate stones, irregular in size and shape, but forming an arc, the chord of which varies from twenty to forty feet; so that the whole figure somewhat resembles the bow and shank of a *spur*."

The term Sepolture de is Gigantes is generally applied by the Sardes to these monuments from the belief that they were the real tombs of giants; but the other names—as the Stone of the Jews, the Altar, &c. —are from the idea of their having been places of sacrifice. The author says:—

"If we failed in the attempt to find any buildings analogous to the *Noraghe*, except the *Talayots*, it would be more than useless to adopt again a negative argument to shew that no country—not even the Balearic Isles—have any remains similar to the Sepolture, and to prove that they are essentially distinct and peculiar to Sardinia."

After some conjectures as to what race of people these Sepolture may have belonged, and after considering it *possible* that some of the actual gigantic races of the Rephaim, Emim, Zamzummim, Anakim, or Philistines, might have actually arrived in Sardinia (though we think that these giants and giantesses would have been rather crowded in so small an island), the author thus concludes:—

"The coincidence of two such peculiar monuments in the same island, their non-existence elsewhere, and that both are indicative of some abstract principle of grandeur and power, practically carried out in their construction, are strong reasons for the presumption that they may have had some mutual reference to each other. If the *Sepolture* were graves, would the *Noraghe* be so also? or, if the *Noraghe* were tombs, what were their frequent concomitants the *Sepolture?* By the supposition that the latter were the depositories of some hero, or of the figure of one, whether of common stature or actual gigantic height, according to the tradition of the people, and that the *Noraghe* were temples or altars of some idolatrous creed, the co-existence of the two monuments might be accounted for. If a similar objection be raised as in the case of the Noraghe, why have not these Sepolture been found in the countries where the Aramæan, Canaanitish, and Phœnician nations dwelt, and to which they emigrated? the same reason might be here applied; so that finally, a Canaanitish race with its idolatrous religion is apparently the *only source* from whence we may derive either of these extraordinary erections."

The author's account of the *Tonnara*, or tunny fishery, is very animated and interesting. The earliest existence of these fisheries is uncertain, but about 1554 they were brought under the notice of the Aragon government, and in the seventeenth century there were eighteen in existence. The tunny fish enter the Mediterranean about the end of April, follow the lines of coast into the Black Sea, and then, returning back to the Atlantic, disappear about the middle of August. That they keep close to the shore is a well-ascertained fact; and the idea entertained by the ancients, that the visual power of the right eye was greater than the left,* and consequently when entering the Black Sea they kept on the south shore, is still prevalent. "The antiquity, estimation, and value of the tunny fishery are equally well authenticated; and it may not be generally recollected that the Golden Horn at Constantinople, the Chrysoceras of the Greeks, and Aurei Cornus of the Romans, inherits its name from the *riches* of the tunny fishery which existed at that point. Athenæus calls it the 'mother of tunnies.'"† This fish appears on the coins of Gades, Abdera, and Cenaka, as sacred to the gods. The Carthaginians used it as a favourite dish at their marriage feasts. The ancient mode of catching the fish also, as described by Ælian, corresponds much with that of the present day. There is a Rais or commander, who has the management of the fishery. Experience, discretion, and a power of watching and discovering the arrival of the fish, of calculating their number, of seizing the right moment to commence the mattanza, of not allowing them to escape, and integrity in working for the sole advantage of his employers, are the essential points required of him; and an unlimited authority is ceded to him in the execu-

* "*Occhio di tonno*" is a proverb for a side-look, or cast of the eye.
† See Pliny, lib. iv. c. 2; ix. 20; Athenæus, Deipnos. lib. iii. c. 84.

tion of these duties. He is looked up to with respect and tacit obedience by the little army which awaits and obeys his orders. The author accompanied the Rais in his private boat. His armada consisted of twelve barges and about one hundred and forty men. By shading the water they saw the fish beneath them, roving about without the slightest apparent fear, or discomfort at their confinement. The water was clear; but to prevent its being ruffled oil was thrown on the surface. The Rais inspected them for a considerable time, and it is said that he can tell them all, as a shepherd tells his sheep, knowing their number, size, and other particulars, which, to an inexperienced eye, seems almost incredible. The speculations of the fishermen as to their size and number, the anticipation of the attack, the certainty of victory, and the risks and profits, were united causes of intense animation to all except the Rais, who still leaned silently over the side of his little boat, seeming to shun intercourse with any one save his finny prisoners beneath him. But we must leave the particulars—the forcing the poor, devoted prey into the Camera di Morte—the cry when they had passed, "Ammorsella," "Let down the portcullis"—the chaunt and prayer for protection to the Virgin Mary and the saints—to St. George, St. Peter, and St. Antonio, and particularly to St. Michael, who, they said, was with St. Peter when the latter asked our Saviour to go fishing, and therefore he was "uno del equipaggio di quella barca,"—all this we must pass over, interesting had we time and space, and content ourselves with a bird's eye view of one portion of the battle.

"The first evidence of the fishes being incommoded by the hauling up of the net was a multitude of circles formed on the surface of the water by their gyrations, at which a general shout of joy broke forth; and the fish, finding themselves every minute more and more restricted, gradually approach the surface, and, the chamber becoming narrower and narrower, in their fear and confusion they quicken their movements, and lash each other as they roll and plunge in all directions. The men now haul with redoubled efforts, and with the greatest expedition, lest at this moment, by any sudden and simultaneous rush, they might dash through the nets. The space is so contracted that there is just room for them to float without an impetus in their movements; the whole surface is one vast overflowing cauldron, on every side the spray is foaming and flying, every one in the barges is drenched by the shower, and 'Iris sits amid the infernal surge,' though not to the tunnies, 'like hope upon a death-bed.' The *Rais* is still to be seen in his boat cheering and animating his men, apparently regardless of the death which would ensue were he upset and struck by one of the monsters. But the climax is at length obtained: though he cannot be heard in the uproar, his signal is recognised; and while he withdraws to one of the barges, the hauling ceases, the nets are fastened to the sides, and all being made secure, a pause ensues. A part of the men now arm themselves for the close conflict, with thick sticks called 'crocchi,' from the iron hooks at their extremity, and, thus accoutred, take up their position in the Capo Rais and Paliscalmo barges; the rest of the corps then recommence hauling, and as the fishes appear on the surface, the slaughterers strike the hooks into them and draw them towards the barges. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the confusion and uproar which now ensue. The fury, agony, and convulsion of the fish when struck—the cheers and exertions of the men as they haul them to the side of the barges—their efforts to draw them up—their disappointment in failure, expressed too in no very pious terms—the shouts of victory over a fish of great size, or who has fought 'à toute outrance,' in his endeavour to escape from the hooks and hauling of ten or twelve men—and the reiterated slashing blows which shake the barge beneath our feet, make the excitement most intense. Such slaughter and havoc is it, that Æschylus (Persæ 395) used the *mattanza* as a simile in his account of the destruction of the Persian naval force at Salamis: and Pliny, speaking of the formidable force of a shoal of tunny, mentions (lib. ix. c. 2) the circumstance of Alexander the Great having been obliged to put his fleet in battle array to withstand their attack. It may also be

observed, that the word tunny is derived, according to Athenæus, from θύειν, 'to rush violently onwards' (lib. vii. c. 64).* Care is requisite on the part of the men, lest in reaching and striking they should fall overboard, for the weight of a fish would swamp, and the blow of his tail stun or kill him, unless immediately rescued.

But an hour ago scarcely a voice was heard, and the tunny revelled happily in his deep cavern; but the unruffled surface of the blue waters had gradually become as white as snow with the froth and spray, and was now incarnadined with blood. The bleeding of the fish, their torments in having the hook struck into them, and the unmerciful tearing of their flesh, are the only unpleasant part of the spectacle; and a partiality for sticking the hook into the eyes is defended on the plea of a supposed necessity for blinding them, an excuse hardly sufficient to warrant such cruelty. . . . . The quantity taken was 336, leaving the rest, about 160, for another mattanza."

The author gives us some curious information on the *cork* forests and their value, that we have not elsewhere met with. On the hills near Terranova, and in the districts of Luras and Logu Santu, the finest cork is collected. Owing to their extent, the want of paths through them, and difficulty of communication with the shore, cork cutting in Sardinia is a much more expensive operation than in Valencia and Catalonia. Seven or eight contractors have at present the monopoly of the trade, but there is an abundance of forest yet untouched. A French gentleman who had been engaged in this trade for many years, told the author that he had found the Gallura cork a successful speculation. In a lease termineable in 21 years, of forests containing 85,000 cork trees, there will be two cuttings; and on the calculation that each tree produces 75 pounds of cork, there will be about 6375 tons, and the entire value of the cork would be about 2,550,000 francs. The *external* cuticle, called the "male" bark, only used for the fishermen's nets and tonnare in the island, is not considered of sufficient value to pay the expense of exportation; and the brick-coloured cellular tissue covering the good or "female" cork, is called "la camisa"—the shift. Many of the trees are said to have attained their fourth century; and an immense quantity of young ones are coming forward, to be barked when eight or ten years old.

Of the ignorance of the inhabitants, at least among the rural population, their gross superstition is a proof, and this ignorance is promoted and preserved both by the government and the priesthood. When the author was enjoying the hospitable welcome of a shepherd's hut on the mountains, the following scene of superstitious credulity on one hand, and of imposture on the other, took place.

"A man on horseback arrived, who dismounted, entered the room, and after some conversation with the family, brought in a parcel about eighteen inches square. Having crossed himself, he began to unpack it, and, seeing the mother and daughters place themselves on their knees before him, and my cavallante as well as my guide take off their caps, I imagined some holy rite was to be performed, and accordingly I likewise uncovered. The man having no ecclesiastical, but only the common costume of the country, increased the enigma of what was to take place; but, standing by his side, his movements, and those of the family kneeling opposite to me, soon explained themselves. Having drawn a slide from the front of the box, at which they immediately crossed themselves most devoutly, bent their heads to the ground, and uttered something, which might have

* The male of the spermaceti whale in the South Seas has been known to rush forwards with a desperate and serious attack on a ship, striking it with its head, and breaking in its sides, so as to disable if not sink it; and occasionally the gentlest animals, as the cow and horse, seem to change their nature, and be driven mad and furious from cruel persecution and inhuman treatment.—Rev.

been a prayer, no doubt remained but that it was some patent portable miracle or relic, and my curiosity almost induced me to join the family party on their knees. After a minute's suspense, he held the box forward to the members of the household; each of them affectionately embraced it, and this holy kiss was repeated two or three times; but when it came to my turn, and I refused to follow their example, their dismayed looks shewed the doubt which they subsequently expressed of my belief in Christianity. The object of all this wonder, was a small *wooden doll's head*, the eyes and nose of which were just distinguishable; the rest of the figure was covered with a brocaded silk petticoat, and around the head was a gilt and silver tinsel glory, with the usual appendages of such images. The ceremony being over, I inquired the name and history of the tawdry puppet, and could only obtain the highly authentic and satisfactory information that it was the relic of a Gallura saint; but all endeavours to elicit from the saint's carrier and guardian, who she was, and when and where she lived, met with the invariable answer, 'Senza dubbio la reliquia d'una Santa del Paese,—ben conosciuta da per tutto.' Perhaps my heretical ignorance had the effect of driving him and her out of the cottage sooner than they otherwise would have gone, for they certainly prepared to start immediately; but while the box was being carefully packed up, the mother and children were putting cheeses of different kinds and sizes into the panniers on the horse, which being done, and the usual benediction given and responded to, the man proceeded on his journey."

The persons employed in these eleemosynary expeditions are called Romiti or Eremiti—mendicant friars—vagabonds too idle to get a livelihood by honest and laborious employments, and, consequently, not half of the offerings made to the saints ever reach their intended destination. They are sometimes accompanied by a *Zampagnatore*, or bagpiper, who makes an outrageous sonata, first in honour of the saint, and then in praise of the almsgivers.

"The ecclesiastical establishment, from the preceding sketch, may be supposed to be no less powerful than numerous, and a weapon as important for as against the people. The priests, small as is their knowledge, are looked up to with a superstitious fear and reverence; for their public character acquires for them an interference and influence at the hearth of the cottage as unlimited as their authority at the altar of the church. This is not, however, obtained by attention to the education or relief of the necessities of the people, but by the intimate knowledge of all that passes in the interior of families, extracted by confessions, absolutions, and close union with them in worldly pursuits; and by this amalgamation of conscience and interests the Church exercises a spiritual and temporal thraldom, servilely submitted to by the ignorant, but loudly deprecated by the enlightened portion of the Sardes. In a conversation with a priest, in whose house I was staying, relative to the state of morals in his parish, and the influence he might have in the suppression of *vendetta* and reconciliation of the *fuorusciti*, he referred to a manuscript statistical table containing the names of his parishioners, with columns, lines, divisions, annotations, and references. It was a *mass of inquisitorial information* relative to their sins of omission and commission, and the marks attached to those who had and had not been at confession and sacrament gave him, he assured me, a surveillance which enabled him to use their transgressions and mental bondage to his own advantage as occasion might require, independently of its being a duty prescribed by the ecclesiastical authorities to whom he made the return, and by whom it is subsequently transmitted to the government. Thus is link added to link in the one grand chain which binds the most private thoughts and deeds of each family and its component members for or against each other, forming thereby a vast engine of domestic oppression and political centralisation," &c.

Thus the clergy, possessing the absolute reins of power, are able to make both parties—the king and the people—subservient to them. They are in union with the former as far as their powers and numbers are their mutual support; but, on the other hand, they are so mixed up with the people that the concealment of offences, absenteeism from the village, evasion of taxes, pretended ignorance of the *fuorusciti*, and other infringe-

ments of the laws, are more conducive to their interest than any co-operation in the measures and demands of government.

Perhaps there is scarcely a spot in Europe on which Nature has more bountifully showered her blessings than on this island.

"Aristotle* says that Aristæus, celebrated for his love of agriculture, gave his laws here; 'but the island scarcely produced anything under the Carthaginians, who cut down everything which might be serviceable or productive of food, and placed a penalty of death on the inhabitants if they should replant anything.' In process of time these barbarous restrictions were removed, and the fresh Carthaginian colonies so restored and encouraged agriculture that when the island passed to the Roman dominion it was (according to Polybius) 'an island very considerable, as well by its greatness and the number of its inhabitants as for the fruits and produce of the country.' . . . . Pomponius Mela and Silius Italicus speak of its productiveness; Horace praises the 'opimas Sardiniæ segetes feracis;' Cicero† calls Sicily, Africa, and Sardinia 'the three granaries of the state;' Livy‡ mentions the supplies of corn for the Roman army and navy to be sent by Cornelius Mammula, the prætor in the island, and that when Titus Manlius Torquatus defeated the Carthaginians and Sardes, B.C. 215, he obtained a large tribute in corn. Such was the prosperity of Sardinia, B.C. 204, that in the last years of the second Punic war magazines were obliged to be built at Rome to receive the grain of the island. In the following year it was so abundant that it was sold for the mere price of the freight; and Valerius Maximus, in mentioning the circumstance, uses the expression, 'Siciliamque et Sardiniam, benignissimas urbis nostræ nutrices, gradus et stabilimenta bellorum.' Lucan refers to the two islands in terms of equal commendation; Plutarch speaks of Pompey's visit here for the express purpose of procuring grain, which he collected in great quantities. Pausanias§ calls the island 'the most fortunate;' he says, 'Sardinia, for its magnitude and prosperous condition, may be compared with the most celebrated of islands,' and calls it 'the largest of all islands, and the first in prosperity.' Prudentius states that in his time (A.D. 391), the produce of the island had not diminished, but still overflowed the Roman granaries. Claudian,‖ a native of the fertile districts of Egypt, and competent to give an opinion, calls Sardinia 'Dives ager frugum;' and Salvian, in the fifth century, lamenting the losses of the Roman empire, speaks of the invasion of the Vandals in Sardinia and Sicily as 'the cutting off its vital veins.'"

These, the author justly observes, are authentic evidences of the former fertility of the island during its long subjection to the Roman sway; but neither the amount of the population nor the exact quantity of grain raised during that period is known. In the present day, with a population of about 524,000, fully three-quarters of the lands are uncultivated.

"Potatoes¶ have only within the last few years been introduced; and from the great congeniality of the soil, they have thriven most luxuriantly; in the upper part of Barbagia, where they have had greater experience and success, the cultivation has been sufficient to supply many other parts of the island. At Fonni, the most celebrated spot for them, they grow constantly to two pounds in weight, and are sold in the village at six to eight soldi the starello, or about 6½*d.* the bushel, or 2*s.* 2*d.* the sack (of four bushels). The priests there get upwards of 4000 starelli, or about 1367 sacks, as their tithes. Chesnuts form a considerable portion of the winter food, being peeled, dried, and put away when fresh; and when used they are generally ground down, and made into puddings and cakes. Acorns are also

* De Mirab. ch. 105.
† De Lege Manilia, ch. 12.
‡ R. Hist. lib. xxiii. ch. 12.
§ See Pausan. lib. vii. 17; x. 17; iv. 7.
‖ De Bello Gild. v. 509.
¶ The acorn bread, which still forms the food of the Roman shepherds, &c. is thus prepared. The acorns when shelled are put into a large seething pot, with water which has been strained through the ashes of burnt vegetable matter and clay. This lye extracts the bitterness of the acorn, and gives a consistency to the mixture, which is boiled down till it assumes a reddish-brown colour, when it is taken out, dried in the sun, and cut into cakes. vol. iii. p. 191.—Rev.

pounded and boiled into a pulp, which, when dry, is baked, and in this state will keep for several months. It is nutritious and easy of digestion; and both these preparations are eaten with 'casu de Murgia,' or 'casu de Fitta,'—a species of junket, the milk being coagulated by slow heat, and, when of sufficient subsistency, it is cut into small pieces, and kept in salt and water; which latter, if attended to and changed, will keep it fresh for a year or two. About 36,000 cantars, or about 1500 tons, of cheese are made annually, mostly from goats' and sheep's milk, to which the wild thyme gives a peculiar and agreeable flavour . . . . . The barley bread, called 'S'orzatu,' and which is generally used, is heavy, bitter, and bad; but the fine wheaten bread, 'Sucuccone,' is light and good, but comparatively expensive; as is also the 'Su Fresu,' a kind of half rusk, which is put into the oven at the greatest heat, and as soon as it begins to rise, is taken out, divided into two slices, and put again into the oven to be rebaked. . . . . Meat is much eaten and cheap; an average sized sheep costing about ten shillings; and the favorite dish of the Barbaracini is 'Sa Pilledda,' a mixture of sausage, beans, potatoes, chesnuts, olives, and small pieces of beef or pork, with lard to give it the requisite moistness; an olla podrida without as much oil and garlic as are used in Spain, &c."

We cannot pass through a land of "oliveyards and vineyards" like this, a land, if not flowing with milk, yet redolent of honey, without a glimpse at its beautiful and fragrant groves.*

"The first appearance of the orange and lemon groves of *Milis*† excites neither astonishment nor admiration; they require a lonely hour in them to comprehend and enjoy their beauty, and to feel what every one has felt who has seen them. The groves of the Vega or 'tuerra,' as the water course and irrigated lands are also here called, are about three miles long, and three quarters of a mile wide, belonging to different proprietors, the greatest of whom are the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Oristano, and the Marchese di Boyl. One of the canons of the former superintends the property; and by an ecclesiastical regulation, all the time he spends in this occupation, this golden stall, counts as so many hours of church service. . . . . The number of full-grown bearing trees is upwards of 300,000, but the young ones and plants cannot be calculated. An immense quantity of the old trees produce from four to five thousand fruit each;‡ but, taking the average of the old and young, each may be said to bear two hundred, so that the annual supply may be said to be sixty millions; but according to the best authorities this calculation is much below the actual number. . . . . In one of the groves belonging to the Marchese di Boyl is a tree known as 'Su rei deis arangius,' 'the king of the orange trees,' the circumference of which was rather more than six feet. The title might be disputed by many others of greater height and size, but the fact of the present King of Sardinia having sat under it, has confirmed its divine right to royalty, and in commemoration of that event it bears the following inscription 'Carlus Albertu Rei nostru hat visitau custa verga su 18 de Maiu dessu 1829.' Several others seemed quite as large, and were from thirty-five

* The author observes, "The naturalist will find much gratification in the vegetable kingdom in all the districts, not only from the diversity but from the beauty of the productions, the different temperatures being adapted to the *fir and date tree*, and endowing all vegetable life with a luxuriant richness in which few countries are superior." vol. i. p. 67.

† *Flumini Majori*, situated in a gorge surrounded by mountains, is irrigated by the stream from which it takes its name, and is so enriched and fertilised that the orange and lemon groves are said to be equally productive with those of *Milis*, and the proprietors even boast of their superiority in regard to the sweetness, and thinness of the rind. The lemons are remarkable for their delicate alabaster clearness, and the citron constantly weighs eight or nine pounds. The grape is the only fruit of which there is not a superabundance. So warm is the temperature that the *sugar-cane* and *coffee plant* have been cultivated; the former with success, and the failure of the latter is not attributable to the soil, or climate, but to the unskilfulness of the people. Vol. iii. p. 46.

‡ The fruit of a celebrated orange tree somewhere near Massa in Italy was counted for a bet, and found to be not fewer than twenty thousand, the largest quantity we ever heard of on a single tree.—Rev.

to forty feet in height. The species of cedrus grown in these groves are the 'Arangiu agru,' known as the citrus Bigaradia, the bitter orange; the 'Chinottu' or Chinese; the 'Sanguignu' or blood-red (the Melangolo of the Italians); and the 'arangiu de croju suttili,' resembling the Saint Michael's. Among the lemons are 'Limoni naturali,' or citrus limonum, the common lemon; 'Limoni dulci,' or citrus lumia, the sweet lemon; and the citrus medica or citron. . . . . No account of their introduction into the island exists, beyond the assertions of their having been known for five centuries; but, though this cannot be proved, the size of many of the trees is satisfactory evidence of their being between two and three centuries old. . . . . Of the riches and beauty of the groves it is impossible to convey an idea. The traveller may have seen the orange groves of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and the Levant; but, judging by my own experience, none will bear any comparison with those of Milis. The only one I recollect at all comparable, was near Algiers, but which has doubtless been destroyed by the French," &c.*

Of the particular botany of the island it will not be expected that the author in his diversified objects of pursuit could enter into any minute description. It would require an extensive knowledge and a protracted residence. Yet we have a few interesting remarks, as in the following instance:—

"The abundance of the *ranunculus sceleratus* in the Fordongianus valleys brings to mind the subject of the Sardonic laugh or grin. According to ancient belief, a contraction of the muscles of the face was produced by eating a certain plant, accompanied by such involuntary contortions, that it gave rise to the expression of 'laughing in spite of one's self,' and subsequently was synonymously used for a hypocritical or doubting sneer. A physician resident in one of the towns, whose knowledge in botany, acquired in a foreign university, and practical experience in the island, entitled his statements to credit, informed me that there are two plants—one a species of wild parsley, known to us as the *æthusa cynaprium;* the other the *ranunculus sceleratus,* or celery-leaved crowfoot, though by others supposed to be a smaller kind, or spearwort—both of which abound in marshy places, and are mistaken frequently by the lower orders for edible plants. The effects of eating it are nausea, vomiting, and vertigo, followed by contraction not only of the nerves of the face, but in other parts; and the remedies he applied on such occasions were emetics, olive oil, bleeding, simple diet, and eau sucrée. Captain Smyth says, 'In my frequent inquiries on the subject, I find the belief of its existence very general, and the "risus Sardonicus" a familiar term. It was described by some as a parasitic weed, growing on the banks of rivulets, amongst aquatic plants, being called "Djarra" at Terranova and "Cohone" at Tempio. A farmer at Alghero told me that it was very dangerous to eat water-cresses, as the fatal parasite adhered closely to the leaves, and begged me therefore to order my boat's crew to throw away some very fine ones which they had just gathered. Still, as I could not procure a specimen at either of those places, or get any authentic relation of accident therefrom, I must either conclude the herb not to have been hitherto recognised by the moderns, or that the whole story is entitled to no more credence than that of the wonderful fountains, &c.'"

The author gives the authority of various ancient authors, from Homer

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* Mr. Tyndale has given in a short compass a sketch of the climate. At Cagliari, on a three years' average, the thermometer was at 75 in the summer and 53 in the winter. (*London is* 63 *S.* 39 *W.*) It seldom rains during January. The atmosphere is then soft and serene, and called the *secchi di gennajo.* February is on the contrary so wet and changeable that it has the proverb of inconstancy. "Fiargius, facies, facies! February has two faces." From March to Midsummer is the best season; and after that period those who had left the town to enjoy the country return back, nor leave until the following year. The intense summer heat lasts until October, when the south-west and north-east winds bring up the rains, and mild temperate weather finishes the year.—N.B. *This much resembles the climate of all southern Italy.*—Rev.

down to Pausanias,* for the existence of some herb which moves the muscles of the face to laughter; but this cannot be identified with any known plant now in existence there. The uses of the ranunculus, as given in the modern pharmacopœias, entirely confirm the fable and the proverb, but with this difference, that, instead of being a dangerous, it is now a valuable medicinal herb.

"In one of my excursions I met with a peasant who had lately recovered from the bite of the tarantula, which is found in these parts, but not so abundantly as in the Campidano, the Campo St. Nicolo, and at a spot called Bennazzi; and while there, as well as from him, I heard some curious customs and prejudices in regard to the cure of the bite, differing from those of Apulia and Taranto, from whence the insect takes its name."

The author here gives Swinburne's account, in his Travels, of the method of cure in Italy, and then adds:—

"This account coincides in some respects with that of the Sardes, but they have neither hired Tarantati to imitate Bacchanal orgies, the mesmeric influence of certain chords of music, the exhibition of the rhapsodies of the patient, nor revival of the effects of a former bite. Swinburne's hypothetical origin of the dance is questionable [copy of the dance of the Bacchantes, or Priestesses of Bacchus], and might be attributable to less classical and more consistent causes. Even the Neapolitan dance, the Tarantella, which has been supposed to be derived from this custom, is of a very early date; for in the Museo Borbonico, among the ancient pictures, there are two marked Nos. 1,179 and 1,180, where the attitudes of the dancing figures correspond with those in the modern dance. The Sardes call the insect Arza, or Argia; and in their entomological knowledge have divided the genus into three species. . . . The person bitten is seized with cold shivering and fainting fits, the pulse varying in extremes of quickness or slowness according to the 'religiousness' of the individual — 'la pietà della persona;' and the utmost care is taken to catch the insect to ascertain whether it is a maid, wife, or widow, and, according to the species, the patient invites the maids, wives, or widows—humani generis—in his village to cure him. These forming a circle, of which he is the centre, dance round him, accompanied by the launedda, till they are thoroughly exhausted, while he simultaneously performs a continuous *pas seul*; and this Terpsichorean dose is administered three or four times a day, occasionally for a whole week, till the patient is cured. A far less agreeable remedy is adopted in other parts of the island, where he is buried up to the throat in a dung-heap, and the fair sex, of whatever denomination they may be, soothe him—not with the dance and song, but with the clank and twang of 'tintinnos,' small bells, such as are tied round the necks of sheep and goats, and which they beat and shake as long as they are able, the noise being said to frighten away the evil spirit of the person! The virtue of these absurdities consists evidently in the perspiration which is produced. . . . One of my informants stated that death had ensued in several instances from the bite; but it is quite as possible to have been caused by the remedies; and, on the other hand, a gentleman, whose knowledge as a naturalist may be relied on, assured me that, though he had seen many cases of the bite, as well as the dance, he never knew one terminating fatally. He had tried experiments with them, and had purposely been bitten, but with no other result than a violent swelling and a slight general nervous irritation, such as might be produced from the bite of any very venomous insect; and which, by the application of sweet oil, went down in the course of forty-eight hours," &c.

The mother language of Italy it is known is the parent of a large family of children, which under the name of *dialects* vary more or less from their parent stem.

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* The author refers to some learned researches by Schottus, in his edition of Zenodotus, or Zenobius. Vide Proverbia Græcorum, p. 146.

"The Sarde language assimilates more to the ancient Latin than any of the dialects of Italy; and, like the maintenance of the Roman customs, is a remarkable feature in the island. The dialects of the northern and southern provinces, though of a cognate basis, have many material points of difference; the former is the purest and most essentially Latin, the latter has a variety of words and idioms showing a Punic derivation; but those of Alghero, La Madalena, and St. Pietro, are of Catalan, Corsican, and Genoese origin. As a language the Sarde has much more of the Roman, Neapolitan, and Sicilian, than of the Piedmontese, Milanese, or other dialects of Northern Italy, and consequently is more harmonious. Italian is used in official transactions, and by the higher classes; and with a knowledge of that language, Latin, and Spanish, a stranger may soon understand the native tongue. As many Sarde words, such as 'aithe,' Oh! that it were; 'gana,' pleasure,—used also by the Spaniards;—'ido,' I see; 'teracu,' a servant; 'thiu,' uncle, &c. may be traced to a Greek origin, it has been presumed that they were grafted into the language by the Greek colonies; but so little is known of *their* residence or influence in the island, that it may more probably be attributed to a Roman introduction after the Greek had been introduced into Italy. Some of the grammatical peculiarities deserve remark. In the conjugation of verbs the present and imperfect are the only simple tenses, the rest being composed of auxiliary verbs. The perfect is equivalent to the plusquamperfectum of the Greek; the future is a compound of the radical verb, and the auxiliary 'to have;' so that, for example, 'hap a scriri,' 'I will write,' is literally, 'I have to write,'—a compound somewhat analogous to the Romaic formation of the tense, and an usage abolished in Italian, Spanish, and French, where the futures, originally parlar ho, hablar he, parler ai, have become parlerò', hablarè', parlerai,—I will speak. The use of the articles su, sa, sos, and sas, prefixed to substantives, is somewhat similar to the el, la, lo, of the Romance language; the former being derived from the "ipse," the latter from the "ille" of the Latins.* The substantives are not declined; but in the singular number there is an elision of the final consonants *s* or *m*, such as manu, bellu, for manus, bellum, though the *s* is retained for the plural. The *c* is constantly changed into *g* and *gh*, as vigesimus, paghe, pighe, lughe, deghe, from vicesimus, pace, pice, luce, decem; though the reverse is also used, as macistratus, pucnas, for magistratus, pugnas, &c. The conversion of *l* into *d*, as amade, muda, veridade, for amata, muta, veritate,—similar to the Spanish; the *v* and *l* into *b* and *d*, as bidda for villa; the addition of the aspirate *h*, as schire, chena, chorone, for scire, cena, and coronæ; with many other peculiarities, such as are found in Ennius, Plautus, Pacuvius, Cæcilius, and alluded to by Quintilian, are directly inherited and retained by the Sardes with *greater purity than by any other races descended from the Latins.*" †

We give as a specimen of the language the Lord's Prayer in the Logudoro dialect:—

"Babbu nostru, qui stas in sos chelos, sanctificadu siat su nomen tou. Benzat a nois su regnu tou: Facta siat sa voluntade tua, comente in su chelu, asi in sa terra. Su pane nostru de ogni die donanoslu hoè, et pardonanos sos peccados nostros, comente nos ateros perdonamus sos inimigos nostros. Et nè los lasses ruere in sa tentatione, sinó liberanos de male. Amen."

The dialects differ considerably from each other, according as each has partaken more particularly of some neighbouring language, as Italian, old French, &c. Specimens of all the four dialects are given by the author.

There are, as might have been expected, many remains of antiquity in the island, though not to be compared to those which the zeal and enterprise of travellers have discovered in other spots less frequented by the spoiler.

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* See Hallam's Hist. of Lit. of Europe, ch. i. p. 17, and Raynouard's Choix des Troubadours, vol. vi.

† For further remarks, especially on the Sarde documents of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the author refers to Muratori, Antiq. Ital. Med. Ævi, Dissert. 32.—Rev.

"The ruins of *Antas*, situated in a forest of ilex, are one of the most interesting objects of the province of Iglesias; and, though the remains of a small temple and other confused masses of stones are all that exist, their position proves them to be the *Metalla* of Antonine. La Marmora, with the assistance of Cima, has given a full account of them and their dimensions, with a plan of the temple as restored, which he was enabled to do from the podium being clear, and many of the columns and capitals still lying about. The building is small, being only sixty-three feet long, and thirty and a half feet wide; the order, Ionic, di-prostyle, tetrastyle; and its peculiar feature is the projection of the cella eleven and a half feet wide into the portico beyond the antæ, a corridor five feet wide passing round three sides of it. The stylobate is large, with several flights of steps. It appears by the inscription on those parts of the frieze which have been collected and placed together, that the temple was dedicated to Marcus Aurelius or Antonine, or both, for the two names are perfect. The letters STITE—evidently part of the word RESTITUERUNT—refer to its restoration; and, were the remainder of the inscription arranged, the trees and shrubs which have grown among the ruins removed, and proper excavations made, a satisfactory history of the temple might without doubt be obtained. In shape and size it resembles that of Augustus and Roma at Pola in Istria, one of the most elegant specimens of temples I have seen; and the difference between their admeasurement is so trivial, that, if a slight allowance were made for the difference of calculation, they would be found to be almost similar; that of Pola being sixty-two feet long and thirty-one feet broad. The order of the former being Corinthian, is the principal point of dissimilarity between them," &c.

Mr. Tyndale in the sixth chapter of his last volume has given us an interesting account of the ancient sepulchres at Cagliari, supposed to be of Phœnician or Carthaginian origin, and of Roman sepulchres cut in their earlier tombs. The most interesting among these is the Grutta dessa Pibera. In a vestibule under the portico are a number of Greek and Latin inscriptions, only eight of which have been deciphered. Of the inscriptions which he gives, (pp. 208, 209,) some have been previously but incorrectly published by other critics, as Muratori, Bonada, Burmann, &c. but La Marmora has made faithful copies of them, and has given, conjointly with his own observations, the notes and corrections of M. Le Bas, entitled "Restitutions et Explication des Inscriptions Grecques de la Grotte de la Vipère de Cagliari, avec quelques Observations sur les Inscriptions Romaines du même Monument, par M. Le Bas." We cannot compliment M. Le Bas on the success of his emendatory criticisms,* or the probability of his supplementary conjectures; but this is a difficult art, which requires a rare combination of learning and sagacity.† There is a museum, founded in 1806, containing coins, bronzes, terra-cottas, &c. In statuary and sculpture Sardinia cannot boast of its antiquities; and the heads and busts, we are told, give no evidence of a high style of art. The contents of natural history in its various branches seem to be well supplied.

* In the epitaph, p. 210, on Pomptilla, ver. 1, a. 2, it is probable that Ερσεα in the first line, and Οστεα in the second, have changed places by a mistake of the sculptor; but the whole stands in need manus emendatricis.—REV.

† "In speaking of those extraordinary antiquities known as the Sarde idols, we shall attempt to show that the greater part of them were of Canaanitish worship—the miniature representation of some of the large and original gods which those nations adored—especially of Moloch, Baal, Astarte or Astaroth, Adonis or Tammuz, the very objects of that idolatry so frequently and emphatically denounced in the Old Testament. Distinct and peculiar in their character, their counterparts are no more to be met with out of Sardinia than the *Noraghe* themselves; and this circumstance, in conjunction with the fact that many of them have been found in, and the greater part near, those buildings, may suggest a further proof that they may have been directly or indirectly connected with each other, in either a religious, sepulchral, or united character." Vol. i. p. 135.—REV.

The Phœnician remains are by far the most interesting part of the collection, of which some are named in this work, as the stones found at Pula and Sulci, and an agate seal representing a lion, with Phœnician letters. But the most curious and interesting of all the antiquities are the *Sarde idols*,*— small bronze figures and articles varying from four to seventeen inches high, irregular and grotesque in their form, and of the rudest workmanship. "Here, indeed," as Lord Bacon says, "antiquity muffles up her head from our sight." Whether they are the symbols of a religion solely cultivated by the earliest inhabitants of this island, or whether they are of Eastern origin, is a point that seems to have been much disputed. Mr. Tyndale refers in his note to various learned authors who have treated on this subject, as Winckelmann, Barthélemy, Kreuzer, &c. From the inscriptions little satisfactory light is to be obtained, and indeed the language in which they are composed is not agreed upon by the antiquaries. The symbols of dualism are among the prominent characteristics of the idols,—the staff, the whip, the serpent, the stag, are found as attributes or emblems of these figures. Some have marks or indentations like tattooing. A large portion of the idols have tails. There appear also to be many allusions to the astronomy of the Chaldeans, &c. Some are thought to be Cabiri, from their being symbols of Samothracian worship. In their armour and weapons they differ, some having breastplates, and others only linen vests.

Among the other symbols and emblems of divinities are the heads of dogs, cats, apes, birds, and indescribable monsters, objects of Phœnician worship, and similar to those of Egypt. Some bronze articles correspond with the domestic oracles, household gods, and talismans of the ancient Eastern nations, and most especially those known by the name of Teraphim in Scripture, they having no resemblance to the Egyptian figures, to the household gods of the Greeks, or the Romans, but are essentially of an Eastern origin. The Egyptian relics found in the island are of a totally different execution and character; and another distinctive mark in the Sarde idols is the absence of the lotus, scarabæus, and other objects familiar to Egypt.

* Fifteen are in the museum at Turin, and others have been added lately; four at Paris; three at Lyons; three at Florence; one in a private collection; one in the Kircher Museum in the Vatican; and one in the Benedictine convent at Catania; all but the last obtained from Sardinia.—Rev.

We have presented to our readers in a most abridged form the heads of the subjects which have been more fully discussed in the text, and we must refer to the original authorities which the author gives as the sources of his information. We shall now close our account with an extract from a German critic on the subject of the principles of the early idolatries, among which those of Sardinia are to be ranged.

"'The religion of all the idolatrous Syro-Arabian nations,' says Movers (Die Phönizier), 'was a deification of the powers and laws of nature, an adoration of those objects in which these powers are considered to abide, and by which they act. The deity is thus the invisible power in nature itself, that power which manifests itself as the generator, sustainer, and destroyer of its works. This view admits of two modifications: either the separate powers of nature are regarded as so many different gods, and the objects by which these powers are manifested, as the sun, moon, &c. are regarded in their images and supporters; or the power of nature is considered to be one and indivisible, and only to differ as to the forms under which it manifests itself. Both views co-exist in almost all religions. The most simple and ancient notion, however, is that which conceives the deity to be in human form, as male and female, and which considers the male sex to be the type of its active, generative, and destructive power; while that passive power of nature whose function is to conceive and bring forth, is embodied under the female form."

To this the author adds,—

"Such ideas are supposed to have been embodied in these miniatures of the large and original idols adored by the Canaanites and Syro-Phœnicians, the people who in every probability were the introducers of that religion into the island,—an assumption strengthened by the apparently similar origin of the Noraghe, Sepolture de is Gigantes, and the Perdas Fittas, elsewhere mentioned."

WHO WAS THE SIR JOHN RATCLIFFE BURIED AT CROSTHWAITE?

Mr. Urban,

THE observations on Crosthwaite Church, in the April number of the Gentleman's Magazine (page 374), contain a few inaccuracies relative to the Ratcliffe family, which I take the liberty of pointing out.

It is there (in substance) stated that Margaret de Derwentwater, daughter and sole heir of Sir John de Derwentwater, married Sir Nicholas Ratcliffe of Dilston, a Northumbrian knight; that their great-grandson was Sir John Ratcliffe, knt. who died in 1527, and was buried in Crosthwaite Church; that this Sir John was the second or seventh son of Sir Edward Ratcliffe; that he married Dame Alice, and died without issue.

This account, I observe, agrees with Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. ii. p. 227.

In the elaborate pedigrees of the Ratcliffe family, to be found in Whitaker's History of Whalley, and Surtees' History of Durham, the heiress of Derwentwater is called Elizabeth. She is called Margaret, however, in many MSS. and probably that was her true name.

Her husband, Sir Nicholas Ratcliffe, was neither "of Dilston" nor a "Northumbrian knight," but a younger son of Ratcliffe of Wymerley, who was a younger son of Ratcliffe of Ratcliffe Tower, an ancient Lancashire family. Dilston was brought to the Ratcliffes, in the second generation after Sir Nicholas, by Anne Cartington, who married Sir Edward Ratcliffe, the father (according to the account of Crosthwaite Church) of Sir John Ratcliffe. She was the daughter and heir of John Cartington, of Cartington Tower, Northumberland, and inherited Dilston from her mother, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Claxton of Dilston, and of Horden in Durham.

But who was Sir John Ratcliffe?

Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, son of Sir Nicholas and the heiress of Derwentwater, had several sons, amongst whom were Sir Edward, John, and Sir Richard. Sir Edward had an eldest son, Sir Cuthbert, and a younger son

John. John, the brother of Sir Edward, had a son John, according to some authorities; but according to others he died without issue. Sir John Ratcliffe, who married Dame Alice, and died in 1527, has been identified by some with John the younger son of Sir Edward; by others with John the son of John and nephew of Sir Edward: and, whilst some have represented him as dying without issue, others have made him the father of a son John, and grandfather of a Dorothy Ratcliffe, who married into the Dacre family.

According to Hutchinson, John the brother of Sir Edward died without issue.

According to Burn, Hist. of Westmoreland and Cumberland, vol. ii. p. 78, Sir John Ratcliffe was the son of Sir Edward; and John the son of John, and nephew of Sir Edward, died without issue.

According to Surtees, Hist. of Durham, vol. i. p. 32, John the brother of Sir Edward married Anne Fenwick, and had issue the Sir John Ratcliffe in question, and a daughter Anne. The daughter became her brother's heir by his death without issue, and married John Ratcliffe the son of Sir Edward, by whom she had John Ratcliffe the father of Dorothy.

According to Harl. MS. 1448, Sir John was the son of John, and died without issue, as did also John the son of Sir Edward.

According to the Harl. MSS. 1171, 1536, and 1554, Sir John was the son of John Ratcliffe, and had issue John father of Dorothy. According to the latter MS. John the son of Sir Edward died without issue.

Of the above MSS. 1448 is a copy of the Visitation of Northumberland, taken in 1615 by Richard St. George, Norroy, and in it the pedigree of this family, as far as it goes, seems tolerably correct. 1536 is Mr. Mundy's copy of the Visitation of Cumberland in the same year; 1554 the Visitations of Northumberland in 1575 and 1615; and 1171 is described as "Certain Pedegrees of Northumberland Families as registred by William Flower, Norroy, at his visitation of that County A. D. 1575." The inaccuracies in the Ratcliffe pedigrees in the three last MSS. are wonderful.

After all, was not Sir John Ratcliffe who died in 1527 and was buried at Crosthwaite Church a younger son of Sir Richard Ratcliffe? Surtees makes mention of a deed of settlement made by Sir Thomas Ratcliffe in 21st Edward IV. whereby (subject of course to his own life interest) he settled the Derwentwater estates on Sir Richard his third son in tail male, with remainder over to Sir Edward in tail male, with remainder over to others of his son successively in like manner.

Sir Richard was killed at Bosworth in his father's lifetime, and attainted by act of Parliament passed in the first year of Henry the Seventh. Shortly before Sir Thomas's death, however, in the eleventh year of Henry VII. Richard Ratcliffe, the son and heir of Sir Richard, obtained another act which reversed his father's attainder, and on his grandfather, Sir Thomas's, death, should have become possessed of the Derwentwater estates. He died without issue male, on which event the property would have devolved, under the settlement, to his brother, if he had one.

Now I venture to suggest as a probability, that Richard had a brother, and that Sir John Ratcliffe was that brother; but, he dying without issue in 1527, the estates passed (still under the settlement) to his cousin Sir Cuthbert, the heir male of Sir Edward Ratcliffe, then deceased.

The MSS. to which I have had access do not, I confess, bear out my supposition; but then they give very little information as to Sir Richard Ratcliffe, although he was unquestionably the most noted man of his family in the age in which he lived. If any of your correspondents could make known who were his descendants, and what became of them, he would be giving useful information to those who are interested in the Ratcliffe pedigree.

I may here add that Dame Alice was daughter of Sir Edward Sutton, alias Dudley. Her will, which is registered at Doctors' Commons, was dated March 31st, 1554, and proved in July of the same year.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

MANUSCRIPT COMPILATIONS FOR "HISTORIES OF THE COUNTIES OF IRELAND."

No. VIII.—MINES OF IRELAND.

MR. URBAN, 48, *Summer Hill, Dublin.*

THE devoted attention with which I felt obliged to apply myself, exclusively and incessantly during these twelve months past, to my "History of the county of Kildare," has deprived me of the gratification of communicating with you since last October. I thought the scope of that work deeply interesting, and felt pleasure, as I progressed through it, in encountering the most romantic events and the most chivalrous characters of our national annals. This was what I anticipated and confidently affirmed in your Magazine for March, 1848; but I confess the utter apathy, with which the unremunerative offer of a stranger to the county has been met by its residents and proprietary, and the absence of any co-operation in the mere expenses of publication (with the exception of the Marquess of Kildare's 100*l.*), has almost paralysed my exertions. The giddy "affair" of the last summer, and the ruinous condition of our population, yet more withdrew the public mind from what was inadequately deemed but a mere literary pursuit. In me it induced the conviction that the time had arrived, when, if dispassionately disclosed, the efforts of the existing government to legislate for Ireland might be essentially facilitated and aided, by a retrospect of the measures that had been heretofore adopted for that object, and an illustration by facts and records of the causes, motives, and agents of their accomplishment. I have, therefore, with great additional labour, shaped my project to the amended Title, "The Progress and Policy of the English Pale in Ireland, fully illustrated in the General History of the county of Kildare, and verified by annals and records, with dates and authorities."

This is the design of a work, that I hope will invite that co-operation in England which can alone realise its publication, and thus, through your introduction, I would fain solicit it. It is already fair copied for the press to the end of the reign of James the First, to which time from the earliest period the county history is brought down, and the records and notices thence to the present day are all compiled and ready for transcription.

Early in the course of the above Local History, my attention was invited to the Mines of Ireland. It is asserted that no country in Europe, except Saxony, abounds more in metallic productions; in the belief of which, our celebrated chemist, Richard Kirwan, laboured for several years to obtain the concurrence of government for establishing a board of mineralogy, to investigate these alleged mineral treasures, and to direct operations and workings thereof with certainty and economy. Out of the 32 counties of Ireland, 19 are reported to contain iron, 17 copper, 18 lead, and 16 coal; but, without yielding to any of the speculative enthusiasm by which Irish hopes are too often mis-directed, I shall beg leave to submit some facts upon the subject without note or comment. When I had gathered in all the annals that of certainty related to the county Kildare, I was anxious to embellish them yet more by other notices, which, though not identified with it by precise denominations, might yet, without any overstrained covetousness, be introduced as inferentially applicable; and with this impression I was happy to encounter, in the earliest era of my inquiry, the following notice of the Four Masters respecting gold mines, and referring to A.M. 3656 in their chronology. "In this year gold was first wrought by Tigernmas, King of Ireland, in the woods eastward of the Liffey; Uchadan, of the men of Cualan, was the artificer who first worked it, and by him were ornaments of gold and silver first made." The Liffey runs to a great extent through this county, entering it from that now called Wicklow, then Cualan; and O'Flaherty, in the Ogygia, yet more particularly states this mine to have been worked in that part of Cualan called

Fothert, and on the eastern bank of the river Liffey, while Ballymore-Eustace, a town now included in the county Kildare, stands in ancient Fothert and on the eastern bank of that river, suggesting, not lightly, that its vicinity might have been the California of the tradition which the Irish historians preserve. The Annals of the Four Masters were compiled in the early years of the seventeenth century, and it is worthy of observation, that, while they record that in A.M. 3872 King Monamon caused "collars of gold" to be manufactured for the petty Kings and Queens of Ireland, and the museum of our Royal Irish Academy verifies the voice of the history by the numerous gold antiques of admirable workmanship which it exhibits, and which are confidently classed as of pagan days and of native material and manufacture, the narrative might yet be deemed wholly apochryphal, and perhaps relied upon as impeaching the authority of the whole work down to the close of the eighteenth century; but then it was that in 1775 native gold was accidentally found to occur in the bed of the rivulets that descend from the northern flanks of Croghan-Kinshella Mountain, south of the place which the above tradition would seem to designate, but still within the same territory of Cualan or Wicklow. The discovery led to mining operations, which were feebly continued for some few years, but, as Sir Robert Kane says, "neither the intelligence nor the energy, necessary for success in such undertakings, appears to have been applied," while he adds that at other localities of the same glen gold has been found.

The inquiry, thus induced for the object of my History, was willingly extended to a more enlarged consideration of the mineral resources of Ireland, and the evidences by which they are avouched. At the present awful crisis in the destinies of this country, every project should be attentively considered, that would promise employment for the labouring classes of this portion of the empire; it may not be adequately remunerative, only let it not be wasteful or detrimental, and I hope its details will be permitted to remain upon your pages.

In A.M. 3817, say the same Four Masters, King Ennius caused silver shields to be forged at Argiodross, in the present county of Kilkenny; while another Ennius, surnamed derg, "the red," is by some stated to have caused silver to be coined at the same locality; but the Masters do not adopt this assertion. Passing into the sixth century of the Christian era, the biography of the early saints of Ireland records, in that and the immediately succeeding centuries, various works of native art in metals; and many such are still surviving in the museum of The Royal Irish Academy,—croziers and crosses, beautifully carved, and evidencing that they were once inlaid with gold and set with gems, vases of silver for ecclesiastical uses, reliquaries and shrines of gold and silver for bones of saints and copies of the gospel, bells and cups, gold rings and bracelets, are numerous in the same repository. In the ninth century Donatus is supposed to be the author of a description of Ireland, in which it is styled "insula dives opum, gemmarum, vestis et auri;" and Nennius expressly writes of Lough Lene (the upper lake of Killarney) that it is surrounded by four circles, the first of tin, the second of lead, the third of iron, and the fourth of copper. Modern discoveries have singularly confirmed this account also; indications of lead, and, I believe, of iron, have been observed about the lake; and of the copper, Smith, in his History of Kerry, says: "Few mines in Europe have produced such a quantity of copper ore, as that work lately discovered at Mucruss near Killarney, having afforded, in the year after its working, 375 tons of ore, which produces, from an ounce of the general sample, five pennyweights eight grains of copper; and single pieces of pure copper have been raised there of several hundredweight." Yet this valuable mine, and that at Ross Castle, adjacent, were deserted about fifty years since, as in despair; but, on the application of the power of steam in later days, have again proved most productive. The "Annals of Ulster" say that pearls were found in the above lake, which Kings hung in their ears; and pearls, it may be here mentioned, are said also to be found in Lough Corrib, county Galway.

A record of the 31st year of the

reign of Edward the First (1303) shows, that the attention of our English sovereigns was early directed to the development of the mines of this country. "One of the King's miners in Ireland," it recites, "having killed a man, his companions were afterwards beaten, and their mines filled and broken down, so as they were forced to quit them, whereupon they preferred their complaint to his Majesty, who ordered a commission of oyer and terminer to inquire into the circumstances, and do them right." Thirty-one years after, another commission was directed, to investigate the Irish localities where mines existed; and in 1360 certain persons were appointed to explore concerning mines of gold and silver in Ireland, "because," says King Edward, in the language of the writ, "it is given to us to understand, that many mines of gold and silver exist in that our land."

Henry the Sixth, at the commencement of his reign, authorised an examination of the mines of gold and silver in Ireland, and the assaying and melting of the same. In 1458 the mines of Clomeen, in the county of Wexford, were the subject of an act of the Parliament of Dublin (unprinted). The State Papers, in 1543, relate a very active search made for Irish mines by Thomas Agard, under the authority of the Lord Deputy St. Leger; and in 1546 a proposal was entertained at the council board for effectuating their workings, through an incorporation, under his superintendence. "There are in Ireland," translates Holinshed from Stanihurst, "such notable quarries of marble, such store of pearl and other rich stones, such abundance of coal, such plenty of lead, iron, latten, and tin, so many rich mines furnished with all kind of metals, as nature seemed to have framed this country for the store-house or jewel-house of her chiefest treasure. Howbeit she hath not showed herself so bounteous a mother in pouring forth such riches, as she proveth herself an envious stepdame, in that she instilleth in the inhabitants a drowsy litherliness, to withdraw them from the insearching of her hoarded and hidden jewels." Boate, in his "Natural History," assigns another cause for the neglect of the Irish mines: "The old English in Ireland (that is, those who are come in from the time of the first conquest until the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign,) have been so plagued with wars from time to time, one while intestine among themselves, and another while with the Irish, that they could scarce ever find the opportunity of seeking for mines or metals." The same historian says, on authority that he thinks credible, that gold has been found in a rivulet called Miola, in Ulster, brought down, as he considered, from some mine in the mountain Sleeve-Gallen; and the Irish newspapers of 1759 announce indications of a gold mine, as in Inchmore, an island of the Shannon.

Of the silver and lead mines, besides the tradition of the Four Masters relating to Argiodross, it is to be noted that there is in the Vice-Treasurer's office, "An account of lead and silver made in the royal mines in the county Tipperary (of which are also preserved a description and maps), out of which the King is to have the sixth part of the lead, and the tenth of the silver for the year to Christmas 1638;" and another similar account for 1639, in which latter year Lord Strafford transmitted to King Charles an ingot of silver hence, which weighed 300 ounces; writing at the same time to the Lord Treasurer, that "the King's duty forth of the royal mines here will be 500*l.* per annum." This mine was announced in 1712 as "now brought to good perfection," and is to this day usefully and productively worked, giving the name of Silver Mines to the locality. The "examinations of John Bealing, locksmith, touching a silver mine in Ireland," taken in 1607, and preserved in the British Museum, probably relate to this of Tipperary. Native silver has also been found, says Sir Sir Robert Kane, in Wicklow, near the copper mines. Wakefield mentions a silver mine as once worked beside Williamstown, in the county Kildare, which seems identical with that reported in the Dublin Chronicle of 1787, as then at work near the Chair of Kildare. Indications of silver are said to have been also traced in the county Wexford. "There are lead and silver mines in the county Antrim," says Boate, "so very rich that every thirty pounds of lead yieldeth a pound of pure silver;" he also men-

tions a lead mine in Conny island, off Sligo. In Faulkner's Dublin Journal of 1748 "lead and silver mines of fair promise" were stated to exist, in the estate of Henry Bond at Derrynoose, county Armagh. Wakefield notes indications of lead at Keady, in the same county; at Dundrum and Clonlegg, in the county Down; at Ardmore, near Waterford; and near Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford. Lead ore has been found in the county Galway, near Lough Corrib; near Oughterard, on the shore of the Bay of Galway, and in the Connemara mountains; as also at Grange Hill, in the parish of Feighcullen, county Kildare. Lead mines are worked in the county Wicklow, at Glenmolaur, and Glendalough; and in the county Dublin at Dunsink, at Dalkey, at Ballycorus, and in the demesne of St. Catherine's; while indications of lead were also here found at Castleknock, Cloghvan, Howth, over Clontarf town near Crablough, and over Killiney bay; the last was said to contain much silver.

Of copper mines, those at Mucruss and Killarney have been spoken of, and other veins are said to be traceable in Crow island and at Glanflesk in this vicinity, as are veins of lead and copper at Miltown in the same county (Kerry). In the elevations called the Red Hills and Hills of Allen, in the county Kildare, a copper work was opened in 1786; the principal bed seemed to lie deep in the hill, and even to dip under the valley that separates Dunmurry from the Hill of Allen; operations were, however, perhaps prematurely discontinued. The latter hill was considered to promise not less productive masses of copper. Mines of this mineral have been worked at Lisanisce, near Carrickmacross; in Waterford; at Dunsink, and at Lough Shinny, county Dublin; and at Glan-mountain, in Oughterard; while indications of copper have been noted at Ballyroan, in the Queen's county; also in the vicinity of Gort, county Galway; and at sundry localities in the counties of Cavan, Cork, Derry, Donegal, Down, and Leitrim. In 1764 "a strong course of rich copper ore" was reported as found at Cashell near Slane, county Meath, "whence great expectations are formed, because the discovery is made in fresh ground, where the vein has no dependence in or connection with old workings there, which have been under water between twenty and thirty years." Last, but perhaps the most remunerative, must be mentioned the existing and thriving works of Croneybane and Ballymurtagh, in the county of Wicklow.

Iron mines were formerly worked in the parish of Templecarne, county Donegal; near Tallow, "being the Earl of Cork's iron works;" at Doubally mountain, in the county Cavan; by the Lishan, in Tyrone, at the foot of Slieve Gallen; near Mount-Mellick, in the King's county; near Mountrath, in the Queen's; in the county Clare, six miles from Limerick; by the side of Lough Allen, at Arigna; in Slieve an Erin, county Leitrim. Iron is also found in the counties of Kerry, Sligo, Mayo, Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow. There are extensive beds of copper and iron on the estates of Lord Audeley in the county of Cork, and iron works, which were considered valuable, have been worked in the county Mayo, near Lough Conn, uninterruptedly until the timber of the vicinity was exhausted.

Of the coal mines, not the least important for consideration, various fields are said to exist; as in the county Antrim, at Murlough; at Mount Charles, in Donegal; at Drumquin, in the county Tyrone; at Petigoe, in Fermanagh; near Carrickmacross, in Monaghan; near Belturbet, in Cavan; near Athlone, in Westmeath; near Slane, in the county Meath; at and around Arigna, county Roscommon; at Clonmore, county Mayo; at Knockmaroon-hill, at the Naul, and near Lough Shinney, in the county Dublin. Of the latter, the petition of a Martin O'Connor, of Silver Mines, to the Irish parliament in 1740, and which is now before me, gives the following testimony: "the petitioner has discovered sea-coal, of the same nature as Whitehaven, on the land of Miss Turner, and also upon the adjoining estate of Sir Thomas Echlin, baronet, bordering on the channel, and within a short sail of the city of Dublin, in a district which, from the beginning of time, has stood destitute of all kind of native fuel; whence a colliery, to be brought to perfection in a place thus

circumstanced and so favourably situated for carriage, must prove of singular advantage to the whole nation, and to the city of Dublin in a more especial manner." The Leinster coal district, in the Queen's county, the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, and Tipperary; and the Munster, in those of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, are fully treated of in Mr. Griffith's Geological Reports.

I shall close this article with an "Address to the Gentlemen and others of Ireland," which, though one hundred and twenty years old, is not obsolete in the quality of its advice. It is signed by Benjamin Lund and Francis Hawsbee, dated at London, January 9th, 1728-9, and may suggest much serviceable counsel, and some of the causes why the operations of many of our native mines have been unfairly deserted. It recites letters patent granted to these individuals by George the Second, "for the sole privilege of manufacturing copper ores, extracting of silver from copper, making of brass, also of separating iron from ironstone with peat, natural coal, or coal charred, and to make thereof malleable iron;" and, "whereas we purpose not only to work mines for the ore barely, but also to erect proper workhouses, with all the requisite appurtenances of various kinds, for the manufacturing of ores and minerals raised in that kingdom, and whereas a much greater advantage will accrue to that country by such manufactures being raised and carried on amongst themselves, and by their own people, than can possibly arise to them by barely working of their mines, and sending their produce to be manufactured elsewhere; now, as we have good reason to believe, that there are some people concerned in the brass and iron manufactures, who will use their utmost endeavour to frustrate this intended good undertaking, we write and publish this, by way of caution to all the gentlemen and others in Ireland, in whose estates mines have already been found and worked, or to such others, in whose estates it is probable that mines or minerals may be hereafter discovered, in order to prevent their making any unwary agreements, with those who would only purchase their ores when raised, and carry them to another place in order to the working and manufacturing of them, or who will, by keeping such mines in suspense and unwrought, not only greatly prejudice this undertaking, but also in particular all those who are possessed of mines."

Believing that in this gloomy hour of my country's destiny, any suggestion of an extensive field, whereon its able-bodied poor might, if not remuneratively, at least not wastefully, obtain continuing employment, should for the safety and happiness of the empire be well considered, I feel confident you will give this paper insertion in your next publication.

Yours, &c. JOHN D'ALTON.

P.S. Since writing the above, a document of most gratifying encouragement, towards the object of my communication and your promptness in promoting it, has been forwarded to me. I am proud to be the medium of first announcing it. It is the report of a miner, of thirty years' experience in Wales and Ireland, on an inquiry which he was employed to make during the last week, "as to what coal or other mineral productions existed on the estate of Mr. Phillips at Clanmore (above alluded to), in the barony of Costello, county Mayo; and to report on the nature and probable extent of such mines, and the facilities for working the same:" and, being accompanied by the inheritor and others to the place, where a pit had been sunk a few feet below the surface, he says, "I am of opinion that there is a most extensive and valuable coal formation existing under a very great portion of this estate. My examination has also convinced me that there exists under the said lands, to a large extent, all the minerals and materials necessary for the making and manufacturing of iron. The coal is of very good quality, of the anthracite species. I have dug it out of the ground with my own hands, and deposited samples of it in Dublin (as particularly described). There is also limestone on the spot in abundance, and, from the great quantity of oxide of iron existing and mixing with every rivulet of the locality, it is evident that iron-stone, similar in quantity and produce to the iron-stone of the anthracite coal districts of South Wales, will be discovered, the

iron of which is so highly valued for its toughness and malleability. All these materials for making iron are lying convenient to each other, and consequently will not require any expensive transit, while the wages of labour are much lower here. The smelting of iron with anthracite coal," he adds, "though formerly unsuccessfully attempted, is now brought to high perfection; and it is very possible that, by boring or trenching for the coal, the iron will be discovered, for it generally lies in the shale between the seams of coal. Of all industrial pursuits coal is the mainspring, and in this district, where the soil is naturally poor, and except by the strength of manure can produce but little for the sustenance of man, the raising coal, even for the purpose of burning lime in that and the adjoining counties, will be hailed as a blessing, the dispensing of which must be remunerative. The slack or small of the coal would answer for the burning of lime, and the large or hand-picker coal should be reserved for the smelting of iron. In a province where poverty has so long existed, and still exists, surely where we discover such resources for amelioration, means should be promptly adopted to develop and make them available." J. D.

ON THE DESCENT OF CERTAIN ENGLISH SURNAMES.

THERE is an interesting problem in the derivation of certain English surnames, which has not, to my knowledge, received an explanation or even attracted an hypothesis. The real descent however of these names would seem to have been unknown as a fact, rather than the difficulty of an explanation to have been invincible, and it is this supposition which has emboldened me to offer the following speculations on the subject.

The fact to which I allude consists in the perpetuation in our modern surnames of a multitude of pure Anglo-Saxon baptismal appellations, some of which are the oldest and most aristocratic which history and even mythology have preserved; and the problem proposed is, to give the reason why these names, which had entirely ceased to be used in their original and natural character of baptismal designations, should have preserved an occult vitality for centuries, until they reappeared as English surnames. This reappearance is, of course, only ostensible, for the uninterrupted continuation of those names during the intermediate period, though relatively latent, is a part of the fact itself, or rather is the condition upon which that fact has its existence, and is of any interest to history and philology.

I will first proceed to prove the fact which I refer to, by contrasting in the tabular method the modern English surname, with its *alter idem* in the idiom of our forefathers; and I will next, with due humility, proffer my hypothesis.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the following short list of names has no pretension of being complete in its kind, or of exhausting that nomenclature to which it refers; but, on the contrary, the intention is merely to show that general fact of which I have spoken, and I am confident that many hundred curious and important additions may be made to it by those who are conversant with the names still to be found in our more remote towns and villages.

Addy, Addison, Adey, Eddeson.—Addi, comes. Bed. Eccl. Hist. lib. v. c. 5. Æddi, cantandi magister. Ibid. lib. 4, c. 2.

Adlard.—Æthelward.

Alkin, or Elkin.—Alcwin.

Ash, Ashe.—Æsc, the son of Hengest.

Ashwin.—Æscwin.

Aylwin, or Elwin.—Ægelwine.

Aylmer.—Ægelmære.

Bebb.—Bebba, the founder of Bebbanburgh.

Beck.—Becca (or Beocca), dux. Flor. Wig. 889. This is the Bikki of Norse tradition; the Sibicho of the old Germans. So in the "Traveller's Song," 137, "Becca ruled the Banings." (J. M. Kemble, on the Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons. p. 6.)

Benns, Benning, Benson.—*Vide* Binns.

Bert.—Berht, Berctus, dux. Bed. Eccl. Hist. lib. iv. c. 26.

Bew.—Beo. I am not aware that this can be traced in any historical or diplomatic remains; but as a particle it exists in the compound name of Beowulf, and probably in the Normannicized name of the romantic Bevis of Southampton.

Biggs.—Bycga. Kemble's Cod. Dipl. 791.

Billing.—"Billinga ho." Pref. to Kemble's Cod. vol. iii. p. xiv.

Binns.—Bynna, Beonna. Kemble's Cod. vol. i. Dipl. 220.

Bishop.—A pure and antique Anglo-Saxon name, whose derivation has no connexion with *episcopus*. Kemble's Names, &c. p. 14.

Bond.—Bonda. Cod. Dipl. 741. Ministro qui Leofwin, nomine, et Bondan sunu appellatur cognomine.

Bull.—Bola. Kemble's Cod. Dipl. vol. i. Dipl. 220.

Clapp.—Osgod Clapa.

Codd.—Codestun. Kemble's Dipl. vol. iii. 596.

Creed.—Creoda, the son of Cerdic. Kemble's Dipl. vol. i. 147.

Cuffe.—Cufa. Kemble's Dipl. vol. ii. 335.

Deering.—Byrhtsige Dyrincg. Kemble's Dipl. vol. ii. 499. Eadgifa's Well.

Denne.—Dynne. Ibid. 226.

Dodd.—Dodda. Kemble's Dipl. 220, 768, 773.

Eate.—Æti. Kemble's Names, &c. p. 13.

Ede.—Eada. Kemble's Names, p. 13. Cod. Dipl. vol. ii. 331.

Edlin.—Æthelwin.

Edge, Egg.—Ecga. Ibid. p. 18. Ecga, dux. Sim. Dun.

Ellis.—Elesa, the father of Cerdic. Asser.

Epps.—Eoppa. Cod. Dipl. vol. i. 56.

Eve.—Eafa, the *tritavus* of King Alfred. Asser. Also a dux Merciorum. Bed. Eccles. Hist. lib. iii. c. 24.

Frewin.—Freowine, an ancestor of Cerdic.

Gittings.—Gytincges æwyhn. Kemble, vol. iii. 596.

Goding.—Godincg. Ibid. vol. iii. 243.

Goodred.—Godræd, the name of a thegn in the poem of Byrhtnoth.

Goodrich.—Godric.

Goodwin.—Gódwin.

Godwin.—This name must not be confounded with the former, from which it is perfectly distinct, both in meaning and etymology. It is Godwine (Dei amicus).

Harding.—"Heardinga ham." Pref. to vol. iii. Cod. Dipl. xiv.

Head.—Hæde. Episc. Oriental. Sax. Bed. Hist. Eccl. lib. iii. c. 7. Headda. Cod. Dipl. vol. i. 227.

Herbert.—Hereberht. Vit. Sci. Cuthberti, auct. anon. Opera Historica Ven. Bedæ, Stevenson's edition, vol. ii. p. 280.

Herrick, Herries.—Hereric. Bed. Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. c. 23.

Herring.—Herewine. Cod. Dipl. vol. ii. 293.

Hickman.—"Hicemannes stan." Kemble, vol. iii. App. 642.

Hobbs.—A cockneyism for Obe or Oba. Kemble's Names, &c. p. 22; and Cod. Dipl. vol. i. 39.

Hood.—Huda, Ealdorman of Surrey, A.D. 853. Asser. Cod. Dipl. vol. i. 240.

Hook.—A cockneyism for Ucca. Kemble's Names, pp. 13 and 22.

Imm, Imms.—Imma. Bed. Eccl. Hist. lib. iv. c. 22.

Kenrick.—Cenric, the grandson of Cerdic.

Kidd.—Cydda, dux. Kemble's Dipl. vol. i. 159, 172.

Knibb.—Cnebba. Hen. Hunting. lib. ii.

Leafe.—Leofa. Kemble, vol. iii. 585.

Lewin.—Leofwine. Ibid. 741.

Lill.—"Lilles beam." Kemble's Dipl. vol. iii. 595. Lilla. Bed. Eccl. Hist. lib. ii. c. 9.

Mann.—Occurs frequently.

Manning.—Name of moneyers on the Anglo-Saxon Coins. See Ruding's Coinage.

Peade.—Peada, the King of the Mercians.

Peat.—Peota. Kemble's Dipl. vol. ii. 266.

Pile, Peele.—Pilia. Kemble's Dipl. 492.

Pitt.—Piott. Kemble, vol. i. 220.

Pott.—Putta. Bed. Eccl. Hist. lib. iv. c. 2.

Rhodes.—Roda. Kemble's Dipl. 775.

Sebright.—Sæbeorht, a king of Essex.

Seeward.—Sigeward, or Siward, the name of the famous Earl of Northumberland, temp. Edw. Confessor.

Siggs.—Sicgga. Kemble's Names, &c. p. 17.

Snook, Snooks.—Snoces cnol. Kemble's Dipl. vol. iii. Appx. 4.

Tate.—Tata. Kemble's Dipl. vol. ii. 332.

Tidd.—Tydi presbyter. Vita Sci. Cuthberti, auct. anon. Opera Historica Ven. Bed. edit. Jos. Stevenson, vol. ii. p. 268.

Todd.—Tuda. Bed. Eccles. Hist. lib. iii. c. 26. Tudda. Kemble's Dipl. vol. i. 220.

Tune.—Tuna. Kemble's Dipl. 552.

Unwin.—A long-established cockneyism for Hunwin; the first particle of which name is common to it with Swithun, Æthelhun, &c.

Wade.—Wada. Kemble's Dipl. vol. i. 56.

Waller.—Wealhere. Kemble's Dipl. vol. i. 235.

Whiting.—Hwiting. Ibid. vol. ii. 241.

Wiggins.—Wigwin. Though this name is unquestionably Anglo-Saxon, and, being of warlike significance, must have been thanelike, I do not recollect an

instance of its use in the Annals, or the Diplomata. Figgins is a corruption of the same word—a cockneyism.
Wood.—Wudda. Ibid. 28.
Woolfrey.—Wulfric.
Woolgar.—Wulfgar. Kemble's Dipl. vol. iii. p. 243.
Woolnoth.—Wulfnoth. Ibid.

The explanation of this tradition of names which appears from the foregoing list, I will attempt to afford in the following manner.

The use amongst the Anglo-Saxons of double names, one of which cannot be regarded in the light either of a nickname or of an appellation derived from occupation or domicile, is demonstrated by Mr. J. M. Kemble in an essay read before the Archæological Institute, though it would not appear that that gentleman was aware of the curious deduction which may be drawn from such use.*

As instances of these double names, Mr. Kemble adduces the following:—The Norman Emma, the Queen of Æthelræd and Cnut, was known to the English as Ælfgifu Emma, and even uses both names herself.† Osgod, though called the *steallere* from his rank, was further designated Osgod Clapa.‡ There was also Æthelwold Mol, a King of Northumberland, and the Diplomata indicate to us Wulfstan Ucca, Ælfnoth Pilia, Ægelric Bycga, Atsur Roda, Osulf Fila,§ &c.; and lastly, Benedict Biscop, whose latter name, however strange the assertion may appear, is in no way connected with the ecclesiastical dignity, but is, on the contrary, of purely Teutonic and pagan origin.‖

No law would appear to have guided this duplicate use in Anglo-Saxon times, and, however the practice might assist in the discrimination of personal identity, there is nothing to show that in its origin and early stages it was anything more than the mere result of caprice on the part of the individuals who adopted it. At all events, it was applied to none of the uses and advantages of the genealogical cognomes, as we now understand them; as a distinction, therefore, it was confined to and lasted with the person only. It was also not imposed at baptism like our plurality of Christian names, which are considered in law to compose one name only, but was an addition assumed or conferred at some later period of life.* Further, the two-name was an invention of the aristocracy, and to that body was the practice confined.

Matters stood thus at the epoch of the Conquest, when the violent vicissitudes of that event produced important changes in the Anglo-Saxon nomenclature.

Patriarchal and apostolic or saints' names now take the place of the Anglo-Saxon appellations at the sacred font; and the Norman clergy, urged by political influences or the ordinary jealousy of strangers, forbade or discouraged the retention of the old names of the nation.† The latter, therefore, ran the risk, it might be apprehended, of total annihilation. But this fact, so distressing to the philologist, did not occur; for, on the contrary, a large proportion of such names was actually preserved, and has been transmitted to our times, when we meet them in every-day intercourse with our countrymen. This the reader will have seen from the contrasted list which I have before given, and the only question which remains regards the process by which those names have effected that transition. A few observations, will, I think, assist to throw some light on this curious subject.

The Norman Conquest dispossessed the gentry and proprietors of England, and their impoverished descendants became traders and artificers in the burghs, or labourers in the upland. But men of an aristocratic strain, as these were, would be more truly and intensely national, and would preserve in tradition the peculiar usages and thoughts of their race more closely and

* "On the Names, Surnames, and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons."
† S. C., A. D. 1035. Cod. Diplom. Nos. 727, 728.
‡ S. C. 1044, 1047.
§ Nos. 492, 591, 791, 775, 778.
‖ Kemble's Names, &c. p. 14.

* The second name of Queen Emma places this beyond doubt.
† The church in England (at least after the Norman Conquest) exercised a controlling power over the election and gift of baptismal names. (Lyndewode's Provinciale.)

affectionately than the serf or *colonus*, who would regard with indifference a revolution which toppled down the noble and the gentle, but passed lightly over his own lowly class. We need therefore feel no surprise at finding, as we have done, that the Anglo-Saxon names which have been handed down to us are such as we may trace back to the privileged orders, and which would appear never to have been appropriated to the ceorl or the theow. For of all traditional lore names are the most cherished, and to these familiar words the depressed Anglo-Saxon clung with the sullen and tenacious pride of insulted nationality.

Though baffled at the sacrament, he averted the denationalizing aims of his masters by availing himself of that law of his language which duplicated names; and, in choosing his eponymy, he perpetuated some appellation familiar to his race in the pages of history, or the oral strains of mythology and romance.

So far as written vestiges are concerned, the transitional history of *English* surnames, after the Conquest, is a perfect blank. The chronicles do not deign to notice, and the legal *placita* are unable to record, the transactions of a people whose poverty could provoke neither attention nor rapacity. Poetry also had abandoned the native traditions, and the time-honoured names of the Teutons, for the incongruous task of exaggerating the hyperbolical fables of Celtic poetasters.*

But, notwithstanding the shock of the Conquest, and the disfavour into which the native names were necessarily thrown, their suppression was never effected; but, on the contrary, as we have already seen, they are still rife even in the nineteenth century, and, though no longer applicable to the holy purpose of the Sacrament, they have, in other respects, undergone scarcely an alteration.

In conclusion, I may observe, that the reader will easily and promptly understand how the same additional name, from the natural and voluntary repetition of it in successive members of one family, would gradually glide into a fixed and systematic application to all, and thus finally become the modern surname.

Yours, &c. H. C. C.

Doctors' Commons.

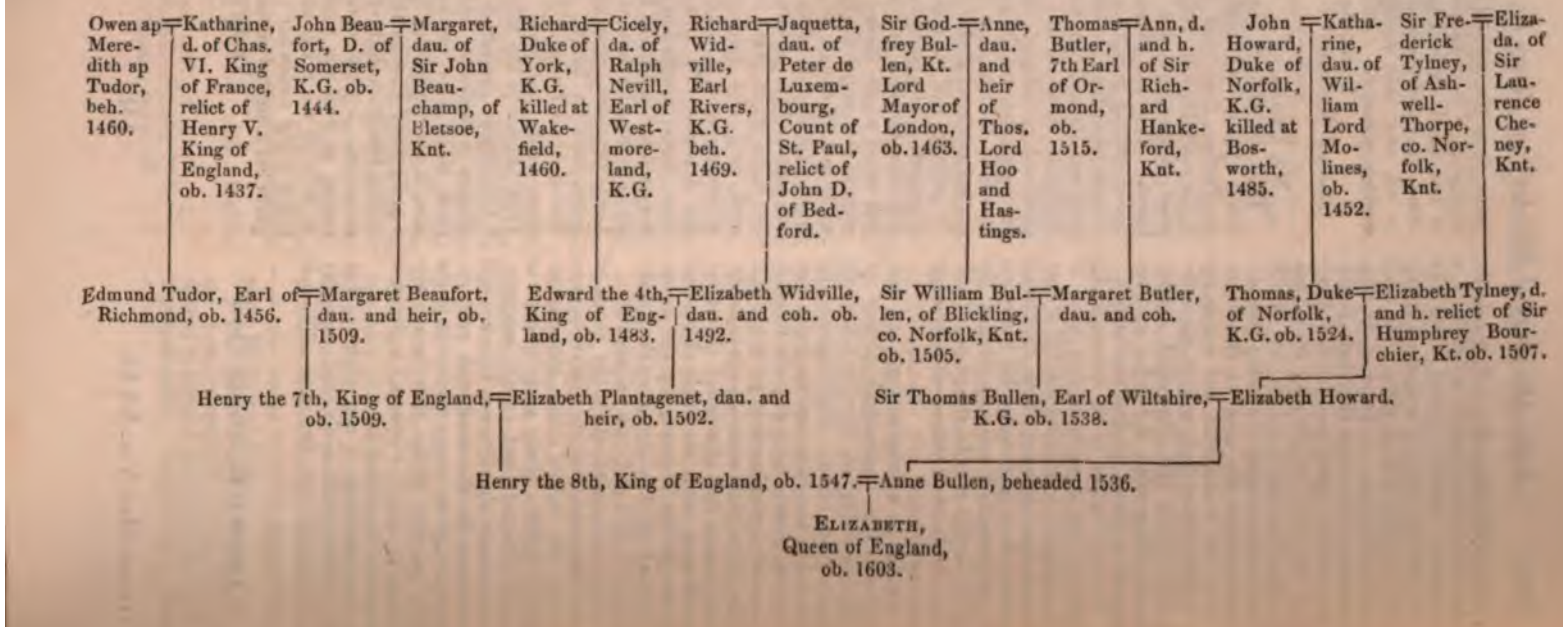
* I allude to the Arthurian Cyclus.

Mr. Urban,

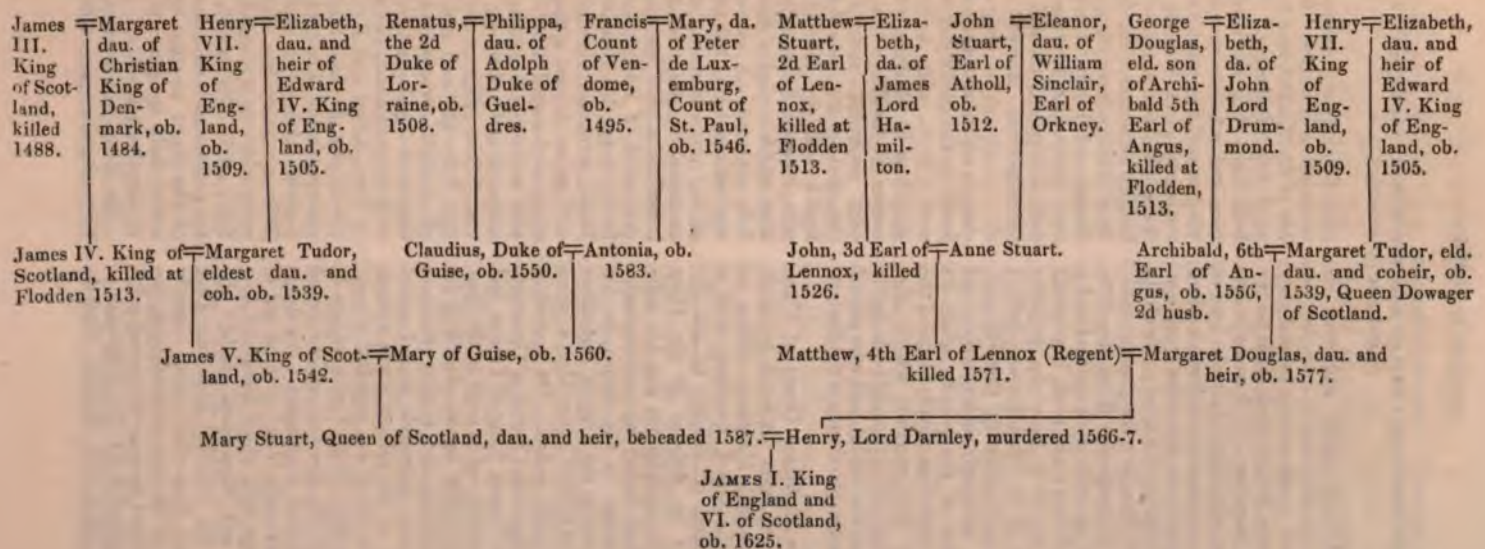
THE compiler of the "Royal Descents" justly, as I think, observes, in his Preface, that "the *seize quartiers* is the most difficult, and certainly the most satisfactory, test of purity of blood." It is not pretended that the accompanying pedigrees, showing the sixteen immediate ancestors of Elizabeth and James, can possess any remarkable value in the eyes of the practised genealogist; but they may, perchance, interest the general reader. It will be evident that they might be carried a descent higher, but the space for printing will not admit of such an extension. The pedigree of Elizabeth will show the vast proportion of British blood which flowed through the veins of that eminently British Queen; while that of James, overshadowed as it is by the doubts of his parentage on one side, and the certainty of his dark and sinful origin on the other, exhibits, with only five portions in sixteen of foreign blood, a rich display of British descents. As Elizabeth left no issue, the representation of her mother is vested in the present Earl of Berkeley in right of his descent from George, Lord Hunsdon, grandson of Mary, sister, and, at length, sole heir, of Queen Anne Bullen. There is a curious book, published at Berlin in 1768, but not in the Museum, entitled "*Généalogie Ascendante des Rois et Princes actuellement vivans*," setting forth their *seize quartiers*. Morgan also, in his "Sphere of Gentry," gives a pedigree of Charles the Second, deducing him from thirty-two immediate ancestors. I propose, on a future occasion, to send you similar pedigrees of Edward the Sixth and Anne; the latter being somewhat curious as regards her maternal ancestry.

Yours, &c. L.

THE SEIZE QUARTIERS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.



THE SEIZE QUARTIERS OF KING JAMES I.



A BRIEF NOTICE OF A FEW OF THE MOST REMARKABLE FESTIVALS OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.

HOWEVER trivial and even ridiculous in themselves may be the sports and pastimes of a people, they nevertheless throw much light on the national character, and therefore merit the serious attention of all who love to trace the vagaries of the human mind, and to investigate its secret workings. Thus in Belgium, and more particularly in the two Flanders, the popular festivals and processions will be found to be mixed up with a devotional and a military feeling; and such, beyond all dispute, has ever been the peculiar tendency of its inhabitants. Indeed the most ancient festival that still survives is strikingly characteristic of the bigotry of the people, while its original institution recalls to mind the valour of those warriors who so signally distinguished themselves in fighting against the infidel, and who placed their Count on the throne of the Eastern Empire.

Thierry of Alsace, Count of Flanders, having been deprived by death of his consort, Margaret, widow of Charles the Good, hastened with a gallant band of knights to aid the Christians in defence of the Holy Land. So conspicuous was his military skill, so daring his achievements, that, previous to his return to his native country, the King of Jerusalem resolved to bestow upon him a prize of inestimable value. On a certain day the Emperor Conrad of Germany, Louis the Young, King of France, and all the noblest and bravest of the Crusaders, assembled in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and, in their presence, the venerable patriarch passed round the neck of the valiant count a chain of gold, to which was attached a small velvet casket, covered with plates of gold. In this precious coffer reposed a crystal phial, containing a few drops of our Saviour's blood, pressed out of the sponge with which Joseph of Arimathæa and Nicodemus washed the body of the crucified Redeemer after its descent from the cross. Deeply sensible of his own unworthiness, the count refused to wear the sacred relic, and consigned it to the pious care of Leonius, abbat of St. Bertin. Shortly after this imposing ceremony Thierry returned to Flanders. It was on the 7th of April, 1150, that he entered the good city of Bruges. The church-bells rang their merriest peals, banners and pennons waved from every window, and flowers and sweet-scented rushes strewed the streets. The clergy, the nobles, the magistrates, and the leading burgesses went forth to meet their warlike sovereign, while proud dames and lovely damsels mounted even to the roofs to witness the cavalcade as it passed through the crowded thoroughfares. Arrived at the palace, the worthy abbat resigned his holy charge, which was thenceforth transferred to the custody of four chaplains and a clerk, and deposited in the chapel of St. Basilius, situated in the corner of the Place du Bourg. On each returning anniversary of the Crucifixion the holy blood became liquid, until the year 1310, when the miracle ceased for seventy-eight years, after which period it was again regularly renewed. A solemn procession was instituted May 3rd, 1311, in honour of this precious relic, and has been continued to the present day, though it suffered a brief interruption during the period of French usurpation. In former times this Festival of the Holy Blood attracted immense crowds of curious or devout strangers, and the clergy and magistrates of Bruges vied with each other in adding to its magnificence and splendour. Independently of the religious and civic bodies that form the soul and substance of all Catholic processions, there were displayed symbolical representations of the giant Goliah, the wooden horse of Troy, Adam and Eve tempted by the serpent, the Last Supper, different passages in the life and passion of our Saviour, the seven capital Sins, &c. This mummery has, however, passed away with other memorials of the infancy of the arts and civilisation; but the procession is still nevertheless one of the finest on the continent, and never fails to draw together many thousand spectators.

On Palm Sunday there was also a very singular procession, but which

was in a great measure prohibited by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1778. It was the custom on this occasion for a number of persons to represent penitents, and to drag after them heavy cannon balls attached to their legs by iron chains. Some would carry on their shoulders huge wooden crosses, while others walked in robes of haircloth, or with the head enveloped in sacks of various colours. Some again were attired in Roman costume, to represent the soldiers of Pilate, while others, in the garb of Spanish cavaliers, waited on the living effigy of Philip the Fair. The chanting of psalms, the bawling of Flemish verses, and the rolling of drums, completed the masquerade, for such only can it be designated.

But the most remarkable of the festive institutions which in the olden time gladdened the heart of the pleasure-loving burgesses of Bruges was that known as the *Fête du Forestier*. In the year 1218 the Countess Jane, daughter of Baldwin of Constantinople, challenged to mortal combat the castellain of Bruges, John de Nesle, but the French lords forbade the fight, and the government of the city was ceded to her on payment of a certain sum of money. In memory of this event, she instituted an annual festival, to consist of jousts and tournaments and other warlike pastimes. It is not, however, till the year 1417 that we find any detailed account of the proceedings on this joyous occasion. In that year the civic authorities and the members of the brotherhood of The White Bear assembled in the civic lodge, the present Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and agreed to revive this ancient festival. Banquets, balls, and tournaments, were to constitute the amusements; and, in memory of the primitive Forestiers or governors of the country, the victor in the jousts was to win and bear the title of Forestier for one whole year. His prize was a silver stake, and he must of necessity be a member of the society of The White Bear. A horn, and sometimes a diamond, were presented for general competition, from which no strangers were excluded, though their native towns or countries might at the time be actually at war with the hospitable givers of the entertainment. This festival continued in full force until the year 1489, when the Forestier Arnould Breydel was hanged by command of the Archduke Maximilian, and the brotherhood of The White Bear was at the same time dissolved.

At Tournai a quaint though short-lived festival was instituted in 1330 by thirty-one wealthy burgesses, who each assumed the style and title of some king famous in romance. This fantastic society was organised and presided over by James de Corbry, who took the title of King Galehot, son of King Arthur, and one of the Knights of the Round Table, who is celebrated as the conqueror of thirty kings. These thirty-one *kings* proclaimed a tournament for the year 1331, to which they invited nobles and knights from all parts of Flanders and of France. Unhappily, while the preparations were in progress, Philip of Valois fell seriously ill, and all rejoicings were prohibited except the exercise of the cross-bow. The good people of Tournai, loath to lose the entertainment they had anticipated, secretly determined to hold the tournament in spite of the king's illness, though they pretended that their intention was merely to challenge their neighbours to a trial of skill with the cross-bow. Nothing could exceed the munificence of the "thirty-one kings," and their hospitality was unbounded. Each Sunday they entertained each other, by turns, at dinner or supper. They had each their banner and pennon, and a royal standard magnificently emblazoned with their fictitious arms. During their repasts, a band of musicians filled the hall with martial notes, and their heralds and minstrels were arrayed in rich and elegant uniform. After dinner they jousted together, and frequently challenged stranger knights to break a few lances with them in honour of their lady-love. On the appointed day the lists were set out in the market place, which was surrounded by galleries for the spectators, decorated in the most tasteful and costly manner.

The concourse of visitors was immense, and one hundred and sixteen knights entered the lists against the valiant burgesses. The banquets given on the occasion were suitable to the

general splendour of the festival. At one of them a lion of unnatural size, moved by secret machinery, entered the hall, mounted by a cupid, bearing in his hand a number of minute banners, inscribed with the names of the jousters who had signalised themselves by their courage and address. After making the circuit of the table, the lion stopped at the opposite end of the room to the king of kings, and the cupid sprang upon the table, and planted the banners in the centre of a huge cake. Suddenly the lion became transformed into a whale, on whose back appeared eight syrens warbling the most melodious airs. This audacious infringement, however, of the royal edict afforded Philip of Valois a plausible excuse for depriving the city of Tournai of its communal rights. It is true that two years afterwards he restored to them their ancient privileges; but the thirty-one kings made no attempt to recover the thrones of their imaginary kingdoms.

The citizens of Tournai were wont to celebrate an annual festival of a very different nature to the preceding, but equally absurd. On the 28th day of December they flocked in crowds to the cathedral, where, after the performance of high mass, the leading burgesses elected a Bishop of Fools, chosen from among the inferior ministers of the Church. On a scaffold erected in front of the principal entrance, the new bishop was arrayed in episcopal robes,—the mitre hung round with little bells, and the crozier terminating in a fool's-cap. In this costume he was carried with mock solemnity through the principal streets of the town, while the most profane and indecent ribaldry excited the uproarious laughter of the bystanders. These saturnalia lasted eight days, and concluded with a splendid banquet; the chapter furnishing the wine and the bread. Towards the close of the fifteenth century, the clergy, supported by the authority of the parliament of Paris, forbade the future election of the bishop from among the ministers of the Church, and the festival soon afterwards ceased entirely. In 1501 one Heckman, a man of much original humour and sound sense, having been chosen by his fellow-citizens to act the part of the Bishop of Fools, adopted a singular means of suppressing this ridiculous ceremony. At the moment the guests entered the banquet hall, letters of fire suddenly blazed forth upon the wall, denouncing the wrath of Heaven against the impious profaners of the mysteries of religion and her holy Church. Heckman threw himself on his knees, and, tearing off his episcopal robes, declared that he no longer dared to risk his eternal salvation. The terrified guests made the sign of the cross, and fled from the room. The repast was distributed among the poor, and the festival of the Innocents was never again revived.

A graceful custom that prevailed in the olden times among the inhabitants of Tournai has in some degree been transmitted to the present generation. A chaplet of roses was placed on the brow of the first infant baptized after Easter and Whitsuntide, and was supposed to bring singular good fortune to the wearer. Even in these days of unbelief, a child who has been baptized on the eve of these sacred festivals is said proverbially to have worn the *capeau de roses*, and is looked up to by the lower orders with feelings of deep veneration, as one peculiarly favoured by heaven.

The city of Tournai was also on one occasion the witness of a truly horrible scene. When Philip II. of Spain made his public entry into that town on the 7th June, 1549, the magistrates resolved to entertain their sovereign with a representation to the life of the murder of Holophernes. With this view they selected a criminal condemned to be torn to pieces by red-hot pincers, who readily agreed to exchange this barbarous punishment for simple decapitation, probably hoping at the same time that a young woman would not have sufficient firmness of mind to inflict the fatal stroke. The authorities, however, had guarded against the possibility of any such weakness by choosing a young man sentenced to transportation to act the part of Judith. As soon as Philip had arrived opposite the scaffold, the Jewish heroine seized the pretended giant by the hair, and with a single stroke severed the head from the body. While the spectators uttered mingled cries of horror and applause, the youthful monarch kept his eyes stedfastly fixed

on the quivering corpse, and, turning to his courtiers, coldly observed, "Well struck!" The young man was taken into his service, and, if report be true, was more than once employed in deeds of secret violence.

So late as the first French revolution, a very remarkable procession was annually observed in the little town of Furnes, situated on the frontiers of France. In the year 1650 a young soldier of the garrison, named Mannaert, after receiving the consecrated wafer, took it out of his mouth, and, wrapping it in a linen cloth, carried it home to his apartment. He then fried it and reduced it to powder, under the belief that it would render him invulnerable, and enable him to open all locks. The crime being discovered, he was arrested, and immediately confessed his guilt. In consequence, he was condemned to be strangled; and the people of Furnes, to appease the just resentment of the Deity, instituted an annual procession to take place on the last Sunday of the month of July. After some two or three angels and the eight prophets—Moses, David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, Hosea, Zachariah, and Malachi — had made long harangues, there was given a representation of the principal passages of the birth, life, and passion of our Saviour, with an angel placed between each scene, besides an immense number of penitents, virgins, and other assistants.

Sometimes these religious mummeries were marked with the most atrocious cruelty. Thus, at Ath, the clergy, the magistrates, the members of the various orders of friars, the corporations, and the different societies of cross-bowmen, archers, cannoniers, &c. &c. walk in solemn procession on the fourth Sunday in August, in conformity with the rules prescribed in 1392 by Andrew of Luxembourg, Bishop of Cambrai. Behind them came in former times a giant, his wife and children, Paradise, Purgatory, and Hell. One year it came to pass that the persons charged with the ordering of the solemnity kindled a fire beneath the brazen caldron representing Hell, in which a number of children acted the part of the damned. By degrees the caldron became heated, and the poor children, writhing in intolerable agony, uttered the most heart-rending shrieks. The spectators, imagining that this was only a part of the performance, loudly applauded, and were enraptured with the horrible contortions of the innocent sufferers. A stranger at last perceived the true cause of their piercing cries, but it was already too late. Those who did not die at the time were maimed for life.

At Mons we meet with our own St. George and the dragon, commemorating a dreadful plague that depopulated that city in 1348. The procession takes place on Trinity Sunday, and consists of an enormous dragon attended by numerous devils armed with inflated bladders, who distribute their blows among the spectators with becoming impartiality. Next appears St. George of Cappadocia, armed to the teeth, and accompanied by a train of squires dressed in a grotesque fashion, with wickerwork horses attached round their waist, and concealing the lower part of their person, such as cavaliers are frequently represented in burlesques on the English stage. These "gentle squires" gallop about, kicking and rearing, and evincing every sort of equine viciousness, to the unbounded delight of the populace, who style them *Chins-Chins*, from one Gilles de Chin, whose marvellous adventure with a furious dragon is one of the popular fables of the country. Formerly the saint used to carry on his saddle-bow a small image of Faith, for which the Virgin Mary has of late years been substituted. This little figure is called the *poupée*, or doll, of St. George, and during the procession the children sing in chorus the following doggrels in the dialect of the district:—

Nos irons vir l' car d'or à l' procession de Mon, [de long;
Ce s'ra l' poupée St. Georg' qui no' suivra
C'est l' dondon, c'est l' mamma,
C'est l' poupée St. Georg' qui va.

When the religious part of the procession has entered the church, the saint and his mortal adversary proceed to the market-place, where a terrible combat ensues, terminating of course in the death of "th' infernal serpent," and in the complete triumph of the sacred champion.

The festivals of Namur are of a more

mundane character, and breathe more of military ardour than of religious devotion. The amusement usually consists in jousting on the water, in fighting on stilts, and in a species of sword dance. In the water jousts, two squadrons of boats, gaily decorated with ribbons and flags, are drawn up opposite to each other, each boat propelled by four lusty rowers, and carrying a drummer, while on an elevated platform stands the knight, armed with a long pole terminating in a broad flat button, and with his breast protected by a cuirass of wickerwork. The signal being given, the boats rapidly advance, and the champions, with lance in rest, essay each to hurl his adversary into the water, and much skill and strength are frequently displayed in this exercise. After the jousts, a rope is sometimes suspended across the stream, and an eel is hung from the middle by a stout string. As the boats swiftly glide beneath, the competitors for fame spring up to seize the eel, which usually eludes or escapes their grasp, and the aspiring youths drop into the water amid shouts of laughter. The sword dance, better known as the Dance of the Seven Maccabees, is performed by seven active young men, dressed in a plain white tunic, festooned at the arms with a ribbon of the same colour. In the right hand each holds a sword with a blunt point, and in the left the point of his companion's weapon. They then entwine themselves into various elegant figures with surprising agility and gracefulness. But, beyond all comparison, the favourite pastime of the citizens of Namur is the combat on stilts, which has been at different times celebrated in the presence of some of the most remarkable men of their age. Louis XIV. Peter the Great, First Consul Bonaparte, and William I. King of the Netherlands, have not thought it beneath them to express the gratification they have experienced from witnessing this game. Two bands of young men, amounting sometimes to above 700 on each side, enter the market-place on stilts about four feet in height. The one party assumes the name of Melans, or inhabitants of the old town, and is distinguished by a yellow and black cockade: the other nated the Avresses, or natives of the new town, and wears a red and white cockade. In the middle of the market-place a line is drawn, towards which the combatants steadily advance to the sound of the fife and drum. At the first shock many are laid low, and forced to descend from their "pride of place." The only weapons allowed are the elbow and the stilt, and so well do they preserve their balance that it is with difficulty they can be thrown to the ground. The spectators urge them on by vociferous acclamations, and can hardly be withheld from taking part in the fray. It is said that this game has been handed down from the eleventh century, at which time the lower part of the town was subject to frequent inundations, which compelled the inhabitants to make use of stilts.

It would occupy too much space were we to dwell upon the festival of St. Rumold, who converted the people of Mechlin from the idolatrous worship of the devil; or were we to describe the marvels that took place in Ghent in 1767, on occasion of the jubilee of seven hundred years, in honour of St. Macaire, who saved the inhabitants from total destruction by the plague. Every town, and almost every commonalty, has its peculiar festivals and processions, though it must be owned that they are now rapidly degenerating into burlesques, that would excite our merriment were it not for the profane admixture of the holy emblems of religion, unsparingly desecrated to gratify and maintain the superstitious credulity of the people. In Brussels, and other large *civilised* towns, these mummeries are now seldom witnessed, except on the anniversary of "the glorious three days" of September, 1830, for it is but natural that one act of folly should be celebrated by another. However, previous to the French Revolution, a very solemn procession annually took place in the capital, in honour of the miraculous hosts, preserved in the cathedral church of Ste. Gudule. In the year 1369 a Jew, named Jonathan, who resided in the little town of Enghien, prevailed upon one of his brethren, John of Louvain, a pretended convert to Christianity, to procure for him some of the consecrated wafers, supposed by all good Catholics to be the real body and blood of Christ. The promise of

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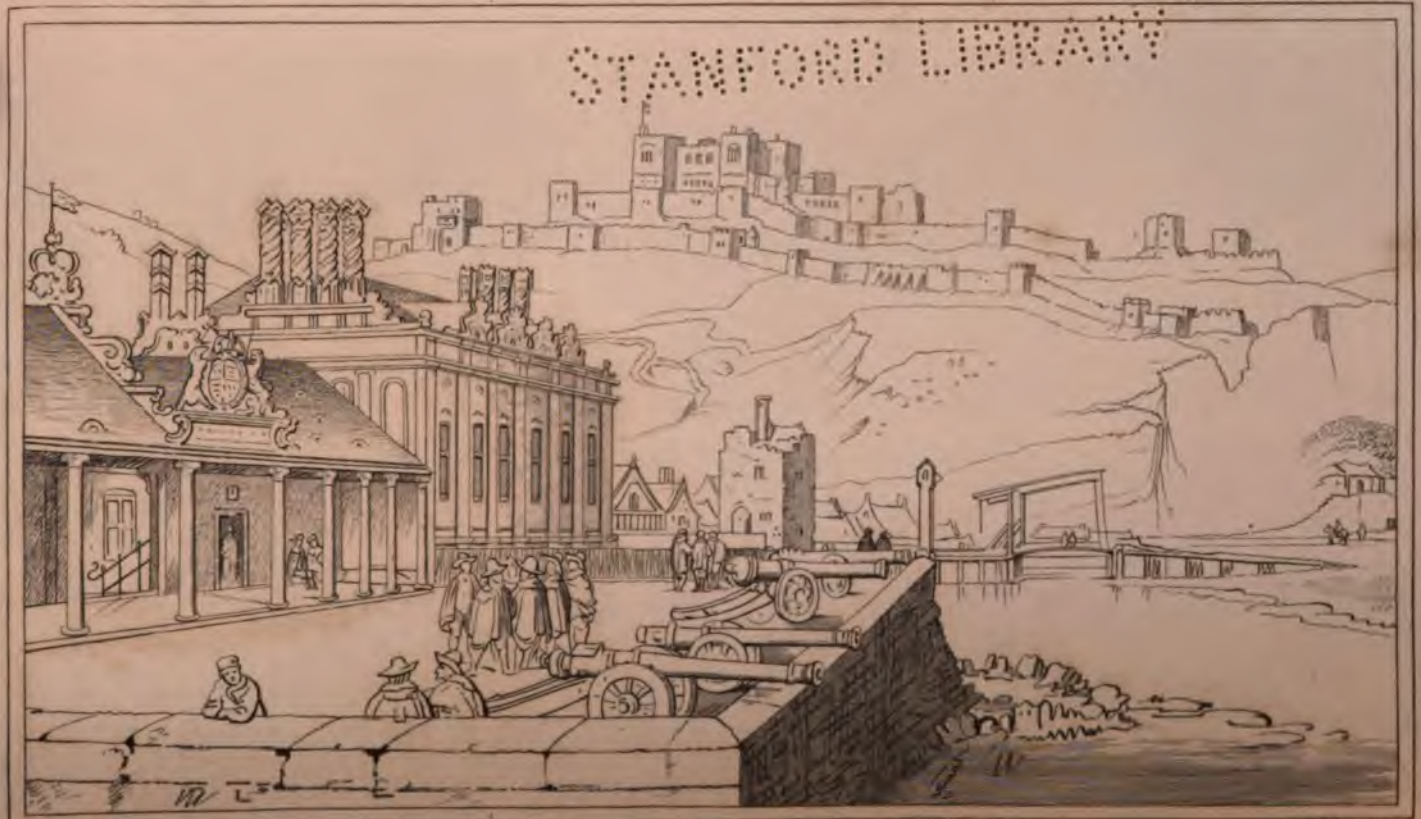

The Custom House at Dover in the Seventeenth Century.

sixty gold angels overcame the fears and scruples of the apostate, and one dark stormy night, in the month of October, he succeeded in stealing from the church of Ste. Catherine, at Brussels, the ciboire, or pyx, containing sixteen of these mysterious wafers. Soon afterwards Jonathan was murdered in his own garden, and his wife removed to the metropolis, carefully taking with her the stolen pyx. On Good Friday a number of Jews being assembled in their synagogue, which stood opposite the Hôtel Dieu, the wafers were thrown upon a table and subjected to a thousand insults. Some even went so far as to pierce them with their knives, when, behold! blood gushed from the impious wounds, and at the sight of the prodigy many of the unholy dogs fell to the ground in speechless terror. To make a long story short, the perpetrators of the sacrilege were discovered by means of a second miracle, and, being convicted on their own confession—extorted, be it said, by the torture—they were burned alive, their goods confiscated, and their brethren of the Jewish persuasion banished from the province. Many miracles are recorded touching these miraculous hosts, a detailed account of which may be seen in the "Histoire des Hosties miraculeuses, qu'on nomme le Très-Saint Sacrement de Miracle," published at Brussels in 1770.

One more procession and we have done. It was the custom in more pious times to erect on Good Friday an immense scaffold at the foot of the altar of the church of the Augustines in Brussels. On this was raised an enormous wooden cross, and on either sides galleries were built for the accommodation of ladies and the authorities of the town. A solemn procession, after traversing the principal streets, entered the church. First came the Brothers of Mercy, with bare feet and faces masked, and in the costume of the brotherhood. Next appeared a long train of prisoners, dragging along huge cannon balls by chains fastened to their legs. After them marched a band of monks representing Jews, in the midst of whom staggered along the Saviour—a criminal condemned to death, but who received his pardon on this occasion—bound hand and foot, crowned with a chaplet of thorns, and arrayed in a purple robe. Another party of monks disguised as executioners mounted the scaffold, bearing in their hands hammers, nails, and other instruments of death. The victim was stripped of his clothes (for which the executioners drew lots) and finally stretched upon the cross, to which he was attached by leather thongs covering small bladders filled with blood. When the nails were driven in, the purple fluid trickled from the seeming wounds, and the spectators, deeply moved, tore their garments, beat their breasts, and implored the mercy of Heaven.

Bruges. J. H.

These particulars are principally extracted from the very useful and interesting work by Madame Clément, *née Hémery*, entitled "Histoire des Fêtes Civiles et Religieuses, Usages Anciens et Modernes de la Belgique Méridionale. 2nd vol. Avesnes, 1846."

THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE AT DOVER.

(With a Plate.)

THERE is probably no port in the world upon which such repeated "improvements" have been bestowed as that of Dover, or which has foiled more continually the engineering efforts of successive generations. This has arisen from the tendency of the tides to form a bar before the entrance to the harbour, and gradually to choke it up: on which account fresh piers and other artificial works have from time to time been thrown further out into the sea, which have left the old sea-board far within the interior of the town.*

In old times the town was protected from shipping and foreign intruders by fortified walls. On Leland's visit, in the reign of Henry VIII. he observed that "The toune on the front

* See a "plate of the town and harbour of Dover, temp. Queen Eliz." or possibly temp. Hen. VIII. engraved in the VIth volume of the Archæologia, and also in Hasted's History of Kent.

toward the se hath been right strongly waulid and enbateled, but now yt is part faulen downe and broken downe."

It would seem that the town was then in some decay, which a few years later was aggravated by the English losing Calais, just before the accession of Queen Elizabeth. In the 8th year of that reign, by a certificate returned by commissioners appointed to survey the maritime places in Kent, it appears that there were then in Dover, houses inhabited 358—void, or lack of inhabitours 19—A Mayor, Customer, Comptroller of Authorities, not joint but several—ships and crayers 20—one of four tons—one of 10 tons—two of 15—two of 17—two of 18—one of 20—one of 25—one of 26—one of 33—four of 40—one of 41—one of 43—one of 101—one of 120.

In a memorial presented to Elizabeth, it is said by Sir Walter Raleigh, the claims of this place are thus advocated:

"No promontory, town, or haven in Christendom is so placed by nature and situation, both to gratify friends and annoy enemies, as this town of Dover. No place is so settled* to receive and deliver intelligence, for all matters and actions in Europe, from time to time. No town is by nature so settled, either to allure intercourse by sea or to train inhabitants by land, to make it great, fair, rich, and populous: nor is there in the whole circuit of this famous isle any port, either in respect of security or defence, or of traffic or intercourse, more convenient, needful, or rather of necessity to be regarded, than this of Dover. Situated on a promontory next fronting a puissant nation, and in the very strait, passage, and intercourse of almost all the shipping in Christendom; and if that our renowned king Henry 8, your Majesty's father, found how necessary it was to make a haven at Dover, (when Sandwich, Rye, Camber, and others were good havens, and Calais was also in his possession,) and yet spared not to bestow of his treasure so great a mass in building that pier, which then seemed a probable means to perform the same, how much more is the same now needful, or rather of necessity, (those good havens being extremely decayed,) no safe harbour being left on all the coast almost from Portsmouth to Yarmouth."

In order to assist the works considered necessary to keep the entrance to the port clear, by cutting a channel through the bar, Queen Elizabeth granted the town the free exportation of 30,000 quarters of wheat, 10,000 quarters of barley, and 4,000 tons of beer; also, in her 23d year, a duty of 3*d.* a ton on every vessel of above 20 tons burden passing the port, which produced about 1,000*l.* per annum.

After this, we are told that the intercourse with foreigners, as well as trade and merchandise, greatly increased, as did the number of houses and inhabitants, especially in the next reign of James I. when the waste beach from which the sea had retired being granted to the trustees of the harbour, began to be built upon, and in a short progress of time was covered with dwellings and warehouses.

We have been obliged to substitute these notices of the state of the port of Dover in the reign of Elizabeth, in the place of any description of the old Custom House represented in the Plate, and which has long since given way to time and alterations, nor are we aware whether any remains of it can now be pointed out.

This curious View must speak for itself. The architecture seems to be of the school of Inigo Jones. The ruined tower in the background is probably that built in the reign of Henry VII., about the year 1500, to which vessels were then moored by rings. Its name is still preserved in Round Tower Street.

The original drawing is in the possession of Thomas Willement, esq. F.S.A. and a fac-simile of it in lithography, measuring 23 inc. by 8, has been made by Mr. John Swaine,* who is also the engraver of the present reduced copy. The name of "Peters" is written on the drawing, but it may be questioned whether it is in the handwriting of the artist, or has been added conjecturally by some recent possessor. The artist, whoever he was, had a free and vigorous command of his pencil; and he was evidently some Dutchman, who made this sketch on his way to or from his own country. Above the custom-house, in an older hand, are the words, De Binch tot Doever.

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* *i. e.* suited *or* adapted.

* There are copies of this fac-simile on sale.

TAROCCHI CARDS.

SOME remarkable Italian cards, of the kind called Tarocchi, having been kindly placed before us, we are induced to make a further extract from the work by Mr. Chatto reviewed in our last Magazine, relating to that description of "Cartes à jouer" (as the French term them), which we passed over with a bare allusion in p. 362, from the failure of our space.

"From a passage from Raphael Volaterranus (R. Maphei Volaterrani Commentaria Urbana, 1506) it would appear that Tarocchi cards, properly so called, were not invented till towards the close of the fifteenth century; and from the same author we learn that a pack of such cards consisted of the four suits of common cards, together with twenty-two symbolical figures. Tarocchi cards, called Tarots by the French, are still used in several parts of France, Germany, and Italy; and an account of the manner of playing the game is to be found in the edition of the Académie des Jeux, published by Corbet, Paris, 1814.

* * * *

"A pack of Tarots, as at present used in France, corresponds in every particular with those called Tarocchi by writers of the sixteenth century. It consists of seventy-eight cards; that is, of four suits of numeral cards, and twenty-two emblematic cards, called Atous. The marks of the suits are usually swords, cups, batons, and money; and each suit consists of fourteen cards, ten of which are 'pips' or low cards, and the other four are coat cards,—namely King, Queen, Chevalier, and Valet. Of the Atous, twenty-one are numbered consecutively from 1 to 21; that which is not numbered is called Fou, the Clown or Buffoon,—and in playing the game is usually designated "Mat." The Fou has of itself no positive value, but augments that of any of the other Atous to which it may be joined. The other Atous are numbered and named as follows: *

"1. The Bateleur, or Juggler; called also Pagad.
"2. Juno.
"3. The Empress.
"4. The Emperor.
"5. Jupiter.
"6. L'Amoureux.
"7. The Chariot.
"8. Justice.
"9. The Capuchin, called also the Hermit.
"10. The Wheel of Fortune.
"11. Fortitude.
"12. Le Pendu, a man suspended, head downwards, by one leg.
"13. Death.
"14. Temperance.
"15. The Devil.
"16. The Maison-Dieu, or Hospital,† a tower struck by lightning.
"17. The Stars.
"18. The Moon.
"19. The Sun.
"20. The Last Judgment.
"21. The End of the World.

"Of these the first five are called Petits Atous, and the last five grands atous. Seven cards are also especially distinguished as Tarots, or Atous-Tarots; these are, the End of the World, the Buffoon, the Bateleur, and the four Kings."

* * * *

"The earliest known specimens of what are called Tarocchi cards are those preserved in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris, and which are supposed by Mons. Duchesne to have formed a portion of one of the three packs painted for the amusement of Charles VI. in 1393. * * * There are seventeen of them, and there can scarcely be a doubt of their having formed part of a set of what are called Tarocchi cards, which when complete consisted of fifty. They are painted on paper, in the manner of illuminations in old manuscripts, on a gold ground, which is in other parts marked with ornamental lines, formed by means of points slightly pricked into the composition upon which the gilding is laid. They are surrounded by a border of silver gilding, in which is also seen an ornament, formed in the same manner, by means of points, representing a kind of scroll or twisted riband. Some parts of the embroidery on the vestments of the different figures are heightened with gold, while the weapons and armour are covered with silver, which, like that on the borders, has

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* A modern set is engraved in Singer's Researches, at p. 284.

† We think that the term *Maison Dieu* must have been here adopted in some sense different to Hospital. Possibly one or other of the two words is corrupted. In a modern pack manufactured at Brussels, and inscribed "Cartes des Suisses," seen by Mr. Chatto (p. 16), No. 16 shows a tree struck by lightning instead of a tower, and is inscribed *La Foudre*.

for the most part become oxydised through time. There is no inscription, letter, nor number, to indicate the manner in which they were to be arranged. Mons. Leber (Etudes Historiques sur les Cartes à jouer, 1842) agrees with Mons. Duchesne (Observations sur les Cartes à jouer, 1836) in ascribing them to a French artist of the time of Charles VI. and even seems inclined to conclude that they might have been intended for the amusement of that lunatic king. Looking at these cards, however, as they appear in the fac-similes published by the Société des Bibliophiles Français, I should rather take them to be the work of an Italian artist, and be inclined to conclude, as well from the general style of the drawing as from the costume, that they were not of an earlier date than 1425.

"The following is Mons. Duchesne's enumeration of the seventeen cards which he supposes to have been executed by Gringonneur; the names in capitals are those which occur in a series of so-called Italian Tarocchi cards,* with which he considers them to correspond:—

"1. *Le Fou*—the Buffoon. This figure is found in the Tarots of the present day, and is perhaps the same character as that which in the series of old Italian engravings, called Tarocchi cards, is inscribed MISERO I.

"2. *L'Ecuyer*—the Squire. CHEVALIER VI.

"3. *L'Empereur*—the Emperor. IMPERATOR VIIII.

"4. *Le Pape*—the Pope. PAPA X.

"5. *Les Amoureux* — the Lovers. APOLLO XX.

"6. *La Fortune*—Fortune. ASTROLOGIA XXXVIIII. [So numbered erroneously for XXVIIII.]

"7. *La Temperance* — Temperance. TEMPERANCIA XXXIIII.

"8. *La Force*—Fortitude. FORTEZA XXXVI.

"9. *La Justice*—Justice. JUSTICIA XXXVII.

"10. *La Lune* — the Moon. LUNA XXXXI.

"11. *Le Soleil* — the Sun. SOL XXXXIIII.

"12. *Le Char*—the Chariot. The subject here is a figure in armour, standing on a kind of triumphal car, and having in his right hand a battle-axe. Mons. Duchesne says that this subject corresponds with MARTE XXXXV.

"13. *L'Ermite*—the Hermit. This figure is supposed to correspond with that named SATURNO XXXXVII.

"The four following subjects have no corresponding figures in the series of old Italian engravings, supposed by Mons. Duchesne and others to be Tarocchi cards: they are, however, to be found among the Atous of the modern game of Tarots.

"15. *Le Pendu*—a man hanging from one leg, head downwards.

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* This is a set of no less than fifty engravings, clearly corresponding in some instances to the Tarocchi cards (though not in every instance suggested by Mons. Duchesne), but which it is difficult to suppose were intended to be played with, as their number does not agree with that used in any known game. They are divided into five classes, marked by the five first letters of the alphabet, taken backwards, as follows:

CLASS E. *The Conditions of Life.*—Misero I. Fameio II. Artixan III. Merchadante IIII. Zintilomo V. Chavalier VI. Doxe VII. Re VIII. Imperator VIIII. Papa X.

CLASS D. *The Muses.*—Caliope XI. Urania XII. Terpsicore XIII. Erato XIIII. Polimnio XV. Talia XVI. Melpomene XVII. Euterpe XVIII. Clio XVIIII. Apollo XX.

CLASS C. *The Sciences.*—Grammatica XXI. Loica XXII. Rhetorica XXIII. Geometria XXIIII. Arithmeticha XXV. Musicha XXVI. Poesia XXVII. Philosofia XXVIII. Astrologia XXXVIIII. [in error for XXVIIII.] Theologia XXX.

CLASS B. *The Virtues.*—Iliaco XXXI. Chronico XXXII. Cosmico XXXIII. Temperancia XXXIIII. Prvdencia XXXV. Forteza XXXVI. Justicia XXXVII. Charita XXXVIII. Speranza XXXVIIII. Fide XXXX.

CLASS A. *The Celestial System.*—Luna XXXXI. Mercurio XXXXII. Venus XXXXIII. Sol XXXXIIII. Marte XXXXV. Jupiter XXXXVI. Saturno XXXXVII. Octava Spera XXXXVIII. Primo Mobile XXXXVIIII. Prima Causa XXXXX.

These engravings are from copperplates, and of the Venetian school, though the artist is unknown. Besides the original set, there is one of somewhat inferior copies. The British Museum possesses all the originals, and a set of the copies, wanting five. Fac-similes of two,—PAPA X. and RHETORICA XXIII., are given by Singer in his "Researches into the History of Playing Cards." The whole are copied in the collection of the "Bibliophiles Français."

"16. *La Mort*—Death.

"17. *La Maison-Dieu*—the Hospital. A tower struck by lighting.

"17. *Le Jugement dernier*—the Last Judgment. These seventeen subjects, copied in lithography and carefully coloured by hand after the original drawings, are given in the Jeux de Cartes Tarots et de Cartes Numerales, published by the Société des Bibliophiles Français, 1844." [Two of them, La Justice and La Lune, are copied in outline in Mr. Chatto's volume.]

We have thus extracted, in a somewhat compressed form, Mr. Chatto's description of all the ancient varieties of Tarocchi that he appears to have met with, and the rather because in the few cards placed before us there are some remarkable variations from any hitherto mentioned.

These cards are nineteen in number: thirteen being of the ordinary suits, and six Tarocchi. They are considerably larger than our own cards, measuring 5 inches in length by 2¾ inc. in width. Of the suits there are

Spade, 6, 9.

Coppe, 3.

Bastoni, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10. The 2 and 3 bear the letters I. A. being the initials of the maker's name.

Danari, 6, 10. These represent some of the real coins of the period, among others an English rose-noble.

The six *Tarocchi* have their entire surface occupied by pictures, printed from wood blocks, and painted (by means of stencils) in various colours. They have no names inscribed; but, taking them in the order of the numerals which they bear, the designs may be thus specified:

I. Time or Saturn, carrying a naked man by the hair of his head over mountains. This may be supposed to be *Le Pendu* of the modern Tarocchi, in which the man is hung by one foot, a design of which Mr. Chatto gives no explanation, excepting some absurd conjectures of Mons. Court de Gebelin, which are not worth transcribing.

XIII. A winged and hoofed devil, marching in the attitude of an heraldic lion rampant. *Il Diavolo* is one of the usual modern Tarocchi.

XIIII. A naked figure walking over a mound, or figure of the world, which is banded and ensigned with a cross, (as in the regalia of emperors and kings.) She holds at her back a red sail; and at the side are clouds and various puffing heads representing the Winds. This is evidently meant for *Fortune;* which in the ancient French set attributed to Gringonneur is represented as "standing on a circle which represents the world, and holding a globe in one hand, and in the other a sceptre." (Chatto, p. 197.) But in the modern Tarots the design adopted for this card is the old emblematic representation of the Wheel of Fortune, with four human figures,—the aspirant, the rising, the prosperous (on its summit), and the falling.*

XVIII. *Justice*, standing, a helmet on her head, a balance in her left hand. This emblematic figure occurs in the oldest Tarocchi, and is retained in the modern Tarots.

XX. A stooping old man, with a long beard, walking with a staff as high as himself. This no doubt is *L'Ermite* of the ancient Tarots, still represented by the Hermit, also called the Capuchin.

Such are the few Tarocchi of this hitherto undescribed pack which have been submitted to our notice; and, if we judge correctly of their antiquity, it is probably not less than two centuries and a half, possibly rather more.

INSCRIPTION IN THE LAPIDARIAN GALLERY AT ROME.

Mr. Urban, *Bath, April* 13.

I WONDER Dr. Maitland in his interesting volume *The Church in the Catacombs*, published three years ago, should so entirely miss the point of the pretty epitaph (fanciful, no doubt, yet really pretty) on the child Caius Julius Maximus (p. 42). Having missed the sense of the original by not perceiving the arrangement of the punctuation, the Doctor has added a translation, which, so far from conveying the sentiment (perhaps I should say the con-

* See in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1840 an engraving of a very early painting of this design, discovered in the choir of Rochester cathedral.

ceit) intended, affords in fact no sense at all. With your permission I will give the inscription, with the stops properly arranged; and then add such a version as may express with accuracy, if not with elegance, the lamentation of the bereaved mother.

Atrox O Fortuna, truci quæ funere gaudes,
Quid mihi tam subitò Maximus eripitur?
Qui modò jucundus gremio superesse solebat,
Hic lapis in tumulo nunc jacet, ecce! mater.

Say, cruel Fortune, Fate's stern playmate, say,
Why snatch so soon my Maximus away?
Here on my lap but lately lay my son;
Now o'er his corpse his mother lies, a stone!

Yours, &c. PETER HALL.

MR. URBAN, *April* 2, 1849.

A COPY of the inscription on the gravestone of the Southey family in the north-west corner of the churchyard, seems almost essential to the completeness of the very beautiful account of Crosthwaite Church with which two late numbers of the Magazine have been enriched. I send it you therefore as it was transcribed in August, 1839.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

Sacred to the memory
of
EMMA SOUTHEY,
who departed in May, 1809, aged
14 months.

And of HERBERT SOUTHEY, who
departed April 17, 1826,
in the tenth year of his age.

Also of GEORGE FRICKER their
uncle, aged 26, 1814.

Also of ISABEL SOUTHEY their
sister, who departed on the
16 of July, 1826, aged
13 years.

Also EMMA SOUTHEY their
mother, who departed
in Nov. 1837, aged 63.

Requiescat in pace.

I remember the sexton pointing out the seat which the poet occupied in the church, where, according to him, he sat absorbed in meditation, and abstracted from everything but the course of the service in which he was taking a part.

Yours, &c. J. H.

PIOZZIANA.—No. III.

(Continued from p. 160.*)*

"THE best representative of *adulation* I ever saw, may be found in General Burgoyne's comedy called the *Heiress*, and that I say so is neither flattery nor adulation, for it proceeds from a sincere opinion of its excellence. Still less is it obsequiousness, for whilst I copy out this article the ingenious author dies!"

"*Familiar.—Intimate.*—Lord Bacon says, a man who has no friend had best quit the stage: and I remember a man much delighted in by the upper rank of society in London some twenty years ago, who, upon a trifling embarrassment in his pecuniary affairs, hanged himself behind the stable door, to the astonishment of all who knew him as the liveliest companion and most agreeable converser breathing. 'What upon earth,' said one at our house, 'could have made —— hang himself?' '*Why, just his having a multitude of acquaintance,*' *replied Dr. Johnson,* '*and never a friend!*'"

"*Fat!* For the comfort of those who delight to see mind triumph over body, we have the famous *miller of Billericay of Essex*, who, by dint of resolute temperance, or rather a strictly abstemious diet, did actually reduce himself from the enormous weight of twenty-nine stone to twelve only, as I recollect; thus by fasting and inhibition of sleep, except for three hours in every four-and-twenty, bringing his person to the common size of mortals, and resuming his situation and duties of life, from which that intolerable bulk had for some years precluded him."

"*Forgiveness. Pardon.—Forgiveness* surely cannot carry as full a meaning *quite* [as pardon] though Pope Lambertin said it did; and when he was confessor to the Queen of France, insisting on her total remission of Cardinal de Richelieu's injuries towards her, which she agreed to, he, willing to prove her Majesty's sincerity, said, 'Will you then permit me to carry

him this ring as token of that heavenly forgiveness?' 'Oh! mon pere! c'est trop! c'est trop!' cried the expiring lady. 'No, madam! you *once* would have given me leave to carry him a richer present. If you *forgive* him, send him this *ring*; if not, I urge your Majesty no further.' 'I bless him with my last breath,' replied Mary de Medicis; 'I forgive him; I pray for him *every evening*, but I will not treat him as if he were my friend. What can I do more for *him?* He has scarce left me a ring to leave to those I love.'"

"In England talents claim power to cast a gleam of glory on their lineage, and the name of *Boyle* is considered by every one as greater, for that sole reason, I suppose, than *Delaval's*, although *his* pedigree be drawn from Harold King of Norway."

"There is a notion got among us of *late years* that pulpit eloquence may be improved by theatrical manners. This came over, I believe, with travellers from the continent, where pleasure and duty alike make application to those passions by which they desire and are content to be guided."

"A man of perfect good breeding and habitual politeness is the most amiable picture of social life—perhaps the rarest—when combined with literature, invaluable. Such, some years ago, was my noble, my partial friend the *Earl of Huntingdon*, who combined in his admirable character every talent to instruct, every power to please, and every grace to charm in conversation, and this too after sixty years, and a long series of ill health, had dreadfully impaired a person which, in its best days, could never have been better than barely not disagreeable."

"*Habit.* We observe familiarly that *Lepidus** has a very disagreeable way of turning up his eyes and making odd grimaces when he speaks, so as to obscure—especially in vulgar minds, ever more attracted by manner than by matter—the weight of his own good sense and the brilliancy of his points in conversation. Now as custom is frequently called our second nature, this striking example should warn people against learning such tricks during youth as may easily get confirmed in riper years."

"Enough and too much upon this subject [of Prosperous Talents]; best illustrated in the story of *Zeluco*, where the hero is conducted through two octavo volumes, every page of which shows him *successful* in all his projects, yet failing of happiness in each, only because his plans were never dictated by virtue."

"*Firmness.*—The behaviour of *Archbishop Scrope* carried this quality further than them all [Scævola, Charlotte Corday, Cranmer], as much further as Christian piety exceeds mere moral sense of self-created virtues. He, as he went on horseback to the place of execution, protested he had ever taken a pleasure to ride; and, arriving at the block, urged the executioner *not to cut off his head at one blow, but at five.* 'And, pray thee now, be careful (added he) to sever it at the *fifth stroke*; for I bear in my awe the five wounds of Christ, and I will, if possible, shew myself worthy of so great an honour.' This fact the learned *Doctor Parr* taught me where to find; but it is a greater distinction to have gained it from his conversation."

"*Hill — Mountain.* — People who have never stirred more than a hundred miles from London, will call those scenes awful which strike another by their softness and amenity. *Dr. Boerhaave*, whose mind was sufficiently enlarged, too, made himself ridiculous in his college by urging a native of Parma to see the *mountains*, as he termed two or three gently rising grounds at a day's journey distance from Leyden; and *charming Miss Seward*, whom no one will suspect of being cold in her conceptions of what greatness ought to be, was impatient of one *Whaley's* frigid indifference to the heights of Matlock, I believe, or the scenery around Ludlow Castle. He! who had passed winters among the glaciers of Switzerland, and spent his summers in the Alpine valleys, Chamoy and Montmelian, which no man yet has described so well."

(To be continued.)

* We may presume that Dr. Johnson is alluded to under this name.

SONNET

ON CHARLES LAMB LEADING HIS SISTER TO THE ASYLUM.

BY THE REV. C. V. LEGRICE.

[Mr. Lloyd relates that he met Charles Lamb and his sister slowly pacing together a little footpath in Hoxton Fields, both weeping bitterly, and that he found on joining them that they were taking their solemn way to the accustomed Asylum.]

An angel's wing is waving o'er their head,
While they, the brother and the sister, walk,
Nor dare, as heedless of its fanning, talk
Of woes which are not buried with the dead.
Hand clasp'd in hand they move; adown their cheek,
From the full heart-spring, tears o'erflowing gush;
Close and more close they clasp, as if to speak
Would wake the sorrows which they seek to hush.
Down to the mansion slow their footsteps tend,
Where blank despair is sooth'd by mercy's spell,
Pausing in momentary prayer to bend
Ere the cheer'd sister passes to her cell,
Sure in the hope that yet there will be given
Calm and sweet hours of peace—foretastes of Heaven.

Trereife, Cornwall April 12.

TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.—No. III.

Mr. Urban,

THIS Token appears to have been of the satirical class, and was issued by William Newcome of "Darby." The inscription, which is continued from the obverse to the reverse, is "Touch not mine anointed; doe my prophets noe harme;" the propriety of which is not countenanced by any device on the coin. Doubtless this Newcome was a profane wag, and designed to have a fling at the Puritans, who were accustomed to adopt scriptural signs and mottoes (whether appropriately or otherwise) after the "Praise-God Barebones" fashion.* And had any caviller questioned the applicability of the quotation, Master Newcome would probably have directed him to read it, "doe my *profits* noe harme." The issuing of these Tokens was a very profitable affair, for one pennyworth of copper or brass could be converted into forty or fifty tokens; hence they came to be issued in such quantities, that the Government was compelled to suppress them by severe enactments.

Yours, &c. B. N.

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* There is a public-house at Tunbridge Wells, at the back of Mount Sion, which formerly bore for its sign "God encompasseth us;" the puritanical landlord little imagining it would ever become corrupted into its present ludicrous designation, "The Goat and Compasses." Tunbridge Wells during the reign of Charles II. was the stronghold of Puritanism, as the names of "Mount Sion," "Mount Ephraim," &c. given to the localities by these sectarians, still attest. And there is a curious custom still adhered to in the oldest church (or chapel) of this popular place of resort —that of the separation of the sexes during divine service—the men occupying one side, and the women the opposite side of the church. Even temporary visitors here fall in with this ancient practice, which is doubtless of puritanical origin.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reformation. By the late* Thomas Rickman, *F.S.A. The Fifth Edition, with very considerable additions, and new Plates.* 1848. 8*vo.*
2. *The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. Part I. Bedfordshire.* 1849. 8*vo.*
3. ——— *Part II. Berkshire.* 1849. 8*vo.*
4. *Descriptive Notices of some of the Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland.* [*By* T. S. M.] *Parker, Oxford,* 1848. 8*vo.*
5. *Ecclesiological Notes of the Isle of Man, Ross, Sutherland, and the Orkneys; or, a Summer Pilgrimage to S. Maughold and S. Magnus.* [*By the Rev.* J. M. Neale, *M.A. Warden of Sackville College, East Grinstead.*] 1848. 12*mo.*

IT may be thought an acknowledged truism to affirm that no mere admiration or superficial imitation would have led to the revival of the ancient architecture of England. And yet, such credit do great men obtain even for their slightest accomplishments, it is perhaps as prevailing an error to suppose that Horace Walpole was a skilful amateur architect as that Sir Walter Scott was an exact and deeply-read antiquary. Repeatedly of late years, whilst the pursuits and merits of Horace Walpole have formed the subject of discussion, have we seen the credit assigned to him of having led the van in the revival of Pointed Architecture. That he admired it is well known, and also that he attempted to imitate it; but to those who have studied it in another spirit, if not to the world at large, it is equally obvious that no amount of such admiration or imitation could by any efforts have emulated the works of former ages. The country might have been covered with Gothic abbeys and priories; but had an Eaton hall, an Ashridge, or even a Fonthill, been erected in every county, we should still have made but very slight progress. It might as well be said that George the Fourth set the example of true Oriental architecture in the now deserted Pavilion at Brighton, or that Sir Robert Chambers founded a school of Chinese architecture by his pagoda at Kew, as that any useful step towards the revival of Pointed Architecture was made by Horace Walpole. We will admit, indeed, that he was the founder of a school of "Gothic," and Gothic we hope is now exploded, except among the builders of the lowest class of suburban villakins.*

We think that the first effective labourer in the revival of English architecture was Mr. John Carter, whose "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation," published periodically in this Magazine, kept the subject alive amongst Deans and Chapters and other interested parties, whilst his own effective though not minutely accurate drawings and etchings educated the public taste through the eye. The next merit is due to Mr. John Britton, who engaged for his publications not only the best draughtsmen and engravers, but such as combined with beauty of execution that careful accuracy of delineation by admeasurement which alone could efficiently instruct as well as please. Then came the well-designed and judicious work of Mr. Rickman; the effect of which is to be estimated only by the number of editions it has passed through, and the multitude of architectural writers who have adopted its system and nomenclature. Lastly, we consider that Mr. John Henry Parker, of Oxford, has a just claim to be named as a fourth very principal promoter of the revival of Pointed architecture: for his Glossary has we believe been as widely circulated as Rickman's treatise, and by its instructive and beautifully executed

* This word is not of our own coining, but our authority for it may be forgotten. The famous Alderman Wilkes had a villakin in the Isle of Wight.

engravings, it has rendered the study of Pointed architecture still more popular than it would have become from the more costly works of Mr. Britton. At length, in his hands, we see the advantages of Rickman's Essay and the Glossary combined. The main defect of the earlier editions of Rickman was an inadequate amount of engraved illustrations. The edition which Mr. Parker has now produced has the advantage of the best examples, which by the efforts of many years of perseverance, and the cost of many thousand pounds, Mr. Parker has been able to assemble; and it is, consequently, more independent than before of other works,* to which, or to the buildings themselves, a reference was previously requisite, to render Mr. Rickman's remarks practically available. From Mr. Parker's Rickman and Mr. Parker's Glossary, without other aid, any intelligent person ought to acquire a very competent acquaintance with Pointed architecture.

We are justified, we conceive, in mentioning the names of Carter, Britton, Rickman, and Parker as the four persons who have chiefly contributed to the advance of this science, without forgetting the names of others, such as Professors Whewell and Willis, and various individual authors of more or less acumen and industry, but whose writings have not been so popular, nor carried on with such continued perseverance. To Mr. Parker we may fairly attribute much of the well-maintained activity of the Oxford Architectural Society; for the fluctuating character of any societies established in the universities is a condition of the *personnel* of which they are necessarily formed: but with respect to church architecture there was this especial advantage in an university association, that, as the members left its locality, and were estranged from its immediate proceedings, they carried with them the desire and encountered the opportunities of effecting those very objects for which the society was established:—

> —— hac fonte derivata
> In patriam populumque.

To the success and example of the Oxford Architectural Society, instructed in a great degree by Mr. Parker's Glossary, and to the society which was established at the sister university,* may be attributed the formation of the several diocesan societies which are now in operation in other parts of the country, and by which the really acting parties in church works—the clergy, the churchwardens, and provincial architects—have at length been brought into a state of wholesome control and self-benefiting submission.

We have now to notice the commencement of an important offset from Mr. Rickman's original design, which in Mr. Parker's hands, if he is enabled to carry it on to completion, is likely to become a work honourable at once to the English church and our national architecture. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Rickman's "Attempt" in the earlier editions, are aware that it was accompanied by brief notes of such remarkable edifices in each county as he had been able to inspect. They were amplified from time to time; but so general has the interest in church architecture now become, that Mr. Parker has undertaken to furnish a description of *every ancient church in the kingdom.* Retaining all Mr. Rickman's remarks, which will now be but a small part of the whole, he will proceed through each Deanery, from one church to another, until the component parts and remarkable features of each have been particularized. The remains of monasteries, castles, and houses of the middle ages will also be noticed under

* We should do very wrong not to mention here the recent publication of "A History of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England. By Geo. Ayliffe Poole, M.A. Vicar of Welford." 8vo. pp. 416. Its merits, however, both for comprehensiveness of plan and completeness of execution, are such as deserve a distinct notice, which we shall hope to give it next month.

* At first with the inappropriate name of "Cambridge Camden Society," under which it published several valuable works. Having compromised its character on doctrinal points, it changed its name to the "Ecclesiological late Cambridge Camden Society," and removed to London; and has been succeeded at the university by an Architectural Society more limited in its sphere of action.

the head of the parishes in which they are situated, or to which they are proximate. To so useful and popular a design the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute have done wisely in giving the sanction of their patronage. The work is to be published in parts, each part containing a county complete: and, though it is difficult to determine with precision the appearance of a work depending upon the co-operation of many labourers, it is proposed to publish the Parts at the rate of four in the year. Thus in the course of years will be provided a series of Ecclesiastical Hand-books for all our Counties: a series of books the success of which we cannot doubt, after the reception which has been recently given to the more expensive embellished works on the Churches of particular counties. The present work is published without embellishment, in order to keep down its cost; but its capability of illustration by individuals is shown by reference to such engravings of the subjects described as have already been published, and its further illustration by new engravings is contingent upon certain conditions mentioned in Mr. Parker's advertisements.

2. Its first Part, THE ECCLESIASTICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL TOPOGRAPHY OF BEDFORDSHIRE, has been prepared chiefly by the Rev. Henry Addington, who, during the year 1847, visited every church in the county for this purpose. His notes so prepared were submitted for correction to the committee of the Bedfordshire Architectural Society, to the present Archdeacon of Bedford, and to the rural deans; and they have also been collated with the notes made by the Ven. H. K. Bonney, now Archdeacon of Lincoln, at the time he held the archdeaconry of Bedford. From Mr. Addington's introductory remarks we condense the following particulars as to the average character of Bedfordshire churches:

"The material usually employed in the construction of the churches of this county, was the stone drawn from the quarries of Totternhoe, a village in the southern part of Bedfordshire. It is of a soft quality, admirably adapted for all purposes of carving and internal decoration; but, as offering little resistance to the weather, its substance quickly perishes when applied to external uses: hence there is generally in this district an absence of that outside grandeur and elegance of form which meets the eye in other localities, though within there is no deficiency either in features of interest, or beauty of detail and execution.

"Among the most ancient churches in this county is that of Clapham, supposed by Mr. Rickman to be anterior to the Norman Conquest; and a small portion of St. Peter's Bedford. Among those which exhibit portions of Norman work, the most rich and considerable are the remains of the priory church of Dunstable, and the eastern portion of Elstow. . . . . In Early English, we have in Felmersham a most rich and perfect specimen of a cruciform church, of a character seldom surpassed. . . . . Of pure Decorated churches, the most complete and rich at Yielden and Wymington. . . . . The Perpendicular churches are very good; among the most considerable are Colmworth, Tingrith, and Marston Mortaine. Sandy is a cruciform church of this date; and Willington late in the style, and Cople rather earlier, both present excellent models, and might be copied with advantage.

"Spires are a feature very rare in this district, a circumstance readily accounted for, by the difficulty of procuring durable stone for such constructions; they are, with two exceptions, confined to the churches in the northern division of the county."

The number of churches in the county as here described is 134, of which twenty-two are marked as particularly worthy of attention.

3. The ARCHITECTURAL NOTES OF BERKSHIRE have been chiefly prepared by Mr. J. H. Parker, and have been submitted to the Ven. Archdeacon Berens and to several other parties for correction. The number of churches in the county is 190: of which twenty-four are marked as especially deserving of notice.

"Berkshire is not one of the counties celebrated for fine churches, and it may perhaps be said that the generality are poor and small. Nevertheless, it contains some very fine examples of each of the styles, as Lambourne for Norman, Uffington for Early English, Shottesbrooke for Decorated, and St. George's chapel, Windsor, for Perpendicular. The smaller churches are frequently very interesting; there are a great number of the period between the middle of the twelfth and the middle of the thirteenth century.

"The domestic edifices of the middle

ages remaining in Berkshire are more numerous than usual in other counties. At Appleton and at Sutton Courtney there are doorways of the end of the twelfth century, and in both instances the walls of the houses appear to be chiefly of the same period; they are both rather small manor-houses, and neither of them appears to have been an ecclesiastical building. Of the thirteenth century there is a small portion of the domestic buildings of Abingdon abbey, with a good fireplace and chimney, and the abbot's house or grange at Charney is so far perfect that the original plan may be distinctly traced, and the two wings are nearly entire, though a modern house has been built on the site of the old hall between them. Radcott bridge and New bridge appear also to belong to this period; they are interesting structures, and tolerably perfect. Of the fourteenth century, the rectorial manor-house at Sutton Courtney is nearly entire, and the hall, with its fine timber roof and low side window, is very valuable. At Hurley and at Bisham there are some remains of priories of this period. The barn at Great Coxwell is a remarkably fine specimen of the structures of this class, and superior to many of our modern churches. The room over the porch, with a chimney of this period, at Lambourne, should perhaps be mentioned as an instance of those habitations attached to churches, concerning which considerable interest is felt. Of the fifteenth century are the gate-house of Donnington castle, the manor-house of Little Shefford, Ockwells house, a house at Wallingford, the manor-house at Fyfield, some portions of the remains of Abingdon abbey and of Hurley priory, a monastic chapel and a domestic chapel at East Hendred, and a portion of Shillingford castle, with some good chimneys."

4. We next proceed to the *Descriptive Notices of some of the Ancient Parochial and Collegiate Churches of Scotland. By* T. S. M.

Excepting with regard to certain picturesque ruins, such as Dryburgh, Melrose, and a few others, which have been illustrated in what may be termed picture-books, and the fame of which has arisen rather from the poetical descriptions of Sir Walter Scott than any critical or systematic appreciation of their peculiar beauties or structure, the world has hitherto been almost entirely ignorant of the ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland,—even it may be said of its relics being extant. We believe the present contribution to such knowledge, describing certain churches in the central counties of the country, which have been personally visited by the author, is the first attempt of its kind; and its execution will be satisfactorily characterized if we add that it is drawn up with that precision of description and discrimination of period and style which has been fostered and matured in the school of the Oxford Architectural Society. The author admits that

"Compared with those of other countries, the ancient ecclesiastical structures of Scotland are certainly of small repute: scanty in number, and sorely impaired by mutilation, neglect, and barbarous adaptation to modern taste and convenience, in few cases only are they in a condition to give to the spots they occupy that distinctive character that every where forms so beautiful an element in the composition of the English landscape; and seldom, when nearly inspected, are they found to present much but what is likely to awaken more of regret than admiration in the mind of the observer. Nevertheless, in spite of these drawbacks, the field of Scottish ecclesiology is by no means unfruitful.

"In the remains of the cathedral and monastic edifices are exhibited extensive portions of constructive work, containing a considerable amount and variety of enriched detail still in a wonderfully perfect state of preservation; and amongst the smaller churches, in spite of the numerous transformations they have suffered, a little patient examination will discover a greater residue of primitive form and feature than at first sight is to be imagined."

The cathedral and monastic churches of Scotland are wholly in the Norman and First Pointed styles,—excepting certain portions of some of them, which the author enumerates. In the Introductory portion of the present work notices are given of the following Cathedral and Monastic churches: St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Paisley, Dunfermline, Lindores, Balmerino, Holyrood, Haddington, Dunblane, Brechin, and Aberdeen; and of Collegiate churches, Restalrig, Dalkeith, St. Salvator's at St. Andrew's, Crail, Carnwath, and Biggar. The churches described in the body of his book, are—eleven in the county of Edinburgh, among which are the Holy Trinity at Edinburgh (recently destroyed, to make room for a railroad) and the far-famed Rosslyn Chapel; two in the county of

Berwick; four in that of Haddington; six in that of Linlithgow; two in Lanarkshire; five in Fifeshire; one in co. Forfar; one in co. Perth; and two in co. Aberdeen.

"There seem to be just grounds for believing that the progress of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland received a sudden and irrecoverable shock about the end of the thirteenth century. Whether it was that the profuse zeal of David the First and his immediate successors had already sufficiently stocked the country with religious establishments, or that the distractions and impoverishment occasioned by the war with England and the prolonged contest between the families of Bruce and Baliol for the crown put a stop to the cultivation of every peaceful art, is uncertain; but it is beyond doubt that the practice of church-building was in all but a state of entire suspension during the whole of the period that elapsed between the accession of John Baliol in 1293 and the death of Robert the Third in 1406."

The Collegiate churches were not erected until about the middle of the fifteenth century; and these, consequently, together with most of the later additions to the Cathedral and Monastic churches, are of the Middle-Pointed period, the latter presenting many anomalous forms unknown in England, and evidently influenced in some respects, particularly in the flamboyant tracery of windows, by the correspondence of Scotland with France.

The earlier structures, on the other hand, almost entirely agree with buildings of the same period in South-Britain, and our author remarks that there is nothing to contradict the notion that "the same hands which some seven centuries ago assisted to edify the sombre piles of Durham and Iffley were employed likewise to fashion the less stately but equally characteristic structures of Dunfermline and Dalmeny." The true epoch of Scotish ecclesiology may be placed between the accession of Malcolm Canmore in 1057 and that of Alexander the Third in 1249.

Though *piscinæ*, and *sedilia*, and even Easter sepulchres, may still be recognised in many Scotish churches, it is remarkable that the Fonts have suffered almost universal destruction. It is doubtful whether a single perfect example remains besides that at Inverkeithing, of which the book contains a pleasing engraving. It is hexagonal, rising from a clustered shaft, having at its sides angels holding shields of arms. The author will excuse our asking, in conclusion, why, whilst he describes every architectural member so minutely, he contents himself with saying, in regard to these heraldic sculptures, that this font "has its panelled faces respectively filled with an angel holding a blazoned shield." The term "blazoned" is here applied in ignorance of its real use. The shields shown in the engraving are two of them the arms of Scotland, and the third an eagle displayed surcharged with a bend bearing three crescents. The family to which this coat belonged is not stated; nor are we informed whether the same or other coats occur in the remaining panels. Nor does the author tell us the age of this font: are we correct in supposing it to be of the Decorated period?

5. Ecclesiology has also made its way into the ISLE OF MAN and the far-distant ORKNEYS. Mr. Neale's little volume, which is something between a personal tour and an architectural handbook, is divided into five chapters; the first of which relates to the Isle of Man; the next to the ecclesiology of Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness; the third contains a sketch of the ecclesiastical history of the Orkneys, Zetlands, and Faeroes; the fourth is taken up with a description of the cathedral of St. Magnus; and the last comprises the parochial ecclesiology of the islands.

The revived church of St. Trinnion is noticed by Mr. Neale as a specimen of those chapels which Saint Germanus the first bishop is said to have placed very thickly over the Isle of Man. There were 771 of those territorial divisions called quarter-lands, and, according to a poet of the year 1520,

For each four-quarter lands a chapel he made,
Where the people might meet and pray:
He built German Kirk in the Castle of Peel,
Which remaineth to this day.

"S. Trinnion is built on the type of all the Manx churches. It has chancel and nave only, without architectural distinction between them, and western campanile."

The architectural date of the

thedral kirk of Saint Germanus, not mounting quite so high as the poetical one above cited, is assigned to the year 1245.

"In its general contour, and in the red sandstone which forms its material, it is strikingly like Carlisle cathedral, while the chancel much resembles S. Begh's. The east wall rests absolutely on the edge of the precipice.

"It is a small cross church, with central tower, but without aisles or porches. The walls are perfect, but unroofed; and the red sandstone of which they are composed is so extremely friable, more especially where exposed to the fury of the north-west storms, here perfectly terrific, that it cannot stand much longer. Indeed the wonder is that the nave arch holds together as it is."

After a minute architectural survey our author adds:

"It is certainly no credit to the memory of Bishops Wilson and Hildesley, that in their eighty years' episcopate it should have become the ruin it now is. The latter was enthroned in it; but none of his successors have been. The inside is now sometimes used as a churchyard, and there are a few tombstones in it; but the difficulty of getting down in the rock discourages frequent sepulture here.

"Even now, with a comparatively trifling outlay, say 3000*l.*, the place might be preserved; a cathedral unique in its situation, or only to be matched by the Rock of Cashel;—venerable for an uninterrupted succession of Bishops from all but Apostolic times;—deeply needed as a school of clerks and choristers for the island,—why should this not be done?"

We pass on to the cathedral church of the bishops of Ross:

"Fortrose, otherwise Chanonry, is a neat little town, standing round a green, much more like England than Scotland. On one side of this green are the remains of the once glorious cathedral, the see of the bishops of Ross. It was not destroyed in the Knoxian Reformation, but by Oliver Cromwell, who applied the stones to the construction of a fort at Inverness. The fort has perished; the cathedral, in the last stage of decay, still exists.

"It formerly consisted of a choir and nave, with aisles to each, eastern Lady chapel, western tower, and chapter-house at the north-east end; what remains consists merely of the south aisle to chancel and nave, and the detached chapter-house. The style is in the purest and most elaborate Middle-Pointed; the material, red sandstone, gave depth and freedom to the chisel; and the whole church, though probably not 120 feet long from east to west, must have been an architectural gem of the very first description. The exquisite beauty of the mouldings, after so many years of exposure to the air, is wonderful, and shows that, in whatever other respect these remote parts of Scotland were barbarous, in ecclesiology, at least, they were on a par with any other branch of the mediæval church."

Another ancient cathedral is partly remaining at Dornoch, in Caithness:

"At present, it consists of chancel, nave, transepts, and central tower; with some frightful modern excrescences in the shape of porches and sacristy. It appears, however, originally to have had aisles. Much of the interest of the building is destroyed* by the following inscrip-

* Mr. Neale is no friendly visitor of Presbyterian sanctuaries, and the sentiment here quoted is not to be understood as suggested merely by antiquarian or architectural ideas. These in their "dry" abstract are despised by the "Cambridge Camden Ecclesiologist." But the sore point is that the church of Dornoch is restored for the Presbyterian worship. This is evident from the author having adopted exactly the contrary line of argument in p. 33, where—Mr. Petit, in a description of Peel castle and cathedral, published in the Archæological Journal, having expressed his fear that even a judicious restoration would destroy many characteristic features,—Mr. Neale asks, "Can the driest antiquarian prefer decay to restoration? And is it nothing to restore its cathedral to one of the most ancient bishoprics in existence?" It is clear then that Mr. Neale is of opinion that churches even in Scotland belong only to Bishops, and Priests, and not to (Scotch) Deacons. He will not even allow, with Milton, that

Presbyter is only Priest writ large.

For again, in the Orkneys he laments, "At present there is not a single *Priest* in the islands, and only one who is in the constant habit, from family connexions, of visiting them; and he, I deeply regret to say, attends the meeting-houses of the Establishment." In company with these passages we cannot be surprised when we meet with such phrases as "the most bigoted Protestant," and when what former writers have called the superstition of the Orkneys receives the more laudatory term of "the reverential habits of the people."

tion at the west end: 'This ancient cathedral, having fallen into decay and ruin, was re-edified, decorated, and restored to religious service by Elizabeth, Duchess and Countess of Sutherland, in the years 1835, 6, 7.' The greater part seems to have been rebuilt from the ground; the old windows having been preserved. * * * The east end is the Sutherland pue; and is adorned with a statue of the late Duke where the altar ought to be."

We meet with one more cathedral, that of the Orkneys:

"The cathedral of S. Magnus at Kirkwall stands well, in the centre of the town, with a sufficient open space around it; the ruined palaces of the Earls and of the Bishops being situated at the south side. It is a cross church, with aisles to chancel and nave, central tower, eastern quasi-porch, and chapels at the east of the transepts. The first thing which strikes the visitor is its enormous apparent size. I do not think that either York or Lincoln gave me the idea of greater internal length."

Mr. Neale accounts for this deception by the church's extreme narrowness, after entering into a comparison with some of the smallest English cathedrals, of which we will only quote Rochester,

	Total length	Breadth of Nave
Rochester	310 feet	32 feet
Kirkwall	217 6 in.	16

The architectural description of St. Magnus is pursued, with a minuteness which we have not space to follow: but we cannot resist one little bit, being a very amusing after-shot of the Cambridge-Camden crusade against *pues* (why so spelt we never could understand).

"The choir is shockingly disgraceful. The pues form a perfect architectural puzzle, such as evil spirits might delight in, how to get into them."

Why evil spirits should be associated with *pues* in Mr. Neale's excited imagination is a psychological phenomenon we are quite unable to explain: but it is evident that his monomania (as we must take leave to consider it) cannot be very different from that of the Puritans whom he hates so cordially; and who we may suppose saw evil spirits dancing in and out of the altar-rails, or curling upwards in the savoury fumes of a Christmas pie. He need not think, however, that we are going to fight the battle of the pews: no, we cry "Down with them all," so that convenient, as well as appropriate seats are placed in their room, such as are neither so narrow as to cramp the limbs of the worshippers, nor so exposed as to give them cold, and thus deter them altogether from attendance in the temple of God.

But to proceed with the more valuable portion of Mr. Neale's observations on Kirkwall cathedral:

"Much has been said about the resemblance between this cathedral and the metropolitical church of Drontheim in Norway [to which it was originally suffragan]. The parallel is very imperfect, because the latter is principally a Middle-Pointed or late First-Pointed building. However, there is a similitude. The number of piers in the nave, the transeptal chapels, the lantern piers, are alike; and the transeptal windows of Drontheim resemble the east end of Kirkwall.

"Sir Walter Scott, in The Pirate, describes the condition of this cathedral as an example to Westminster Abbey. It may be creditable that the building is standing at all, but its state has been abominable beyond description. The piers in the nave are covered with green mould; and its general appearance, as well as that of the transepts, is disgraceful. Some years ago, 1,000*l.* was left to the fabric, the interest of which was applied to its preservation; and now the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have begun a restoration, the Crown being interested, as holding the Bishop's lands.

"The palace of the Earls, and that of the Bishops, though perfectly ruinated, are very interesting. They stand to the south of the cathedral, the former to the east of the latter. The Earl's palace is late Third-Pointed, verging towards Renaissance, but extremely picturesque. The Bishop's has several Romanesque arches, but is principally Third-Pointed, and has one of those immense corbels remaining, which give so strange an effect to the abbey church of Paisley."

Sermons preached before the University, February 1848. *By* F. W. Harper, *A.M.*

THE two first sermons are on the text "Love not the world;" and the subject of discussion is, whether the words of the Apostle are to be taken in their plain, full signification, or in a limited sense. The author, with a small

and immaterial limitation (p. 8) takes the Apostle's words in their largest import. "Love not the world, nor the things that are in the world," meaning, everything here, everything of which it cannot be said distinctly that it is "of the Father." The words "all that is in the world" are followed by "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life," which passage, after being critically considered, is thus paraphrased. "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the gratification of the sense (*lust of the flesh*), the gratification of the understanding (*lust of the eyes*), and the vanity of being thought something of (*the pride of life*), is not of the Father but of the world."

The author then considers the objection that would or might be made where this exposition would be reckoned *intolerable*, as if it was the office of religion not to correct, improve, humanize, and exalt human nature, but to overbear and crush it. But this argument only possesses strength by leaving out of sight two things,—the immortality of man and the fall of man; and, if such a sacrifice as this might after all not appear unreasonable, the question at last arises, Do we, in looking into our actual circumstances, find *them* of a kind to make us think that the sacrifice *is demanded in fact?* and are not the manifold opportunities and adaptations for man's enjoyment of the world everywhere apparent proof that such enjoyment was designed for him? The reply is, that in this argument, one main element is omitted, it takes no notice of *man's fall*, and we are to inquire how the New Testament Scriptures represent the world to us and its relation to man, and our consequent business in it and with it. Now of this age or world, this course of things and the sphere of them, we have it by our Lord and his Apostles declared to us, that it has *fallen under the dominion of a power alien from God and hostile to man*, designated in various ways, but most commonly as the Evil One, ὁ πονηρός, and it seems sufficiently established that this world in which we live, with all its beauty, all its wealth, and all its adaptations, is, notwithstanding, the *world of the Evil One, that* world over which he has especial control *and mastery*; and the Creation, designed for man's enjoyment and God's glory, is fallen into a state of bondage and corruption, whence it can subserve that glorious purpose and end no longer. But we are obliged, for want of space, to refer our readers to these most impressive discourses, which have strongly arrested our attention, and are worthy of the most serious perusal.

Four Sermons preached on the 5th of November and the three Sundays preceding Advent, 1848. *By* W. H. Mill, *D.D.*

FOUR admirable Discourses by one whose writings we have never perused without delight and profit; and sorry we are that we can do little more than mention the subjects of them, accompanied with expressions of the warmest praise. This does not either in the present case, or that of others, arise from any intended neglect of the authors, or any undue disparagement of their labours, but entirely from the impossibility, in the variety of materials which are to be disposed in our Magazine, that we can afford much room to the full exposition of any writings like these, however valuable they may be. The first sermon treats of "The Relation of Temporal and Spiritual Power,"—a subject of high importance, deeply demanding attention in particular in the present day (read from p. 25 to the end). The second considers "The Divine Injunction to hold fast that which we have;" which may be considered as a continuation of the former, or as intimately connected with it. The third, "The Divine Injunction to transmit what we have received," treats of *religion as connected with education.* This also is a great *practical* question of the present day, and is most judiciously and ably treated. The fourth has for its subject, "The Divine Injunction to inquire for the Old Paths, and adhere to them." The author (p. 95) applies this

"To attempts, on which we cannot now be silent or indifferent, to procure the reversal of this principle: to obtain, and that from the *secular* legislature, a decree that

nothing is to be held as definite in our doctrine, not even our ancient offices of devotion, which were ever so esteemed, but only what can be shown to be explicitly found in the articles of our convocation in 1562."

The whole of this important subject is considered and argued with temperance, learning, and sound reasoning; and we will conclude with the result of the author's inquiries, as given in his last sermon.

"Let the simple be assured, and that on the most rational grounds, that, while philology and philosophy are both excellent, *their faith* rests on surer and older foundations than researches into biblical criticism or mental science can convey. Fortified by the promise of Christ to his Apostles—being the very rock on which his immovable church is built—let them inquire for the *old paths*, and walk therein, and they shall find rest to their souls."

The Czar, his Court, and People. By John S. Maxwell.

A PLEASING little volume, including a Tour in Norway and in Sweden. The descriptions are lively, the observations on society and the manners and habits of the people are sketched with truth, and the curiosity of the traveller seems always alive. We make one or two separate extracts, as speaking of Norway and its inhabitants:

"The use of *coffee* among the women is as general as the use of liquor among the men. Both are taken in immoderate quantities by every class of people, *and the coffee is said to be worse in its ultimate effects than the brandy!* The ordinary liquor of the country, a strong, fiery, but pure spirit, is called *finkel*. It is distilled in every farm-house from *potatoes*, and is used the first thing in the morning and the last at night. It is taken in sickness and in health, and is the Norwegian panacea for all the ills of life. On every unusual occasion, be it a political celebration, a birthday, a marriage festival, or a holiday of any kind, the Norwegian is sure to be gloriously drunk. *Drunkenness* may be said to be general, and yet *habitual* drunkards are as few and as far between as in any other country. French brandy and French wines can be obtained at any of the country inns, at as cheap a rate as at Paris; and the import duties of Christiana are less than the *octroi* at the gates of Paris. The Norsemen are enormous eaters. Four and frequently five meals a day, with sweet soups and highly flavoured dishes, taken at intervals, are not unusual; and yet dyspepsia, and complaints resulting elsewhere from such a diet, are almost unknown at Norway. This may be because of the great amount of exercise taken by the people," &c.

"In the northern parts of Sweden, Norway, and Finland, in periods of scarcity, the inner *rind of the fir-tree is taken out*, dried, pulverized, and manufactured into a kind of meal, which is mixed and kneaded with rye or oat flour, and baked into bread.* Oatmeal porridge, salt fish, and meat cut into thin slices and dried in the sun, with *graf lax* or smoked salmon, and *root lax* or broiled salmon, constitute the principal article of food for the people in the interior of Sweden," &c.

In the eleventh chapter we have the author's impressions of St. Petersburg, and an account of the objects most worthy of attention in that singularly placed metropolis of the northern world. The account on the whole is favourable.

"It requires many days to see the rare objects of interest in St. Petersburg. The Hermitage contains 2000 pictures, comprising the collection made by Sir R. Walpole, the Prince of Condé, and others, and abounds in the best productions of the Flemish school. It also contains the private libraries of Voltaire, Diderot, Zimmerman, Busching, and other distinguished sages; vast numbers of antique

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* Is it long, we ask, before philosophy becomes practice, or do philosophers delight in exhibiting their ingenuity as conjurors their tricks, to amuse us with empty shows? Why should people die of starvation in Ireland when Sir John Herschell could have quoted to the House of Commons a passage from his Discourse on Natural Philosophy: "*Sawdust* itself is susceptible of conversion into a substance bearing a remote analogy to *bread*, and, though certainly less palatable than that of flour, yet no way disagreeable, and both wholesome and digestible, as well as highly nutritive. This discovery, which renders *famine next to impossible*, deserves a higher degree of celebrity than it has obtained." This was published in 1830; what use was made of it in 1847? And why are human beings said to be now dying of hunger in Ireland? Are there no trees, or are there no Prouts, or Herschells, or Tubingen Professors, in the island?—REV.

medals, cameos, and other precious ornaments of every age and nation. Within it are the famous Winter-gardens, and the scene of the voluptuous banquets of the chosen few, whose wit, or genius, or good taste, procured admission for them to the familiar society of Catharine. The imperial library contains nearly 500,000 volumes and manuscripts, the greater part of which are a spoil of Poland. The manuscripts from Persia and Asia are exceedingly valuable and interesting. Some of the Latin writings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th centuries are richly illuminated and adorned with arabesques. A codex, containing the Four Evangelists, in purple vellum and in letters of gold, with marginal notes in like characters, is said to be the work of the Empress Theodora. This precious document was taken by the Russians during the campaign in Asia Minor in 1829. Besides all these, there is a most extraordinary and valuable collection of romances, original correspondence, and love letters of the Kings and Queens of France and Scotland, for many centuries before the Revolution. They were saved from destruction and purchased for a trifle by Dowbrowskey, after the taking of the Bastile, and transferred by him to the Imperial Library. Among other curiosities is a very rare assortment of royal penmanship, in a writing exercise of Louis XIV. copied by him many times. It is as follows: "*Les rois font ce qu'ils veulent; il faut leur obéir.* A lesson never forgotten by the great king."

Speaking of the French theatre at St. Petersburg, and the performers selected by a Russian agent at Paris, the following curious anecdote is given:

"The singular conduct of the Emperor Paul with respect to the Allies has been attributed to the influence of a French actress. It appears that the secret agents of the French in Russia induced a very fascinating person, named *Chevalier*, to appear upon the stage in St. Petersburg. This woman was skilled in music, of which the monarch was particularly fond. Watching for his presence, she sung one evening a song celebrating his valour and generosity. *This was the siren song that led him to destruction.* She became the idol of the infatuated Paul, and, acting according to the directions of her subtle countrymen, she induced him to *recall Suwaroff* from the fields of Italy and break off the Austrian alliance. She next received the bribes of Zerbof and others, the exiled favourites of Catharine, and interceded successfully in behalf of those who were afterwards the assassins of her imperial lover. When he was murdered she applied for permission to leave the country. This was granted upon condition that she returned the *diamond cross* which had once been the property of Peter the Great. Madam Chevalier was not at all disposed to give up this precious relic, resisted strongly the officer who was sent to take it from her, and finally departed with a million in jewellery and money."

We have little idea, in our modest frugal little island, of the barbaric splendour of these northern courts: for instance, of the imperial fêtes of the winter palace, a very striking description is given, of which we can only afford room to mention the termination.

"At midnight precisely supper is announced with a flourish of trumpets and the firing of cannon, and his majesty leads his imperial consort and his guests into the marble chamber. The scene now presented is magnificent beyond description. The banquet hall, of immense extent, is set out with tables loaded with vessels of silver and gold. Beneath the boughs of orange-trees, bending with fruit, each one takes his appointed seat. Negroes of Moorish costume serve every delicacy in the world. The imperial Tokay, and wine of every country, are poured from golden tankards, while the most delicious music, and the sound of falling waters, come floating upon perfumes from the groves of the Winter Gardens. Belshazzar the king made not so great a feast. It rivals the enchantment of Eastern story," &c.

But a sword hangs suspended over every tyrant's head, for

"In the autumn of 1843 the Emperor went to Berlin, and on his return, when in the vicinity of Posen, he left the main road, and, accompanied by Orloff, departed on horseback to make a detour and visit a brother officer residing in a town a few miles away. The carriages containing his suite were directed to proceed towards Posen, at which place his majesty was to arrive the following day. A few hours after dusk, as the escort pursued their way, a *volley of musketry was fired into the imperial coach* by a body of armed horsemen. After the discharge, the leader, in a black mask, and with a lantern attached to his hat, rode up and looked into the carriage. Seeing that it was empty, and that he had failed in his object, he addressed a few words to his companions, and darted off at full speed. Great secrecy has ever since attended the movements of the Emperor," &c.

The English Country Gentleman: a Poem. By John Lloyd, *Esq.*

WE are much pleased with the specimen of a Welsh Squire's description of his country's sports, pastimes, and employments, in verse that many a professed poet would be proud to own. Easy, graceful, and interesting from the variety of topics and change of scene, with subject and style in unison with each other, the poem conducts us through the daily amusements and employments of the country gentleman's life, seen through that serene atmosphere and cheerful light which has made it generally esteemed as one of the happiest situations of life in which one of reasonable mind could wish to be placed. It seems long since the muse has been banished from these peaceful scenes that were once her favourite abode; and we are glad to find her returning again from the turbulent fields of war, and the no less fatal conflicts of guilty love, from painting the fierce struggles of destructive passion, or the idle and disturbed fancies of a morbid imagination, to the pure, wholesome atmosphere of her native hills, to dwell amidst simple pleasures, domestic enjoyments, and harmless and honourable pursuits and occupations; in short,

We think we read our *Somerville* anew.

But let us listen to the poem, as we find ourselves in the month of January.

'Tis now the time to prove old proverbs right,
When the cold strengthens with the increasing light,
When Christmas wreaths, though grown less fresh and fair,
At breakfast, still, we joy to see them there.
Of hound and horn the frost forbids the use,
And Reynard wonders at th' unwonted truce.
The woodcock soon the wintry change perceives,
And upland woods for warmer coverts leaves.
Those upland woods, where late his wilder flight
Baffled the questing spaniel's eager sight,
And, joy how great, when now more easily found, [crown'd,
From some close nook, with sheltering hollies
Or where the *soak** its emerald fringe displays,
His broad wings flap amid the glistening sprays,
Rous'd by the well-known sound, with constant aim,
Sudden, yet sure, you catch the flying game;
Its mottled plumage, pleas'd, once more survey, [day, &c.
And brilliant eyes, that dauntless meet the

On the pleasing employment of thinning woods and opening prospects we have a little *home* anecdote.

Yet nicer care, and still a gentler hand,
Woods nearer home, your daily walk, demand;
There every tree should close attention gain,
The smallest branches not observed in vain.
Thus once it chanced upon a summer's day,
The tempest sweeping with untimely sway
An ash between me and the town that stood,
Swung wildly to and fro its leafy wood,
Till, like a picture, when the lid you raise,
The church tower gleam'd on my astonish'd gaze—
Old Brecknock tower—that from that very spot
Admired of old, was now a thing forgot:
Soon from all lips applauding murmurs ran,
The axe perfecting what the storm began, &c.

Although the country squire approves good farming, and clearing of the land, he is not so the slave of gain, or the advocate of the utilitarian system, as to banish altogether the Dryads of the grove.

Though *Ducie's* practice vies with *Pusey's* page,
And science nobly aids their generous rage,
Small is the fault, nor hard to be forgiven,
Should some accustom'd nook remain uneven,
Some copse unclear'd whose gloom of briers and trees
In spring is lighted up with primroses,
Whose warm retreats the timid hare approves,
A thousand songsters warble in whose groves.
Better, methinks, from foreign realms to buy
The pittance these few acres would supply
Than make the land one broad unvaried farm,
Little to shelter left and nought to charm.
To rugged pasture we may well award
The sports that cheer us and the oaks that guard.
Thus too with firmer bonds shall peace be tied,
And commerce boast a more extended stride,
That truth most clear, if rightly understood,
A country's beauty is a country's good, &c.

Our last quotation must be from the concluding portion of the poem, in which the country squire touches on the subject of *emigration*, as another poet had done before him, but under different feelings; the one describing an emigration of hope, the other of despair.

How plainly Nature points to man the road,
By equal change her gifts are all bestowed.
The shoals that through the ocean depths repair
To distant lands, and scatter plenty there,
The birds in congregated flocks that fly,
And change a northern for a southern sky,

* "Soak," some provincial word of which we are ignorant.—REV.

This one same lesson teach:—that man was meant
To aid, not mar, the scheme benevolent,—
Endow with motion all inanimate things,
And make his sails their substitute for wings.
Nor less when nations feel their griefs abound
In Nature's book the remedy is found:
The bees, if crowded, swarm; the rooks remove,
And stretch their colonies from grove to grove.
Nor let mistaken kindness fondly strive
To check th' o'erflowing of the *human* hive,
Those grateful swarms that, scatter'd wide on earth, [birth.
More than repay the land that gives them
Nor for themselves alone employment find,
But for the kindred race they leave behind.
Still had the minstrel lived whose plaintive lay
Paints the last sunset of sweet Auburn's day,
Who sorrowing saw her exiled train depart,
And touched a string too eloquent for art,
With altered feelings had he viewed the doom
Of children pent within that heated room,
The hectic flush where health's warm tints should stay,
The hours of toil, by Nature meant for play,
"Haste," he had cried, "the quiv'ring sails expand, [land,
Bear them, oh! bear them, from their father-
Far as the waves can waft, the winds can blow,
From ill-requited tasks, and ceaseless woe:
Better, far better, in the wild to roam,
Than feed the Mammon of the world at home.
Nor think their welcome cheerless all and cold,
All bleak the prospect they must there behold.
For Youth will still her op'ning powers display,
Bloom on unchecked and ripen day by day:
Hope, in the tangled forest, smile as fair,
Love breathe as softly in that foreign air,
And Happiness her embryo germs expand,
Nurs'd by the sunshine of a stranger-land.
These, still companions of their onward road,
A soil congenial in each clime bestowed,
Plants of eternal growth, alike they bloom,
On Scythia's snows and lone Palmyra's tomb,
&c.

A few verbal corrections, and a very few weak lines improved, are alone wanting to make this poem take a most respectable place in that department of poetry which the author has judiciously selected, and in which he has shown his ability to excel.

Criticisms. By John W. Lester. *Second Edition.*

THE approbation of the public seems to have carried this work successfully on its path, till it has reached a second and improved edition. It consists of a series of eloquent criticisms on the English poets (with a few exceptions) of the present day. The aim of the writer is to throw himself, as it were, into the spirit of the book he reviews, and go along with the feeling of the author; and he says "that he apprehends in a few instances, such as Carlyle, Heraud, and Miller, he has somewhat succeeded." Mr. Lester has a poet's feeling, and a poet's reverence and love of his favourite art, and consequently he does not sit down like an Edinburgh or Quarterly Reviewer to cavil, and nibble, and pick holes, and find fault, and strip the laurel crown from the poetic brow, and tell the ignorant that Southey is weak, and Wordsworth verbose, and Scott frivolous, and Hunt a cockney, and Tennyson obscure, and Atherstone bombastic, and so on,—as if any poetry on earth was perfect, and as if it was a good thing to dwell on defects: as if we were to go with a friend to Almack's, and he was to say—"Look! Miss W—— has a pimple; Miss L—— has a wart; Miss M—— a large foot; Miss B—— a red hand; and the honourable Miss T—— one shoulder higher than the other." But Mr. Lester is not of the *non admirari* school, and takes a delight in discovering and displaying the beauties of those poets whose works it is evident are the favourite objects of his study. We thank him for the introduction of a few names not previously known to us. We confess we were but little acquainted with Mr. Alford, or Atherstone, nor with Carrington, nor Davis. nor Gilfillan, nor Heraud, nor Miller, All these persons whose names we have mentioned, from the specimens Mr. Lester has given, appear to us to possess more or less of poetical genius, and all to want the *bridle*, and not the *spur*. In *Mr. Alford's* verses we have too strong a recollection of Wordsworth; the author too overwhelms us with his piles of gorgeous and magnificent descriptions. We are dazzled with the radiance of his gold and gems, his refulgent cars, and gold-spangled steeds,—

Terribilem cristis galeam, flammasque vomentem, [tem.
Fatiferumque ensem, et loricam ex ære rigen-

and wish for a little repose and retirement: "Mine be a cot beside a hill." In the meanwhile we cannot help thinking that there is something a little contradictory in the following passage we accidentally glanced over, and hint whether it might not be altered to advantage.

Her voice was soft as cooing of young dove
In a spring evening, when the nightingale
Singeth *alone*.

From Mr. *Carrington* we have here some extracts in a poem called *Dartmoor*, of which the first quotation does not give us a very favourable impression; for the poet, praising Devonshire for its vernal showers and *fields of verdure*, asks if the *glowing South* can rival this? The glowing South would answer—"The verdure of the field I leave to you and your perpetual rain; but I can boast of other glories, —the glowing children of the sun,—

My orange bowers and my groves of palm,
And breezes wafting frankincense and balm."

Therefore the comparison is irrational, and does not prove any relative superiority of one country over the other. And in a following passage we could easily answer the poet when he asks us "What would the summer be without bee, bird, or butterfly?" But every reader of the question will, we think, save us the trouble. By the next, descriptive of "Fair Provence," we should judge that Mr. Carrington had never been there, or he would not have spoken of its "fair green woods" where woods are not, or "crystal streams," in its chalky, dusty, arid soil and climate; and as for its "songs of witching minstrelsy," if he means the *Provençal songs*, they belong to Languedoc, not to Provence. In the following line, p. 38, there seems some word omitted which we cannot supply, as "the blank verse halts for it."

Ruder than birds' heart-refreshing strains.

Mr. *Thomas Davis*, whose name was hitherto unknown to us, seems to possess an amiable disposition, a love of nature, and a feeling for poetry; but the specimens given do not evince any particular power, nor are his sonnets framed (for the poet is also an artist) according to the accepted classical model, which alone is grateful to our eyes and ears.

George Gilfillan appears to be a critical writer, as he is compared to Gifford, Jeffrey, &c.; but we have never met with his productions. From those few specimens given by Mr. Lester, we should think he belonged rather to the school of Longinus than of Aristotle.

Of Mr. *John A. Heraud's* poem Mr. Lester appears to give us an abridgment in poetical prose, so far as we can understand. It ends thus:—

Omniscient Spirit! seer of the past!
Rend, rend the veil! Unblasted, let me look
Into the Holiest!—on that dial's front
Whose hours are ages! Bid the sun return,
That I may read their history aloud.
Disperse the mist from ocean's monstrous face,
And purge my sight, that I may see beyond.

"So utterance, deep-heaving, broke from the suppliant's lips, and prevailed with God; and the judgment of the flood was visioned in characters of fire. Poet, this homage-hymn to thee! but the holier one to God!"

Mr. *T. K. Hervey* is one of the poets of whom we must plead our entire ignorance, and we must take our author's word for the grace and beauty of his poetry, though, if we had risked our opinion on such verses as the following, we are afraid it would not have been very favourable.

I wander about like a shadow of pain,
With a worm in my breast, and a spell on my brain;
And I list with a start to the gushing of gladness,—
Oh, how it grates on a bosom all sadness!
So I turn from a world where I never was known,
To sit in my sorrow, and all alone.

So ends our catalogue of the "Minor Poets," for an introduction to whom we render our thanks to Mr. Lester; but why have we no extracts from Mr. Wilmot, Miss Barrett, Miss Martin, Mr. Browning, Mr. M. Mills, Mr. Hood? Surely Mr. Lester intends to afford us an additional volume, in which the gallery of poets may not have a niche unfilled.

The Organization of Industry, &c. By T. C. Burfield, *Esq.*

THESE Lectures were delivered in the University of Cambridge in 1844, and have now arrived at a second edition. They contain much accurate reasoning, correct deductions, and curious and important information; but it would take a considerable space to give such a view of the whole as would do justice to the subject and the author. Mr. Burfield has called attention to the recent opinions of some eminent continental economists. "M. de Rosse's assertion," he says, "that value is essentially *subjective, or conferred by the estimating party, rather than an inherent*

quality in the object valued, causes a total revolution in economical science. It makes the wants, the tastes, and the feelings of men the standard of value, whose exponent is then to be sought in the extent to which an object is consumed. And secondly, the novel proposition to the English reader contained in these lectures is M. Hermann's adoption of the *relations that grow up between man and man* as a portion of the wealth and capital both of individuals and of nations. This is a natural sequence of the former proposition, which it illustrates and completes; it recognises the economical value of the family, and of the natural ties," &c. The second Lecture, treating of rent, agricultural profits, and wages, contains, as it appears to us, much sound reasoning applicable immediately to present circumstances, and to those interests which are now the subject of debate. With regard to the effect of the free-trade principle as applied to agriculture, Mr. Burfield considers it in the first place as *necessary* to the safety of landed property, for that the continued enhancement of the price of food to an increasing population would have led to a social revolution. Secondly, he considers it as ultimately advantageous to the agriculturists themselves of every class, as stimulating their energies, giving a right direction to their views, opening new channels of production, and uniting closely and permanently their interests with those of the other portions of the community. Let us give a portion of his reasoning in his own words.

"Why is it that *dear corn* is a source of loss to all parties? It is because we can only gain by *economising*. What a man *saves* in his outlay for bread, he has to *spend* in linen, in oil, in butter, in cheese, in meat, in cloth, in beer, in wine, and in sugar. Who are the consumers of all these objects at once? Of course the rich. At the rich man's table you meet all articles of food. In his wardrobe you find cottons, woollens, and silks, piled up together. The poor man chooses between tea and beer for his meals, between meat and cheese, between cottons and woollens. Then what does the *agriculturist evidently reject in England?* What does he undervalue as a source of profit, when he builds his hopes of gain upon *dearness of food?* Does not he put this out of the power of the largest class of his fellow citizens? The difference between the sum laid out in the purchase of 20,000,000 of quarters of wheat in 1839 and in 1834 amounted to 20 millions sterling. *This was abstracted from other crops and from manufactures.* Who can wonder that a general stagnation of trade took place? It is to the outlay of what the poor would save in the price of bread, if they get it cheap, that the agriculturist must look to pay for the flax, rape-seed, hemp, hay, butter, cheese, meat, hides, and wool, *which he would then grow with more profit than grain.* The cultivation of *wheat*, as too expensive and unprofitable, we might well leave to distant lands, for it would bring back far more remunerating crops, many of which are now banished from our island. The farmer and the landlord are therefore the parties most interested in the *rejection* of our present corn laws, which make wheat a profitable crop at the expense of every other. They ought to be clamorous for their repeal, for no one can deny that cheapness of corn will increase the demand for every other article of agricultural produce. The agricultural labourer ought to join in the cry, for these laws prevent the extension of the scale upon which grain is grown. They prevent a demand for those more costly articles which can be grown upon a small scale. The corn laws thus deprive us of the only means of raising wages. We have seen continental landlords fare well by acting on this principle."

Again, we read—

"I hope that my arguments—showing that by consigning the growth of grain and gross articles of food to countries where they can be produced on a large scale at *low prices* is the way to ensure high remuneration for other crops—will lead to a careful consideration of the defects of our present agricultural system. Not only is the assumed natural disparity of soils no source of rent, but, if it existed, the sterility of the poor soils would take away all value from the richer. The richer soils would then, as the Ricardo theory supposes, be condemned to grow food only,—that is to say, the product which must always be sold *cheap*, if any other product is to have value. I hope I have succeeded in giving the farmer a practical rule, by showing that the value of his other crops increases in proportion to the cheapness of food. The landowner is still more deeply interested in this mode of estimating the value of land. For the landowner it is necessarily a matter of indifference from what use of the land he draws, provided he gets, the highest rent. This is chiefly to be expected from *building-*

land. With the accumulation of population land comes into demand for building, and a due proportion is thereafter abstracted from what is farmed on a large scale, to be used for dairy farming and as gardens. That the increase of towns is mainly dependent on the cheap price of food I need scarcely prove. Hence, all the landowner has to cultivate is the general advance to prosperity of the country at large. *He* cannot miss his share of the benefits derived from improvement when they come; but, in the present state of England, the landlords can do the most that is requisite to hasten its progress."

We must finish by one more extract, as the subject is both of great general interest and of particular present importance.

"We often hear the uncultivated land of England alluded to, sometimes with surprise, more frequently in terms of indignation. Why land should remain unused can only be explained by the fact of its being unsuited to the sole use that can now be made of it. *Wheat* is now the crop sought, and *wheat* cannot be profitably grown on Chat Moss or on Woking Common. To produce grain in these districts, years of sacrificed labour and large masses of capital would be required. But can nothing else be grown? Would a Fleming, a Dutchman, or an Italian be deterred from cultivating these tracts of land? We know they would not. Nor would Englishmen have let them lie waste if the demand for the crops they would produce were not united with the high price of grain. The receipt I should give for getting waste land into cultivation is therefore a different one from that sometimes proposed. I would not unsettle property by taking it away from the present owners (!!!) in order to give it to some who might chance to use it better; I would rather see it made worth the while of the owners to cultivate it by creating a demand for all kinds of crops, which can only be done by cheapening the price of grain. If the plan of encouraging competition, which will alone stimulate our domestic productions, be not resorted to, the alternative is inevitable. With the growth of population the pressure of distress must go on increasing, until it overwhelms us all in one common destruction."

The author has omitted to state what is to be done by the present owners while this change is taking place; for at the present time *all other produce* to which he says the landlord is to look for remuneration in the place of *wheat*, as meat, butter, cheese, hay, are all fallen in price and lessened in demand equally with grain. In the place in which we live, *cattle* are almost unsaleable, even at a loss, and the same of butter; and with diminished revenues how are the agriculturists to pay the same taxation as before? Surely the same countries that deluge us with *corn* can also overwhelm our markets with *cattle*, butter, &c. or any other produce from their superabundance, where land is more fertile, climate more benign, and the population used to a smaller proportion and lower kind of food.

A Guide to the Gold Regions of California, &c. By James Wyld, *M.P.*

THIS seems the most copious and authentic narrative of the wonderful discovery of metallic treasure in the western world yet given; but if any person should prefer ocular demonstration to the power of testimony, he will find the best sea and land routes laid down for him, and the time it will take distinctly marked for him to reach a spot where he may acquire in five weeks as much wealth as his ancestors did in as many generations. With regard to the effect which this discovery may make on the value of metals in circulation, we extract the following information:—

"Mr. Jacob estimated the quantity of precious metals in coin in Europe and America in 1829 as 313,388,560*l.*, and the *annual supply* of the previous twenty years at only 5,286,300*l.* Since that time the gold mines in the *Ural* Mountains have become productive, *without affecting the value of gold:* and the stream of the precious metals has stopped flowing into, if it has not turned back from Asia to the western world. There is no reason to believe that either of these causes has raised prices in Europe. The quantity of gold now brought into the market in addition to the present supplies must be considerably increased before any marked effect will be produced. The addition for the *first* year or two of 6,000,000*l.* to the stock of at least 320,000,000*l.*, little more than the fiftieth part, would not at first be felt; but, as the loss by wear and tear, and for arts, appears not to be quite *one-eighth* of the supply, the accumulation of new coin added year after year, *must in a few years make it scarcely felt in the value of gold;* but it must be remembered that the find-

ing cannot continue to be extensive without adding much to the commerce of the world, and increasing the effective and necessary demands for the precious metals. *We do not on the whole anticipate any sudden depreciation of our standard of value from the quantity of gold already obtained, nor any great permanent depreciation from any quantity which seems likely hereafter to be continually obtained.*"

Mr. Wyld informs us that such is the influx of adventurers into California,

"That the United States is rapidly being emptied of its most restless spirits. The Sandwich Islands are mostly depopulated. Mexicans, Indians, and all the natives west of the Cordilleras have gone with rude baskets, pans, knives, and cow-horns to secure the golden harvest. Europe is preparing to pour her greedy adventurers there; and the Isthmus of Darien will become one of the most thronged thoroughfares of the world. Commerce has already anticipated the movement west. A line of steamers from New York to Chagres, and another from Panama to California and Oregon, is already established; and thus the journey, *which by the old route took no less than five months, is now accomplished in thirty days.* The voyage from New York to San Francisco is 17,000 miles, occupying five months. The two voyages, from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to San Francisco, are 6,400, and will be performed in thirty or thirty-six days."

For further particulars we must refer to Mr. Wyld's treatise.

Bibliomania in the Middle Ages. By F. Somner Merryweather. 12*mo. pp.* 220. —This is a book of which we are unwilling to speak in censure, at the same time that it is impossible to say much in praise of it. The compiler appears to be a bookseller in King Street, Holborn, who, though sometimes exhibiting a deficiency of taste in the inflation of his bibliomaniacal rhapsodies, and occasional inaccuracy in the grammatical construction of his sentences, has yet shown great industry in the compilation of these "sketches of bookworms, collectors, bible students, scribes, and illuminators, from the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods, to the introduction of Printing into England; with anecdotes illustrating the history of the Monastic Libraries of Great Britain in the olden time." All these anecdotes are pleasant enough, as anecdotes generally are; but we find no system in their arrangement, and therefore they are mere anecdotes and sketches disjointed and incomplete. But the worst is that for typographical inaccuracy the book surpasses any thing we ever met with; every page is disfigured with some half-dozen misprints. Mr. Merryweather must have left his bantling unregarded to the tender mercies of his printer in Camomile Street. The consequence is that the book can merely answer the purpose of amusement to readers already somewhat conversant with its contents; all others it must surely puzzle or grossly mislead. Yet Mr. Merryweather is critical enough to have called some of his predecessors to book,—whether for the first time or not we can hardly say. In p. 107 he shows how Drs. Henry and Dibdin have confounded Alfred king of Northumbria in the seventh century with Alfred the Great: and in p. 31 how Green and Thomas the Worcester historians have supposed that the countess Godiva gave a library to the church at Worcester, where the original word *bibliotheca* means only a copy of the bible.

We have often wondered that no comprehensive account of the Monastic Libraries of England has been collected. The Rev. Joseph Hunter some years since published an interesting contribution towards such a work; and about the same time Mr. Halliwell announced a collection of the monastic catalogues, but of which nothing appeared. The catalogues of the church of Durham have since been published by the Surtees Society. But it is not the mere editing of the Catalogues that would satisfy us: they should be accompanied by a general index, by which the existence and prevalence of certain authors might be ascertained; and also by illustrative notes pointing out where the books are still existing in public or private repositories, wherever they can be traced, and references to such bibliographical works as have described the more remarkable of them. This would supply us with a rational view of the literature, and not merely the bibliomania, of the Middle Ages.

Companion to the Bible. 18*mo, pp.* 144. This volume, which must be termed *little* in point of size, is so copious in other respects, that it might fairly be called a condensation of the labours of Gray, Percy, Horne, and Carpenter. It does not, of course, interfere with the province of those works, which is to assist the student; on

the contrary, it is to them what *Entick* is to *Ainsworth*, and attracts by its portability and conciseness. Yet the reader who regards it merely as an elementary work would be under-rating it, for it may often be referred to by the advanced student, and will serve him as a manual, when he does not wish to take down a bulkier volume. To persons whose means only admit of a few books it is peculiarly advantageous, as also to such as may wish to combine the use of their books, with the necessity of moving about from one place of abode to another. In fact, it is well adapted to those for whom the title describes it as intended, viz., "Bible Classes, Families, and Young Persons in General." Teachers at weekly or Sunday schools will also find it very serviceable. It is illustrated by some maps, which increase its utility.

Archbishop Leighton's Commentary on the First Epistle General of St. Peter. 12*mo.* 2 *vols. pp.* 479. 525. *With a Portrait.*—The late Mr. Coleridge placed this work in the highest rank of uninspired compositions, and his "Aids to Reflection," one of the best of his productions, was written under the influence of an intense admiration of it. There is a singular fact connected with its literary history, viz., that it was for some time chiefly edited by Dissenters; for instance, Dr. Doddridge in 1748, and Dr. Jerment in 1820. Since that time Dean Pearson and other editors have removed this reproach, for such it is, as it indicates a neglect on the part of those, who should have been most zealous in undertaking the task. The work itself is too well known and too highly valued to need any examination or description. We shall therefore content ourselves with quoting Mr. Orme's opinion from his "Bibliotheca Biblica:" "Perhaps there is no expository work in the English language equal altogether to the exposition of Peter." If any of our readers are unacquainted with it, this opinion will probably awaken a desire to acquire a knowledge of it.

A Sermon preached in Smethwick Old Chapel on the opening of a New Organ. By Rev. E. Miller, *M.A.*—A pleasing and judicious discourse on a subject where novelty of remark could not be expected, yet exhortation and persuasion would be profitably employed. "Sacred harmony," says the preacher, "speaks an universal language to those who have ears to hear; and all that is great and excellent in music hath come down to us through the Church of Christ. It is very desirable also, and it is a practice demanding the gratitude of every Churchman, and affording ground for much encouragement, that the purity of this most excellent gift of God is ever found to be in exact proportion to the purity of a right faith and the simplicity of primitive worship. Thus we find that the treasures of sacred music, which we received principally through the Church of Rome, *are falling into disuse in Popish countries;* and that light airs and choral songs, borrowed from the minstrelsy of the theatre, are used in many churches and cathedrals on the continent, the unseemly accompaniment adapted to the solemn service of the mass—an example which our Dissenters are not indisposed to follow; and, as a specimen of the opposite extreme, it is matter of history, that a law was enacted by certain of the original Puritans, who emigrated to America to enjoy greater liberty of conscience, that no man should keep Christmas, read the Common Prayer, or play on any instrument except the Jew's harp, trumpet, and drum! Now, setting apart this one-sided view of liberty and conscience, here was a combination, or rather a limitation, of instrumental music, which altogether excluded, and was intended to exclude, the use of this gift of God from the assemblies of his worshippers,"* &c.

The Complete Duty of Man. By Henry Venn, *A.M. Post* 8*vo. pp. xxiii.* 418.—This work, which is now reprinted, was originally written to supply the defects perceptible in the celebrated "Whole Duty of Man." Nor was the task an invidious one, for those defects were acknowledged in other quarters, and the "New Whole Duty of Man" has partly superseded the original work, with the approbation of authority. On this subject we cannot do better than quote a letter of the Rev. T. Adam to Mr. Burnett, dated June 27, 1760. "*The Whole Duty of Man* is in possession of the general esteem, and in many hands; but for that very reason the insufficiency of it, as not answering the title, should be laid open. To do justice to it, it is perhaps the completest system of Christian ethics we have. I never read a section of it without being convinced by it of sin; and in that view, as well as a directory to those who are aiming at perfection under Christ, it is of great use, and cannot be too much recommended. The apology commonly made for its defect, in not laying the foun-

* This interdict also was directed against *mince-pies*, whose savoury condiments have always been abhorred in the mouths of the Puritans, and designated by the epithet "*profane.*"—Rev.

dation of Christian doctrine, is that it was wrote at a time when faith was disgraced by practice." To supply this defect was Mr. Venn's object, and perhaps a balance may be struck by recommending that the *Complete Duty* and the *Whole Duty* should be read in connection for motive and practice. If any would attribute a *solifidian* character to this volume, they should read chapter xx., entitled "The universal obligations of repentance, and directions to attain it." pp. 156—162. A portrait and a memoir are prefixed. In the memoir, at p. xvi. some interesting particulars are given of the extensive utility of Mr. Venn's work. It may be termed a commentary on a passage in one of Luther's letters, which Sir James Mackintosh, in his History of England (vol. ii. p. 162), calls "the basis of all pure ethics." "Men are not made truly righteous by performing certain actions which are externally good; but men must have righteous principles in the first place, and then they will not fail to perform virtuous actions." If the title of the *Complete Duty* sounds harsh, the reader must remember that some distinction from the early work was necessary, while the idea contained in it as referring to Eccles. xii. 13, had also to be preserved.

The Child's Companion and Juvenile Instructor, 18*mo. pp. iv.* 380.—This is a pleasing miscellany, neither above the comprehension of young children, nor below the attention of older ones. It is neatly embellished, and we have reason to believe that it is a favourite with the class of readers for whom it is chiefly designed. The papers entitled "Michael Munro's Sketches in Scotland" have doubtless interested them greatly.

Verses by John Howell Merridew.—We extract one specimen from the little volume given to the public, with the modesty and yet with the hope of a young author.

WHAT IS DEATH?

And what is death?—Go ask it of the crowd,
The shadowy throng who've trod the dreary way;
Who lie alike, the humble and the proud,
Mouldering beneath the clay.

Go, dreamer, ask the wild and pathless sea
The secret of th' unfathomable things
Deep shrouded 'neath its waves, whose minstrelsy
Their ceaseless requiem sings.

Ask of the unchained air, if spirits roam
Athwart the illimitable fields of space?
Where do the unseen truants find a home—
Where their abiding place?

All mute? No answer from the viewless wind?
None from the bounding wave, low murmuring?
Do earth and air and sea upon thy mind
No gleam prophetic fling?

Go! search the book inspired by God's own breath,
Go! read the undying words that cannot lie,
These, these, poor worm! shall tell thee what is death,
And teach thee how to die.

Let fools and madmen spurn His high behest;
And vainly dare to mock Jehovah's rod—
Thou, midst the ruin of the world, shalt rest
Triumphant in thy God.

The University Atlas, or Pictorial Maps of the Middle Ages. Part I. Folio.—A work of this kind was absolutely wanted to meet the demands of the age. Something of the kind was formerly attempted in Wilkinson's Modern Atlas; but in the last thirty years all subjects concerning the Middle Ages have been so thoroughly investigated, that they constitute a new science, if antiquaries will allow us to use the epithet in that relative sense. The present work will comprise from twenty-four to twenty-eight maps, two of which will form a part, with letter-press to each, containing an index referring to each name on the map, the latitude, longitude, &c. It must necessarily be an expensive undertaking, and, on that account, deserves special encouragement. Even admitting that the labours of future geographers may improve on this undertaking, still it is desirable that the subject of mediæval geography should receive due encouragement; as completion will thereby be hastened, or, otherwise, it will only be retarded. We say this while the work is still in progress, and with only a specimen of it before us; so that our remarks must be taken as hypothetical, and not as judicial. So anxious is the projector (the well-known map engraver, Mr. Edward Gover) to secure the utmost possible perfection, that he has had some of the plates re-engraved, in consequence of suggestions received at the universities, where the plan has been encouraged by several Heads of houses. The part now before us contains two maps, viz. Engla Land (Anglo-Saxon period) and England (Anglo-Norman period). They exhibit English History from the departure of the Romans. The former also contains in the corner a smaller sized map of Britain, from the fourth to the eighth century; and the latter one illustrating the wars of the reign of Charles I.* The great earldoms in the

* An indication of the Wars of York and Lancaster would be desirable.

time of Edward the Confessor, and the titulary dukedoms, &c. during the Norman period, are also indicated, together with the various monastic establishments. With the addition of such a work of reference, it is not too much to say that history has now made a step in advance. If there be any who question the necessity of such a work (and many there cannot be), it has already been recognised in the French atlas of M. Delamarche, adopted by the royal colleges, which subjoins to the maps of ancient and modern history three of Europe, to illustrate the intermediate period, viz. 1. Before the invasion of the barbarians; 2. Under Charlemagne; and, 3. After the dismemberment of his empire. The principle then requires no apology. With regard to the execution, it would be foolish to assert that such an undertaking is not capable of improvement, for that has been already admitted by the projector's laudable anxiety to secure improvements. We would merely ask, on what authority Carmarthenshire is denominated *Caer Madon?* It may be right; but the popular name is *Caer Fyrddin** (the city of Merlin); and, though this personal derivation is justly questioned by Llwyd, there should be good ground for changing the word. The editors of the "Beauties of England and Wales" derive it from *Caer Mur Din*, which agrees with the *Muridunum* of the Romans. We would suggest that *Strata Florida*, in Cardiganshire (map 1), and *Ystradffur* (map 2), should change places; for the Latin name belongs more properly to the second period, being the translation of the Welsh one by monkish writers. A prospectus has been put into our hands along with this specimen, containing a synopsis of the first five parts of the work, and which strengthens our conviction of its utility, indeed necessity, at a time when a knowledge of the Middle Ages is becoming a fashionable accomplishment. This attainment may be over-rated, and may in time become subject to a re-action, but the real utility of such an atlas will always remain.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The annual reports and estimates of the British Museum have been presented to Parliament. The progress of arrangement and cataloguing is as follows:

In the secretary's department 931 vols. of the additional MSS. have been registered, and 403 vols. stamped. The printed books registered and stamped amount to 26,075 vols., or parts of vols.; the maps to 138, and the newspapers to 550 vols. of different publications; 1,123 specimens of minerals and fossils have been registered; 14,040 zoological specimens, 4,933 entomological specimens, 2,420 "antiquities," 2,767 coins and medals, and 5,545 prints and drawings.

The list of additions to the MSS. department includes the following interesting items, viz.:—1. A volume of Hours, executed by a Flemish artist, for Philip the Fair of Castile, previous to his accession to the throne of Spain (between 1490 and 1506,) or for his wife Joanna, mother of the Emperor Charles V. Full-length portraits of both sovereigns appear at the beginning of the volume. It is very beautifully written and illuminated, and the miniatures have been ascribed to the celebrated Hemmelinck. 2. An original volume of the Statutes and Privileges of the University of Paris, of the fourteenth century, on vellum. 3. The Apocalypse of St. John, in Latin and French, illustrated with miniatures of a large size, and of very remarkable execution, on vellum, of the beginning of the fourteenth century. 4. The Latin Gospel-lessons for the service of the year according to the use of the Church of Paris, with a profusion of miniatures in the highest style of French art, at the end of the thirteenth century, on vellum. 5. The New Testament in Greek, including the Apocalypse (of such rare occurrence) of the thirteenth century, on vellum. 6. A copy of the *Scala Paradisi* of Johannes Climacus, written on vellum in a beautiful large minuscule character of the tenth century. 7. A large and valuable collection of papers relating to the history, geography, and statistics of South America and the Phillippine Islands, formerly belonging to Captain Felipe Bauza, director of the Geographical Cabinet of Madrid, together with 266 drawn maps illustrative of the same. 8. A collection of 357 original charters relating to England and Normandy, from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, acquired from a collector in France; and 9. The first portion (extending from 1576 to 1580) of a series of transcripts from the archives of the kingdom of the Netherlands, of documents relating to England, deposited

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* M in declension is changed into F in Welsh.

in the Museum by direction of Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State.

The number of deliveries of manuscripts during the last twelvemonth to readers in the reading room amounts to 17,992, and to artists and others in the rooms of the department to 2,442, exclusive of the numerous volumes examined by visitors.

The report from the "printed book" department informs us that the number of readers has been 65,819, on an average 225 per diem, each reader having consulted, on an average, 5 vols. daily. The number of old works purchased amounts to 10,177. The collection of English bibles has been greatly enriched by the purchase of six editions of Cranmer, dated 1540 and 1541. To the pamphlets on political economy some considerable additions have been made. A collection, supposed to be unique, of 130 proclamations issued at Dublin by the Irish Government, from 1685 to 1691, has been secured.

Some additions have been made to the works on the history and topography of Spanish America, printed in the country. Among them are about 200 pamphlets on politics and statistics, which form a valuable supplement to those purchased in 1842, at the sale of M. Chaumette des Fosses.

Considerable additions have been made to the works on Italian topography, among which are the seven magnificent folio volumes of Rossini on Rome.

Upwards of 100 Oriental works, recently printed at Constantinople, have been added to those printed at Bulak, purchased two years ago; and the acquisition of more than 300 volumes, forming about 20 works in the Manchou and Mongol languages, supplies a deficiency in the collection, now one of the best known with repect to Chinese.

By the liberality of several of the States of America, more particularly by that of the State of Vermont, additions of such importance have been made to the collections of public documents and acts of those Governments as to deserve special mention as an acknowledgment to the donors.

The most remarkable addition to the library is, however, that of the collection of Hebrew works formed by the late H. J. Michael, of Hamburgh. This collection, well known and highly praised by critics, among others by Zunz, consisted, according to the printed catalogue, of 5,400 volumes, of which, after the rejection of duplicates or of copies otherwise objectionable, 4,420, forming 3,970 distinct works, were purchased for the Museum. Among them are about 400 bibles and commentaries on the Scriptures, 2,020 theological works, 380 liturgical works, 230 works on the Cabalah, 860 on science. Among the theological works is included a very valuable and nearly complete series of decisions, throwing great light on the history, manners, and customs of the Jews before and after their expulsion from Spain. This collection offers a large proportion of the works printed in Turkey and Poland during the sixteenth century, many editions unknown to bibliographers, and several fine early specimens of printing from the presses of Lisbon, Soncino, and Naples. Among the former may be noticed the "Tur Orach Chayim" (The Path of Life), printed in 1485, and perhaps the first book printed in Portugal. Among the latter the "Avicenna," printed at Naples in 1492. The volumes are enriched by the manuscript notes of several distinguished Hebrew scholars, such as Azariah de Rossi and Bezaleel, of the sixteenth; Schiff and Heller, of the seventeenth; Emden of the eighteenth; and Heidenheim and A. Eger of the present century. The manuscript notes of the collector himself, the learned Dr. Michael, deserve special mention. To the moment of his death, in 1846, at the age of 54, he was indefatigable in collating his printed books with manuscripts, and marking the variations. Owing to these circumstances, his collection, the pride and labour of his life, may well be designated as unique. The collection of this class of works now in the British Museum cannot be called perfect, but it is not inferior to any in existence; and we may now hope that, with proper attention, it will become in a few years the first in the world. Ten years ago it was lamentably deficient and small.

In the "drawing and print" department the most important acquisitions made during the year are:—

1. Italian School.—Drawings, by Perino del Vaga, Parmegiano, and Domenico Campagnola. Engravings, from the works of Giotti, Taddeo Gaddi, Massaccio, Fra Angelico, Masolino, Domenico Ghirlandaio, and Pinturicchio. An impression of Marc Antonio's engraving, from the design of Bandinelli, of the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, in the first state; also an unfinished state of his print of the figure from Michael Angelo's Cartoon of Pisa. A collection of the engravings of Toschi, containing impressions of all his works in their progressive states.

2. German School.—Drawings, by Hans Holbein and Weirinx. Engravings, by the Master of 1466, Israel Von Mechen, the Masters of the Monograms S and TG (interlaced), &c. Mezzotintos, by Count Siegen and Furstemberg.

3. Flemish and Dutch Schools.—Draw-

ings, by Rembrandt, Eckhout, and Vinkenboom. An extensive and valuable addition to the etchings of Rembrandt, selected from the Aylesford Collection, many of them in the rarest states, and some few unique, rendering the collection of this artist's works in the Museum equal to any in Europe.

4. English School.—Drawings, by Laroon, Stothard, Lawrence, Carter, and Coney. A small collection, comprising some of the rarest portraits of the English series, by Elstracke, Simon Pass, Faithorne, &c. Additions have also been made to the works of Prince Rupert, Hollar, Hogarth, Barry, and Turner.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have presented to the House of Commons a supplementary estimate for the relief of the Arctic Expeditions under Sir John Franklin and Sir James Ross. Their Lordships, having been apprised by the last letters received from Sir James Ross that it was his intention to direct the Investigator to land all the supplies that she could spare at Whaler Point, and to proceed to England, if no tidings of the expedition under Sir J. Franklin were received by the whale ships now about to sail, leaving the Enterprise to prosecute the search alone, have consulted the highest naval authorities as to the probable consequences of this, and, finding it to be the unanimous opinion of those most conversant with the Polar Seas that such a separation of the ships under Sir James Ross would be most perilous to the ship remaining in the ice, and would probably neutralize the entire object of the expedition, if Sir John Franklin's party were to be discovered at a time when the Enterprise had nearly exhausted her own stores, they have determined upon sending out a fresh supply of provisions for both ships by the North Star, which is now fitting for this purpose at Sheerness, with orders to proceed across Baffin's Bay, and as much further as practicable in the direction of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Straits, looking out for the Investigator, or her boats. In the event of the Investigator not being fallen in with, the commander of the North Star will be directed to land the supplies at such points on the south side of Lancaster Sound, or other places indicated by Sir James Ross, as may be accessible to the North Star, in sufficient time to secure his return across Baffin's Bay before the winter sets in. The expense of fitting the North Star for the ice will be 6,086*l.*, and the wages of the crew, stores, and provisions on board 6,602*l.*, making 12,688*l.* in all. In addition to this, Her Majesty's Government has determined to offer a reward of 20,000*l.* to be given to such private ship, or distributed amongst such private ships, of any country, as may, in the judgment of the Board of Admiralty, have rendered efficient assistance to Sir John Franklin, his ships, or their crews, and may have contributed directly to extricate them from the ice.

LOSS OF MR. ADAMSON'S LIBRARY.

We have been much grieved to hear of the destruction, by fire, which occurred on the 16th of April, of the valuable library of John Adamson, esq. F.S.A. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which it had been the employment of a lifetime to collect. In 1836 Mr. Adamson printed a catalogue of his Portuguese collection (see a brief notice of his Bibliotheca Lusitana in our vol. VI. p. 303), being the whole of the books relative to that nation which he then possessed; but since that time the government of that country, through the Marquis of Palmella, had sent him many most valuable works, which, with additions contributed by other friends and purchases, made it the most complete library of Portuguese literature extant. Of that portion which comprised his English library, it was, without a doubt, one of the best for scarce and prime editions of the more modern books. A MS. catalogue of them was made in 1836, when the Portuguese catalogue was printed; but since then very many and very valuable books were added, which could only be valued from memory, from which great loss must accrue.

MS. OF DR. HALL, OF STRATFORD.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Mr. Turnbull, one of the Secretaries, exhibited the original MS. of the note-book of cases reported by Dr. John Hall, of Stratford-on-Avon, who married Susannah, the eldest daughter of Shakespeare. This MS., seen and partially used by Malone, is regretfully referred to as lost by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in his "New Illustrations of the Life and Works of Shakespeare." The MS. now belongs to a medical gentleman of Edinburgh; who lent it for the inspection of the members of the Society. Mr. Turnbull mentioned that a translation of the MS. had been published by James Cooke at London in 1657, and afterwards in 1683, with a portrait by White. Several amusing and curious extracts were read to the meeting, and it was suggested, as these cases throw considerable light on the contemporary history of Shakespeare

and are besides really important in the view of medical science, that the original MS. or the translation by Cooke, should be printed, with suitable annotations, for the use of the members of the Shakespeare Society.

TRAVELS IN EASTERN AFRICA.

The Rev. Mr. Rebmann, of the Church Missionary Society's East-Africa Mission, has recently sent home an account of a journey made by him into the interior. At about 100 miles due west from Mombas, in 4° S. lat. he came to the foot of an elevated table-land and saw before him a lofty mountain named Kilimandjáro, the summit of which is covered with perpetual snow. The elevation of this mountain can scarcely be less than about 20,000 feet, and from other sources we learn that it is crossed by the road to the country of Mono-Moezi. In the native language of this part of Africa, "Moezi" means "Moon;" so that it is not unreasonable to conclude, as Dr. Beke does, that Mount Kilimandjáro forms a portion of the "Mountains of *the Moon*," in which Ptolemy places the sources of the Nile, and the snows of which he describes as being received into the lakes of that river.

It is by proceeding into the interior westwards from Mombas that Dr. Bialloblotzky, whose exploratory journey into Eastern Africa has on several occasions been noticed in this Magazine, expects to reach the source of the Nile; and the discovery of this snowy mountain and high table-land so near the coast argues favourably for the success of his undertaking. According to the last letters received from him, he arrived on January 3d at Muscat, whither he had gone on by steamer from Aden and Maculla; and he was there looking for a native vessel to take him across to Mombas or Zanzibar.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 21. John Payne Collier, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

R. Barlow Gardiner, esq. exhibited a drawing of a fine specimen of Medieval Pottery, found at Ashford in Kent.

Benjamin Nightingale, esq. exhibited an ancient Fibula formed in the shape of the letter S, found at Malton in Yorkshire in 1844 upon the old Roman Street between Norton and Sutton. It was accompanied by a drawn plan of the Roman military station at Malton.

Charles Havill, esq. exhibited to the Society a small flat Bronze Figure of an Eagle, together with a Brass Ring, also bearing an engraving of an eagle, both found at Silchester.

A short note from Sir Henry Ellis was read, announcing the discovery a few days before, near Southwell in Nottinghamshire, of a Roman Pig of Lead, bearing the following inscription in relief upon the upper part:—

C . IVL . PROT . ARIT . LVT . EX . ARG.

The weight of the pig, 184 pounds.

The Secretary then read the closing portion of Mr. Arthur Taylor's second letter on the Original Site of Roman London, of which an abstract was given in our Magazine for March, p. 297.

Jan. 11. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Mr. Arthur Taylor exhibited a conjectural sketch of the extent of the earliest Roman London, drawn out upon an engraved plan of London and Southwark, taken immediately before the erection of New London Bridge; intended for the illustration of his Memoir recently read to the Society, and which is now published in the new volume of Archæologia.

Thomas Dorning Hibbert, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, exhibited an autograph signature of John Bradshaw, who sat in judgment at the Trial of King Charles the First, affixed to a receipt for 50*l.*

Major Ker M'Donald, F.S.A. exhibited —1. A Hebrew Manuscript, stated to be of the 13th century, containing prayers for every day in the year, with a portion of the Pentateuch, accompanied with Rabbinical Commentaries; brought from Venice. 2. An ancient Silver Ring, of large size, found near Hastings, purporting, by several inscriptions upon it, to have belonged to Richard Earl of Cornwall, the brother of King Henry the Third; but the modern form of some of the letters, to the eye of many of the Members, rendered the appropriation doubtful. 3. A Silver Chain of oriental manufacture, which Major M'Donald himself found, a few years ago, in the Island of Inchkenneth, one of the Hebrides belonging to his father, Colonel M'Donald. It was accompanied with a large assemblage of coins of the Saxon period, principally of Edgar, Ethelred, Sihtric King of Dublin, and various unknown foreign

coins, together with three large silver rings or armillæ, resembling oriental bangles.

A letter from Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, was read, in explanation of some observations he had made at the last meeting upon the name of Cold Harbour:—After alluding to the etymologies derived from *coal*, and from *cold*, in the sense of a bleak, exposed situation, Capt. Smyth remarked that the curious name in question is of a far wider application than is usually imagined, for the known and recorded places in England so called amount to several hundreds; many of these are in valleys, and of ready access on the banks of rivers, but there are others close to bold escarpments on the summits of inland eminences. As specimens of the first class, those in the marshes near Kingston-upon-Hull, and in the valley of the Thames, may be instanced; while the sites at Wrotham, in Kent; Leith Hill, in Surrey; Trowbridge, in Wiltshire; and Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, illustrate the second. Near London we have a *Cold Harbour* on the high ground above New Cross at Deptford, and a *Cold-Blow* farm on the flats below it. A noted manor at Camberwell has been successively *Colde Herbergh*, *Cold Abbey*, and *Cold Harbour*; and there is another equally noted two miles north of Ware, in Hertfordshire. At Woolwich, a place by the Roman road is thus designated; and a well-known house on the north bank of the river, opposite Erith, has immemorially been *Cold Harbour*. Sometimes the so-called spot is on the margin of the water; but even there it may only mark the *trajectus*, or ferry, as that on the turn of the great Ikenild Street, near *Venta Belgarum*, between Wherewell Woods and the Winchester Downs. Now, it is not a little remarkable, that, though these places are found recurring along the line of the Chilterns, the Cotswolds, and other ridges, yet they predominate on or near the old Roman roads, sometimes where there is a rise in the ground, and often in the very angle where a turn in the direction becomes necessary, not only in the occasional and forced deviations of the main *viaria*, but also in those which were made for forming *diverticulæ*, or cross-communications. May not these ascents and winding turns therefore have been named after the significant tortuosities of the *coluber?* A trackway among the Gallura mountains, in Sardinia, is called *Colivri*. And our own *Calleva*, the capital of the Atrebates, by the allowable inversion of *b* and *v* almost *coluber*, marks a *diverticulum* where no fewer than four Roman roads form a junction. After describing some Roman remains at Bury Hill near Dorking, near which is a Cold Harbour on the opposite eminence of Box Hill, Capt. Smyth concluded by alluding to the possibility that the term *coluber* might be a vestige of the once almost universal Ophite worship, the accurate history of which still continues to be a desideratum in Archæology.

The Secretary then read the first portion of "A Description of the Field of the Battle of Towton, with Remarks upon the old Historical Accounts of it, by Richard Brooke, esq. F.S.A." The battle was fought on Palm Sunday, the 29th March, 1461, between the villages of Towton and Saxton; and, as the distance between these two places is only one mile and a-half, the exact locality is clearly enough defined. A farmer who rents a large extent of land upon the field points out the spot where Lord Dacre was slain; the present tradition exactly corresponding with that recorded by Glover, who, when making his Visitation of Yorkshire in 1583, was told that Lord Dacre was shot by a boy out of a bur-tree, and that the place was called the North Acre; whereupon the country people had this rhyme—

"The Lord Dacre
Was slain in North Acre."

The bur-tree, still in the provincial dialect called the aubery-tree, appears to have been the elder-tree. The North Acre, now known as Nor-acre Field, appears to have been the spot where the fight raged most fiercely, and subsequently the largest place for the interment of the dead. Numbers of the slain are supposed to have been interred in Saxton church-yard, in a trench or pit on the north side of the church, where in making a vault, a few years ago, quantities of bones were exposed to view, about four feet below the surface. Mr. Brooke combats the opinion of Dr. Whitaker, that the field of battle was scarcely more than a mile long; and that the line of the army could scarcely exceed 3,000 men. From a comparison of the old accounts Mr. Brooke states the Lancasterians to have mustered 60,000 men, and the Yorkists 48,660. The number of the slain is given by the chroniclers as 36,776: this number, however, most probably included not only all who fell on both sides in the battle, but all who were slain in the pursuit, or were drowned in the river Cock; and also all who fell in the engagements of Ferry-bridge and Dintingdale on the day before.

The tomb of Lord Dacre is accurately represented in Whitaker's Loidis and Elmete, who has, however, placed it in his inscription in Towton instead of Saxton Church. From the mention of King

Henry the Sixth in the epitaph, he surmises that the tomb was not erected till after the death of Edward the Fourth. Some of the leaders, supposed to be Yorkists, were interred in the church; and several curious crosses were cut on the stones of the tower, in memory of some of the slain, which have been carefully preserved, although the tower itself has been rebuilt.

Jan. 18. J. P. Collier, esq. Treas. in the chair.

Hugh Welch Diamond, esq. M.D. F.S.A. presented to the Society's Museum two shields of arms and an armed figure, fragments of sepulchral brasses, apparently of the XVth century, purchased by him, some years since, of a person who stated them to have been dredged from the bed of the Thames. The armed figure is remarkable, as having the badge or device of an open crown placed on the left shoulder: his hands are in the usual attitude of prayer, and his feet rest on a lion *couchant regardant.*

Charles R. Weld, esq. presented to the Society the matrix of the Seal of William Lord Fauconberg, Earl of Kent, recently exhibited by him at a previous meeting.

Benjamin Nightingale, esq. exhibited a Roman Fibula of remarkable form.

George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. exhibited Three Deeds, to which the old antiquary Elias Ashmole was a party. One is dated 14th July, 1682, and is a conveyance from Robert Siderfin, of the Middle Temple, Gent. brother and heir of Thomas Siderfin, late of the Middle Temple, esq. deceased, to Elias Ashmole of the Middle Temple, esq. of a moiety of a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate at South Lambeth in the county of Surrey. The other deeds are dated 25th and 26th of June 1686, being a lease and release for effecting a post-nuptial settlement by Ashmole on his third wife, Elizabeth daughter of Sir William Dugdale. The lands enumerated are all in South Lambeth. The trustees are Sir John Dugdale of the city of Coventry, Knt. and William Thursby of the Middle Temple, esq.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the remainder of Mr. Brooke's Communication descriptive of the Field of the Battle of Towton.

Jan. 25. Mr. Collier in the chair.

A "Report of a Speech of King James I. in the Star Chamber, and the Charge to the Judges previous to their setting out on their circuits, 20th June, 1616, taken at the time by Edward Wakeman, esq. of the Middle Temple," 8vo. (privately printed), was presented by Thomas Wakeman, esq. of Graig, near Monmouth.

A Communication from John Adey Repton, esq. F.S.A. was read, containing "Some Remarks to assist in ascertaining the Dates of Buildings." It is a common error, Mr. Repton observes, to pronounce the dates of buildings from the form of the arches only. It is generally supposed, that all round-headed arches (whether elliptical or semicircular) were erected during the time of the Saxons or Normans, *i. e.* from before the Conquest to about the reign of Stephen. It is also generally supposed, that in the first appearance of pointed arches they were of a very sharp pitch, and that by degrees they became more and more flat. These may be considered as general observations, and in many cases are true; but Mr. Repton showed, from examples of all periods, that this is not always to be depended upon. The semicircular (as well as the elliptical) arch commonly prevailed to the reign of Henry II. and is less frequent from that period to Henry III. when it appears to have ceased entirely; but it does not follow that all semicircular arches are to be attributed to those reigns, for a few may occasionally be found as late as the 14th, the 15th, and the 16th century. Again, sharp-pointed arches may be found as late as the time of Henry VII.; arches more or less than the equilateral triangle may be found as early as the years 1150 and 1200, and so late as 1500, of which examples are not uncommon; flat arches, chiefly struck from two centres beneath the spring of the arch, may be found as early as Henry III. if not earlier, as at St. Mary Overy's in Southwark, and as late as the end of the 15th century at Magdalen college, Oxford, &c.; whilst the arches struck from four centres, which are commonly asserted to be of the dates from Henry IV. to the 17th century, may be found at an earlier period, as in the Nine Altars at Durham to Henry III., and in the great window of Trinity Chapel at Ely, of the date of Edward II. or III. The form of the arch alone not being an adequate standard to ascertain date, Mr. Repton has recourse to other auxiliaries, which may be considered rather as the embellishments of edifices than as forming any part of their strength or construction. With this object, he collected several specimens of arch-mouldings, various capitals of columns, specimens of hood-mouldings, string-courses, and of the upper mouldings of the capitals, and those nice distinctions may be further extended to other details of buildings, particularly the forms of windows and their tracery, the shape of pinnacles, and even the pedestals of niches, beginning with the massive square pedestals of the 13th century, as at

Wells and Salisbury cathedrals, and proceeding by degrees to the light octagon pedestals of the 16th century. With regard to pinnacles, the earliest seem to be those where the spires are plain and only ornamented at the top by a bunch of leaves. About the time of Edward II. and III. pinnacles were ornamented with crockets, but much crowded together, and the gables at the bottom of the spires much pointed and overloaded; but towards the 15th and 16th centuries the crockets become more detached, and the gables of the double-ogee shape. The favourite pinnacles or turrets which began to prevail in the reign of Henry VI. and continued to that of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, are those with domes, of which several fine specimens may be found in the kingdom, as in the choir of Winchester Cathedral, and more particularly in King's College Chapel at Cambridge, Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Hampton Court, &c., but these domes did not supersede the straight pinnacles, which continued so late as Henry VIII.

John Yonge Akerman, esq. exhibited an impression from a seal in the possession of G. C. Rawlence, esq. affording an example of the very common practice in the middle ages of inserting an antique intaglio in a rim or border of metal, and inscribing the latter with a legend. The legend of the seal is curious, namely VERBA SALVTIS AVE, bearing no reference to the subject of the intaglio, which represents the two Nemeses, each holding a cornucopia, and joining hands over the figure of a griffin. Above are two minute heads, face to face. The same subject, Mr. Akerman observes, is treated in a precisely similar manner on a cornelian in his own possession, which, however, being more clearly, though almost as rudely, engraved, shews that the griffin has his right paw on a wheel. The whole group, he says, denotes that these stones may be safely referred to Smyrna in the declining days of Rome. Mr. Akerman's cornelian was brought from that city, where it was found some years since. The Nemeses are often figured on the coins of Smyrna. Pausanias says that these dreaded divinities appeared to Alexander the Great in a dream, and commanded him to build the city; and on a large medallion of Smyrna, struck in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, that hero is represented asleep under a tree with the two Nemeses standing near him.

William Richard Drake, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Deed of the date of 1400, bearing a seal, the matrix of which appears to have been formed in a similar manner to that just described, namely, by the insertion of an antique intaglio within a rim of metal, on which is the legend, IE SVY SEL PRIVE E LEL (i. e. *I am the seal private and loyal.*) The subject of the intaglio is a male figure naked, except the pallium, regarding a human head, which he holds in his left hand. The intaglio itself, judging from analogy, was presumed by Mr. Akerman to be of a date not later than the time of Hadrian.

Bernard Smith, esq. exhibited a Dagger dredged from the bed of the Thames, stated to have been found thrust in a human skull.

A Letter was then read from G. Steinman Steinman, esq. F.S.A. describing a Drawing preserved in the Public Library at Bruges, of the Monument of the Princess Gunilda, sister of the Saxon King Harold II. formerly existing in the cathedral of that city, but now destroyed. The inscription on the coffin-plate was communicated by the late Mr. Beltz to the Society, accompanied by a memoir, which is printed in the 25th volume of the Archæologia.

Feb. 1. Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair.

Col. William Bolden Dundas, C.B. Superintendent of the Ordnance Department of Woolwich, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

R. W. Lumley, esq. exhibited two Celts, found with numerous others about ten years since upon a farm belonging to William St. Quintin, esq. of Scampton Hall, Yorkshire, not far from the spot where Harold is recorded to have defeated his brother Tosti in the year 1066. The battle is supposed to have occurred at a place called Staneford, on the river Derwent, where relics of arms and armour have been often found.

Frederic Ouvry, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small circular Boss of silver finely engraved in high relief, which has been long in his family, and by them spoken of as the work of Benvenuto Cellini. He also exhibited two enamelled Miniatures, one described as Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I.; the other, Queen Catharine of Braganza. On the back of the latter is written "Jean Petitot the King Charles 2. servant," and on the front of the picture the letter P in gold.

Mr. J. Barnett, a student in the School of Design, Somerset House, exhibited two sketches taken at Aberbrothwick Abbey in Forfarshire, Scotland. One represents an angel, in a kneeling posture, a cross above the head, surrounded by a nimbus, carved in oak. The other sketch represented the trunk of a statue, executed in a blueish sandstone, believed to represent St. Thomas à Becket, the patron saint of the abbey. The former of these drawings was accompanied by a note

from J. Y. Akerman, esq. Secretary, who considered the figure of the angel to represent Gabriel offering salutation to the Virgin. His chief remark, however, related to the peculiar feature which characterises the nimbus around the angel's head, which, deviating from the well-known prototype, is depicted as an object altogether earthly, as a circular plate or disc studded with rivets, and in the centre a triplicated cross. The arch under which the figure is placed may, at first sight, appear to indicate that this carving should be referred to the period of the *renaissance*; but, on closer inspection, it will be perceived that it is taken from some Norman model, and not from a classical example. The work may probably be assigned to the latter half of the fifteenth century.

Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a coloured drawing made by F. S. Baigent, esq. from a mural painting, a representation of the Legend of St. Christopher, recently discovered upon the south-west wall of St. Lawrence Church at Winchester, and now destroyed.

John Payne Collier, esq. Treasurer, communicated a document which he had found whilst turning over the portfolio of an intelligent friend, relating as he apprehended to John Leyland or Leland, the *Antiquarius Regius* to King Henry the Eighth. It is a petition addressed to Cardinal Wolsey, and is thus indorsed by the Cardinal himself: "A renewyng of an Information maad to the Kings Counsell by John Leylond, upon treason commytted, &c." The treason was alleged to have been "comytted by a knyght now yn England, that hath dyrected lettres and men to Richard Delapole into Fraunce;" and the writer was at the time lying prisoner in the King's Bench.

The Secretary then proceeded to read a transcript of the "Inventories of the personal properties of Leticia Countess of Leicester and of the Dowager Countess of Leicester, at Essex House, taken in January and February, 1635." Communicated from the original Roll, with Notes, by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. to the Council of the British Archæological Association, and by them communicated to the Society.

The Anniversary Meeting took place as usual on St. George's Day: and the interest of its proceedings was much increased by an Address being (for the first time) delivered by the President, Lord Viscount Mahon. To its contents we shall advert another month. Mr. Bruce was elected Treasurer, as successor to Mr. Collier, who has been appointed a Vice-President, in the place of Mr. Stapleton, retired.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH, EDINBURGH, AND QUEEN MARY OF GUELDRES.

The ancient collegiate church of the Holy Trinity at Edinburgh having been purchased (for 17,000*l.*) by the North British Railway Company, in order to construct a waggon shed, the Antiquaries made a stout resistance, but the company at length possessed themselves of the edifice, and the church was removed. During the excavations the skeleton of a female were found in the centre of the sacristy, at the north-east corner of the building, and they were supposed to be those of Mary of Gueldres, Queen of James II., the foundress of the chapel, who died in 1463; and at the site of the high altar a coin was found of the reign of King James III., son of the royal foundress. On the 22nd July the Queen's remains were conveyed in a hearse from the Exchequer-chambers to the gate of the Chapel Royal, Holyrood, and there borne on the shoulders of four men to the royal vault in the south-east corner of the chapel. The coffin, covered with purple velvet, bore the following inscription:—"Mary of Gueldres, Queen of James II. King of Scotland, Edinburgh, A.D. 1463, removed from thence and re-interred in the Chapel Royal, Holyrood, 15th July, 1848." The agent of the Duke of Hamilton, as deputy-keeper of the Palace, was chief mourner; and the Lord Provost, magistrates, town council, and members of the Antiquarian Society (by whose care this removal has been brought about) formed the funeral *cortège*. The vault in which the royal remains have been deposited was the burying-place of James V., of Magdalen of France, his first Queen, of the Earl of Darnley, and of other of the monarchs and royal family of Scotland. The fury of the mob, however, at the period of the Revolution, sadly impaired this royal sepulchre, which has since been allowed to remain in a state of dilapidation and decay; and the leaden coffins, which at no distant date inclosed the remains of the "illustrious dead," have been entirely carried away, with portions of the skulls and other bones. A cast of the supposed head of the Queen was taken the day before the funeral, in presence of the council of the Society of Antiquaries and of a number of literary and scientific men.

Subsequently, however, during the month of September, a second female skeleton was discovered, near the site of the high altar, which, it was thought, might have stronger claims to be really the Queen's, on the following grounds: 1. The place of the sepulture was the most honourable that the church afforded: 2. The skeleton was entire, showing that some pains had

been taken for its preservation: 3. The skull was sawn through, evidently showing that the body had been subjected to post-mortem examination: 4. There was a lateral curve on the spine, corresponding with a report that Mary had a vertebral deformity: but for which report there seems to be no foundation. The supporters of these arguments were met by the following letter addressed to the editor of The Witness, by Mr. Daniel Wilson, one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland:—

"17, *Archibald Place, Sept.* 22, 1848.

"Sir,—As a good deal of interest has been excited, accompanied by some foolish misrepresentations, in consequence of the late discovery in Trinity College Church, of a lead coffin, containing a female skeleton, which is affirmed to be that of the royal foundress, whose supposed remains were recently removed to Holyrood, permit me to state in your journal the facts of the previous exhumation.

"Arnot, in his 'History of Edinburgh,' published in 1779, states that 'in the north aisle of the church the body of the foundress is interred.' Though usually an accurate and trustworthy writer, he assigns no authority for this, resting it, no doubt, only on tradition. But, in evidence of its probability, there remained on the north-east buttress of the vestry, a coat of arms, considerably defaced, believed to be those of the royal foundress, and the buttress was otherwise more highly decorated than any other part of the church. In the interior of this aisle a beautiful sculptured piscina (the only one in the building) afforded undoubted evidence that the vestry had originally formed a separate chapel, with its own altar. On referring to the charter of foundation, drawn up very shortly before the death of the foundress, it is expressly provided that, 'whenever any of the prebendaries shall read mass, he shall, after the same, in his sacerdotal habiliments, repair to the tomb of the foundress, and there devoutly read over the prayer, *De profundis*,' &c. This, though drawn up some months before the Queen's death, seems distinctly to point out arrangements made for her entombment apart from the high altar, and adds to the probability of the chapel in the north aisle being erected as the mortuary chapel of the foundress. Here, accordingly, exactly in the centre of the vestry, an oak coffin was found, of antique form and construction, the sides being straight and parallel, and the ends rising in a semicircle, so as to make the top arched or waggon-shaped. In this coffin a female skeleton (which had evidently never been displaced) lay with the feet towards the east, according to the ancient practice of the Catholic Church in burying a lay person. Remains of a flooring of glazed tiles (an antique feature of rare occurrence in Scotland) were found in digging, and in the wall which separated the chapel from the main body of a church a squint or hagioscope was discovered—a well-known feature in ancient churches, designed to admit of a view of the high altar from certain detached portions of the building. This seemed so constructed that a person seated at the tomb, in the centre of the chapel, saw through it directly to the site of the high altar, and when taken in connection with the provision for service at the tomb of the foundress, adds to the probability of this being its site. The whole area of this chapel was cleared out, and it became evident that no other interment had taken place there in ancient times, although the body of the church was found full of human bones. Two other skeletons, which were discovered in this chapel, were laid in recent soil, above the level of the original floor, and were in fir coffins far less decayed than the ancient oak one.

"That the remains found under such circumstances were those of a person of rank, cannot admit of a doubt. They were examined by Professor Goodsir, and pronounced to be those of a female, whose age corresponded with that of the Queen at the time of her death.

"Such is a hasty statement of the principal evidence on which these were assumed to be the remains of the Royal foundress. Since then a lead coffin has been found on the site of the high altar, also containing a female skeleton. The lead coffin is peculiar in shape, and leaves no doubt that it is that of a person of consequence. Nothing, however, appears to indicate more. If the remains which have been already removed to the Royal vault are really those of the Queen, the absence of a lead coffin may be sufficiently accounted for from the fact that she died a widow during the minority of her son, when the country was distracted with anarchy and misrule, and she herself was held in very bad repute. It is, in fact, the same reasons which account for her foundation having remained unfinished till our own day.

"It will be seen from this that there is no evidence in favour of the supposition that any error has been committed in assigning the remains found in the vestry to be those of the Royal founder, excepting that those last discovered are inclosed in a lead coffin. This is nothing so peculiar to Royalty as in itself to determine the question. Bishop Spence, of Aberdeen, a contemporary of the foundress, and no doubt

other persons of note, were interred in the church; and possibly several more queens may turn up on such evidence. It is possible that these latter remains may be those of the Lady Cecilia, youngest daughter of the Queen and James II. who, having died unmarried, would almost certainly be buried in the church founded by her mother, 'for the salvation of all her sons and daughters,' as one clause of the foundation charter prescribes.

"The remains last discovered have been examined by Professor Simpson, and it is not unworthy of notice that while Professor Goodsir reported of the remains found in the vestry, that 'the head altogether affords evidence, in his opinion, of a woman of decided character,' Professor Simpson particularly noted the very poor development of the posterior portion of the skull found in the lead coffin. As casts will be preserved of both, this may yet form an interesting subject of inquiry, as it is well known that the Queen was a woman remarkable for courage and ability.

"After all investigation, however, it will possibly puzzle casuists to determine absolutely which of the two skeletons is that of the pious Queen, and the safest antidote to error will be found in laying the latter beside her rival claimant to royalty in the Holyrood vault.

"I am, &c. DANL. WILSON.

"P.S.—Since writing the above, Professor Goodsir has examined the female remains found in the lead-coffin, and he informs me that the evidence of congenital malformation in the head is such as will probably set the whole question at rest, by proving the total incapacity of this person for the conduct ascribed by history to the Queen. This concurs in so far with Professor Simpson, who pointed out the marked evidence of cerebral disease. As, however, a much more careful investigation is resolved upon by the two professors, the sceptical had better suspend their judgment till the result of this is known."

It is said the Trinity College Church is to be removed stone by stone, and rebuilt elsewhere. Every stone of the old building has been numbered on the face of it with distinct characters, and daguerreotypes of the whole have been taken, including, of course, the number of every stone in its place; and, with the aid of these daguerreotypes, the church is to be re-erected.

(*Note.*—This article has been deferred, for some months, supposing we might receive a more satisfactory solution of this controversy; but it appears that it is still very uncertain whether either of the interments disclosed the actual remains of the Queen.—*Edit.*)

HOUSEHOLD AND WARDROBE BOOKS.

March 17. Messrs. Puttick and Simpson sold some very curious books and rolls of royal household and wardrobe expenses of the time of the first three Edwards. A household roll of Edward the First sold for 9*l.* 9*s.*; a roll on vellum of necessaries furnished to his wardrobe in 1277, for the same sum. A wardrobe account of necessaries furnished to King Edward the First, his Queen and family, in the 6th and 7th years of his reign (A.D. 1277-78), a long roll of vellum, in excellent preservation, brought 15*l.* This curious roll contains the expenses consequent upon the treaty for the intended marriage of the Princess Margaret, commonly called the Maid of Norway, with the eldest son of Edward the First. A wardrobe account of imprests for various years to the 35th Edw. I. (A.D. 1306), kept by John de Sandale, containing the expenses of the army of the king during the war in Gascony, also containing entries charged upon the account of the great wardrobe, particularly relating to the expenses of Queen Margaret and her journey into various parts of France, a long roll of vellum, closely written, sold for 12*l.* 5*s.* The account kept by William de Luda of jewels purchased in the year 1284 for Edward the First and Queen Alianor sold for 7*l.* The roll of the household account of Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the Second, 1303-6, brought 14*l.* 14*s.* The household roll of Edward the Second in the second year of his reign sold for 12*l.*; and the household roll of the same sovereign in the 18th year of his reign, for 15*l.* 15*s.* The account of Robert Taunton, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe of Edward the Third, for three-quarters of a year, from the 29th of Sept. 1332 to the 30th day of July in the following year,—several rolls of vellum, in fine preservation, sold for 10*l.* 10*s.* The account of Baldwin Radyngton, Comptroller of the Great Wardrobe in the sixteenth of Richard the Second, a folio volume, written upon vellum, brought 30*l.* The account of Robert Rolleston, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe, 13 Hen. VI. (A.D. 1434), a folio volume, written upon vellum, brought 26*l.* A deed, with part of the seal affixed, executed by Edward the Black Prince, July 13, 1338, granting to Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, the custody of the town of Southampton; also, on a separate roll, a list of the barons, knights, and soldiers to whom the custody of the town of Southampton was intrusted, under the beforenamed instrument, with an account of their wages and fees, 10*l.*

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 23. In committee on the NAVIGATION LAWS, Mr. *Labouchere* announced that, owing to insuperable difficulties in the Customs department, it had been deemed expedient not to admit foreign vessels to a share of our Coasting Trade.

March 26. The Bill for imposing a RATE IN AID of certain distressed unions in Ireland stood for second reading; and Mr. *Hamilton* moved that it should be read a second time on that day six months. He objected to the Bill on constitutional grounds, as a violation of the principle of local administration and local taxation; and next as an obstacle to the great experiment, now in the course of trial, of the poor-laws in Ireland.—The debate was adjourned.

March 27. Mr. *Adderley* moved an address to the Queen, praying that convicts should not be sent to the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, in the following terms, which he had adopted, as they were employed by the colonists themselves: "that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased, out of consideration for the honourable pride and moral welfare of her subjects the people of South Africa, to order that the hitherto unpolluted colony may be spared the disgrace and affliction of being made a receptacle for the convicted criminals of the mother country, whether as prisoners, free exiles, or holders of tickets of leave."—Sir *G. Grey* could not disconnect this question from the question of secondary punishments. If the House adopted Mr. Adderley's motion, they would pronounce a verdict against the continuance of transportation.—Mr. *Adderley* was satisfied with Sir G. Grey's assurance that convicts would not be sent to the colonies in opposition to the remonstrances of the colonists, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. *W. Fagan* moved for the abolition of a rate levied in the towns in Ireland for the support of the Protestant clergy and called "MINISTER'S MONEY."—Sir *G. Grey* moved the previous question, which was carried by a majority of 28; the numbers being 72 to 44.

April 2. The debate on the IRISH RATE IN AID was resumed by Mr. *Bright*, who supported the imposition of the rate. It was a question of life or money. A large body of concurrent testimony went to prove that, unless funds were provided from some source or other, tens of thousands of the population of Ireland must perish by famine in the course of the present year. It was but just that Ireland should contribute those funds; for during the last three years the rest of the united kingdom had paid a large rate in aid. No less than eight or ten millions had been taken from the general taxation of the country: the British Association had expended 600,000*l.*; and there had been other large contributions. The influx of Irish pauperism into the great towns of England and Scotland had also greatly added to their taxation. In the town of Manchester alone, the sum expended on the relief of casual Irish poor in 1848 was 28,000*l.*—The debate was again adjourned to the following evening, when the House divided, and the numbers were—for the second reading, 193; against it, 138; majority for the bill, 55. The Bill was then read a second time.

Mr. *P. Scrope* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to promote the employment of LABOUR IN IRELAND by a proportionate exemption from poor rate.—Mr. *Stafford* opposed the motion, and the House divided, when the numbers were—for the motion, 108; against it, 15; majority for the introduction of the Bill, 93.

Mr. *Locke* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to secure to the public on Sundays a limited and reasonable use of all RAILWAYS which convey passengers on the other days of the week. The numbers were—for the motion, 58; against it, 20; majority for the introduction of the Bill, 38.

April 4. Mr. *Sotheron* moved the second reading of the FRIENDLY SOCIETIES Bill. There were 34,200 of these societies, the number of subscribers exceeding 4,000,000, and their annual revenue, resulting from the savings of poor men, being upwards of 6,000,000*l.* Of this number (as he afterwards stated) only about one-half were enrolled, and to these alone would his Bill apply.—The *Attorney-General* approved the Bill, and thought that many societies professing to be friendly

cieties, but not so, might very beneficially be comprehended in its enactments, which might likewise provide against the temptations held out by burial societies.—Mr. *Roundell Palmer* said it was desirable that the Odd Fellows' societies should be placed under the control of the law. Their number in England and Scotland was great. In the Manchester Unity alone there were 264,000 Odd Fellows, having an annual revenue of 396,000*l.*—The *Attorney-General* said the Bill brought into the House of Lords last session for regulating these societies was not proceeded with because the Odd Fellows could not agree among themselves.—The Bill was read a second time.

April 16. Mr. *Scott* moved for a select committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies, with a view to reduce the charges on the British treasury, and to enlarge the functions of the colonial legislatures.—Mr. *Hawes* defended our colonial administration, and Mr. *Gladstone* concurred in refusing an inquiry which could lead to no practical result.—The House divided—for Mr. Scott's motion, 34; against it, 81.

April 18. Mr. *C. Lewis* moved the second reading of his second Bill for improving the management of the HIGHWAYS AND TURNPIKE TRUSTS. The principle of the Bill, on which the discussion turned, was the combined management of turnpikes and highways, placed under a county board, superseding the existing management both of turnpike trusts and highways; and Mr. Lewis expressed his willingness to modify the details in committee if the House would sanction the principle of the Bill by allowing it to be read a second time.—There was a general agreement that some legislation was required on the subject, but the sense of the House was evidently against the principle of consolidation in the management of the two classes of roads; and Sir *G. Grey* finally withdrew the Bill.

Mr. *W. P. Wood* moved the third reading of his Bill to enable persons who may conscientiously object to take an OATH in a court of justice to substitute an affirmation.—The Bill was opposed by Mr. *Goulbourn* and Mr. *Henley*.—The House divided—for the third reading, 70; against it, 46.

April 19. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved that a sum, not exceeding 100,000*l.* be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, on the security of the RATE IN AID, for the purpose of being applied to the relief of the distressed unions in the west of Ireland. He stated that the 50,000*l.* already voted had lasted for three months, but the demand would be heavier during the summer months, and until the harvest came in. 100,000*l.* would certainly be required. If the Rate in Aid were carried, it was calculated it would produce from 200,000*l.* to 2500,000*l.* a year.—Mr. *Herbert* moved an amendment "to leave out the words 'distressed unions in Ireland,' in order to add the words, 'and in consideration thereof that an income and property tax be assessed on incomes and property in Ireland not liable to income and property tax under the Act 11th and 12th Vict. c. 8.'"—This gave rise to a debate which was adjourned to the next; when, after the greatest variety of opinions had been expressed by the several speakers, the committee divided—for the amendment, 146; against it, 194.—The committee immediately divided again on the main question, and the numbers were—for the grant, 201; against it, 106.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The ringleaders of the sanguinary outbreak which took place in Paris in June last have been brought to trial at Bourges. The jury returned verdicts of "Guilty" against Barbès and Albert; of "Guilty" against Blanqui, Flotte, Sobrier, Raspail, and Quentin, "with extenuating circumstances;" and of "Not Guilty" against Gen. Courtais, Degré, Borme, Thomas, Vilain, and Larger. The sentences against the condemned were, for Barbès and Albert to transportation for life; Blanqui ten years; Sobrier seven years; Raspail six years; Flotte and Quentin five years' imprisonment each. The prisoners were also condemned to pay the costs of the prosecution; and Sobrier, Raspail, Flotte, and Quentin, to three months' imprisonment in default of payment. The last proceeding was the announcement of the sentences on the accused who had not surrendered—MM. Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, Honneau, Laviron, Seigneuret, and Napoleon Chancel, who were all condemned to transportation for life.

A project having been formed in London for a subscription excursion to Paris, to return the visit paid to London some months since by many members of the

National Guards, arrangements were made for its accomplishment in the Easter week. The party landed at Boulogne on Thursday the 5th April, in number about 350, and were headed by Lord Brougham. As soon as the steamers came alongside the quay, Colonel Sansot of the National Guards ordered the band to strike up "God Save the Queen," which was followed by the "Marseillaise." About 50 *matelots*, in grand costume, were in attendance, and on landing presented each individual with a bouquet. After all the English had disembarked, the National Guards and populace shouted "Long live Queen Victoria!" The English replied, "Long live the French Nation!" The sous-prefect, mayor, civil and military authorities were on the quay to welcome their visitors. Both sous-prefect and the mayor made speeches, appropriate to the occasion, which were replied to by Mr. Lloyd, in the French language. Equal attention and hospitality attended the visitors during the week, at Paris; and the visit closed on Saturday April 14 with a grand ball at Boulogne, at which nearly 2000 persons were present.

ITALY.

The war was recommenced in Italy on the 20th of March, on which day Marshal Radetzsky crossed the Ticino at Vigevana, meeting with but slight resistance from the Piedmontese. The Austrian force, which numbered between 50,000 and 60,000 men, was then marched upon Novara, and thence pushed onwards towards Vercelli. On the 24th a battle was fought between those places, which resulted in the total defeat of the Piedmontese army, and was followed by the immediate abdication of Charles Albert in favour of his son the Duke of Savoy. Thus the war may be said to have been terminated after a campaign of three days. The Sardinian army was extended over a front of fifty miles, and, being attacked in the centre by Radetzsky, was driven in, and the two wings completely separated. General Chrzanowsky commanded in chief, and was driven back with one division upon Borgo-Manero. The other section, under the Duke of Savoy, retreated to Biela, at the foot of the Alps. Two Piedmontese generals—Perrone and Pasulacqua, both men of large hereditary fortune in Piedmont—were killed. Brescia was recaptured by the Austrians, after an obstinate resistance, which has rendered that fine city a heap of ruins.

The young King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, on the 26th of March, took the oath to observe the constitution as prescribed by the laws. The Chambers were specially summoned for the purpose, and took the oath of fidelity to his Majesty. A new Ministry was declared on the 27th.

The defeat of Charles Albert produced an immediate popular re-action at Genoa. The city rose against the troops, and ultimately compelled them to retire. The Lombard division of the Piedmontese army advanced to the aid of the people against the Government, thus adding one more act to the long list of Italian folly and turpitude. General La Marmora, with a powerful force, invested the city, and, after a bombardment, it surrendered on the 11th of April. An amnesty was granted to all but the chief leaders in the revolt, who had already taken to flight. Order was speedily established, but some stringent measures were taken to provide against further troubles, and martial law was proclaimed and enforced with much rigour.

At Rome the most complete anarchy has prevailed. The Austrians, French, and Neapolitans are now taking measures of interference, and a grant of 1,200,000 francs for this object passed the French Chambers on the 17th of April.

SICILY.

On the 5th of April the Neapolitan squadron, consisting of seventeen steamers, frigates, and gun-boats, appeared before Catania, and immediately commenced a bombardment. The firing lasted all day, and the following morning a simultaneous attack was made by sea and land. The Swiss, to the number of 2,500, led the van, followed by an army of 16,000 men with 40 pieces of cannon. After a brief but obstinate resistance the Cantanese were overpowered, and the troops of Ferdinand entered the city, which became the real field of battle. On the morning of the 7th the greater part of the inhabitants and the garrison abandoned the city and fled to the mountains. General Filangieri then gave up the city to sackage and fire. The Neapolitan loss is calculated at 400, and the Sicilian at least 1,200. Syracuse struck without firing a shot, as soon as the Neapolitan force hove in sight and the troops approached by land.

GERMANY.

On the 25th of March the Archduke John announced his resignation as Regent of the Empire. Being entreated to reconsider the matter, his highness replied that after long deliberation he saw no reason to change his opinion, and his resignation was, therefore, to take pl as soon as it could be effected with

danger to the peace and welfare of Germany.

On the 28th of March, the election of an Emperor was brought to a close by a direct vote of the Frankfort Assembly. The answers of the voters, as their names were called, were most various. The whole of the Austrians and ultra-Montanists, with very few exceptions, answered, "I don't vote," or "I elect no Emperor." The Left, but more especially the Extreme Left, did the same. The result was:—

For the King of Prussia . .	290
Non-voters	248

So far, therefore, as the voters were concerned, the King of Prussia was unanimously elected Emperor of the Germans. A deputation of thirty-two members of the Assembly, bearing an official report of the vote, reached Berlin on the 2nd of April. Both the First and Second Chambers of the Prussian Parliament, as well as the Berlin board of magistrates, have voted addresses praying the King to "consent to fulfill the hopes of the German people and to take in his hand the destiny of Fatherland;" and the journey of the deputation was a sort of triumphal procession, so great was the gratification of the Prussian people. But the King was thereby placed in a most delicate and difficult position, unless an understandiug could be come to with Austria on the subject. He is said to have returned an evasive answer, to the effect that he would accept the crown if the consent of the other powers could be obtained.

The Austrian Cabinet has subsequently issued a second manifesto upon this great question. The document is signed by Prince Schwartzenberg, and reiterates the determination already announced, of disallowing the authority of the Frankfort Assembly. The Emperor, it declares, has solemnly protested against being subjected to the central power exercised by any other German prince, and is resolved never to place, on any terms, under a foreign legislative assembly, the legislative power constitutionally exercised by him in common with the representative *corps* of Austria.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The first blow of the resumed war was struck on the 5th of April, and resulted in an important success to the Schleswig-Holsteiners. A Danish squadron, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and three steamers of war, unexpectedly entered the Bay of Eckernforde, and opened a fire against the batteries. The fire continued without intermission for some hours, and after ineffectual negociations was renewed at four o'clock, in an hour after which the frigate (Gefion) struck her colours, and a little after seven the line-of-battle ship (Christian the Eighth) also, having run aground. The Gefion was a 44-gun frigate; the Christian the Eighth was an 84-gun ship of the line. Of the Gefion the complement was 300 men, of whom 100 are prisoners and 200 have fallen. The Christian the Eighth had 800 men on board, of whom nearly 700 surrendered. Unfortunately, only 400 were saved, before the vessel blew up with 200 men still on board. The steamers were crippled, and retired early in the action. In the result, 128 guns and 1,100 men were captured, together with two of the finest vessels in the Danish navy. The loss on the German side was only one killed and 13 wounded.

On the 13th April a victory of some importance was obtained by the combined Bavarian and Saxon contingents over the Danish force at Düppel, at the point nearest to the small channel which separates the island of Alsen from Sunderwit on the main land. The defenders were compelled to fly, leaving from thirty to thirty-six pieces of cannon in the hands of the victors, and some 1,800 men killed. The confederate troops, commanded by Prince Albert of Saxony, suffered severely, having lost nearly 1,000 men. Sondenburg, on the sea-shore of Alsen, was afterwards in flames, with every chance of being entirely consumed. The great strength of Denmark lies, however, in its naval armament, and a check on land will not be considered as any very serious defeat by the Danes.

HUNGARY.

Russia has contributed a numerous army to assist Austria in the subjugation of Hungary, but hitherto apparently with little success. The Ban of Croatia, Jellachich, who was lately on the left bank of the Danube, commanding the communication between Pesth and Czegleo, suddenly crossed to the right bank, evidently compelled by defeat. He was followed by the Hungarian generals Vetter and Dembinski, and Pesth was left isolated among the Hungarian forces. These changes prove that both flanks of the Imperialist army have been turned, and their line forced backwards for a considerable space. The battalions that were besieging Comorn are consequently exposed to attacks from three sides at once, and the whole country around is in the hands of the Hungarians. Prince Windischgratz is accused of having by his

rashness and incompetence occasioned these disasters to the Austrians, and forfeited all the advantages which they had acquired in the earlier operations of the war. General Welden succeeds him, and nearly the whole staff has likewise been reconstructed. The insurgents are flushed with success, and anticipate nothing short of a complete dissolution of their subjection to Austria.

CANADA.

This colony has been in a state of great excitement upon the question of compensation for damages done and property destroyed in the rebellion of 1837. The measure originated with the Government, and was the result of petitions signed by above 2,000 persons who claimed to have suffered damages in the rebellion. The amount of the indemnity is fixed at about a million of dollars, and only those actually convicted of participation in the revolt are to be excluded from its benefits. As the present government and majority in the Assembly belong to the Liberal or French party, the result of the proposed bill, it was said, would be to confer an indemnity upon many of the rebels themselves, out of the taxes contributed by the whole colony; and the Loyalists, or "Anglo-Saxon" party, have manifested the utmost opposition to the scheme. Nevertheless, a motion proposed by Mr. Lafontaine, "that the House do resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the necessity of establishing the amount of losses incurred by certain inhabitants of Lower Canada during the political troubles of 1837 and 1838, and of providing for the payment thereof," was laid before the Assembly, and carried by a majority of 55 to 20. This defeat rendered the Loyalists furious. Large meetings have been held in Montreal and other towns, at which the Indemnity Bill was denounced, and the Attorney-General burnt in effigy. The journals of the same party transcend the violence of these acts by their language, and threaten alternately an immediate insurrection, a repudiation of the Government scrip, and even an annexation with the United States! It is throughout a quarrel of races, and assumes the same characteristics of bitterness and animosity which signalise similar conflicts on both sides of the Atlantic.

CALIFORNIA.

The latest intelligence received at Panama from San Francisco fully bore out the previous accounts, which admitted of no doubt that the gold washings (for they are not mines) were accessible to all, and extended over a length of 600 miles. Two vessels arrived at Panama on the 22d of February from the gold regions; one had 100,000 dollars in gold on board, the other a much more considerable sum, although the consignees would not make public the amount. An American sloop of war was expected with 400,000 dollars, and it was stated that all the speculators who had left Panama six months before had realized the whole of their cargoes at immense profits. A large influx of bullion was expected at Panama. A Mr. Alexander Cross had sent a solid piece of gold, weiging ten ounces, as a present to his wife in Panama. About two thousand passengers had crossed the Isthmus since the 26th of December, and there were nearly a thousand on the route when the Clyde left Chagres.

INDIA.

On the 12th Feb. the Sikhs, who, during the late feigned attacks on Lord Gough's camp, had found means to remove their heavy guns from their intrenchments at Russool, drew up their cavalry at the village of Coira, and under its cover struck their tents, and marched towards Goojerat. This retreat allowed the British an opportunity of examining with attention the ground on which the battle had taken place on the thirteenth of January, which was found to have been immensely strong. On the 21st Feb. Lord Gough again engaged Shere Singh in the new position he had taken up at Goojerat. The British commander had been strengthened by the most timely arrival of the Mooltan force, under the command of General Whish, and of Brigadier Dundas, with the Bombay column; the Sikhs on the other hand had received reinforcements, which Chutter Singh, the father of their chief, brought in person to the assistance of his son. The result of the conflict was a decisive victory on the side of the British. The Sikhs' lines were forced on every point. The battle was sharp, complete, and decisive. The enemy's ammunition, his standing camp, and the greater portion of his guns, remain the trophies and the prizes of the victors. Our loss was only five European officers killed and 24 wounded; total killed 96, wounded 706.

NEW ZEALAND.

In October a calamitous visitation befel Wellington, Nelson, and other places, and extended itself to the whole of the New Zealand group. The greater part of Wellington, and a portion of Nelson, is a heap of ruins, caused by repeated shocks of earthquake, which twice or thrice threatened destruction to the whole of the inhabitants.

Happily, whilst the loss of property has been universal, human life has been spared, and, of a population of 5,000 to 6,000 Europeans, only one family perished, notwithstanding that few houses, save those constructed of wood, escaped the dire calamity. The catastrophe appears to have been most violent in the Port Nicholson district, to have originated somewhere to the southward, and to have become more weakened in its influence as it progressed towards the north.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 29. At half-past five o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the *Olympic Theatre*, which, before it was subdued, rendered it a mass of ruins, leaving only a portion of the walls and the portico in Drury Lane. The drop-curtain on the stage was of green velvet, but, from being very old, was lined with common cotton. This, instead of drawing up, divided in the centre, and was drawn to the sides. On that side next to the right from the entrance to the boxes and pit was situate the prompter's box, and here a gas-light was located, over which a tin shade was usually placed to prevent any accident. On the evening of the fire the person who lighted this lamp neglected to place the tin shade over it; the light of the gas thus came in contact with the curtain, and in an instant all was on fire. The flames caught a quantity of inflammable matter, such as turpentine, &c. so as to render it impossible to save the building from total destruction. Mr. Davidson was not insured for the scenery, properties, &c. That gentleman and Captain Spicer took the house about eighteen months ago, and an insurance was to have been effected on the very day after the fire happened. Mr. Davidson having come to an agreement with Mr. Farren and Mrs. Nesbit to let the house for the summer season, they were to take possession in a few days. The loss sustained by the present lessees is about 2,000*l*. The house was originally built by Philip Astley for equestrian performances. George III. not only assisted Astley with money, but gave him the timber of a captured French seventy-four, of which the whole of the interior of the theatre was composed, the masts being used as the supporters. The ground on which it stood belongs to the Earl of Craven; but the owner of the edifice was Mr. Cavell, a descendant of old Astley by marriage, and that gentleman's loss is covered by an insurance in the County Fire Office for 3,000*l*. Mr. Spicer has saved his library, furniture, and stock wardrobe; but the actors have lost everything. Mr. Bender, who was to have taken his benefit that evening, was in his room dressing when the fire broke out. Eighteen adjacent houses were more or less damaged.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The large north-east window under the lantern of *Ely* Cathedral has been filled with stained glass, so far as the funds raised by the undergraduates of Cambridge would allow. The principal figures represent King Edward and his Queen. The artist is Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. In addition to the five stained windows provided by the munificence of the Rev. E. B. Sparke, four others are in hand, intended to be presented by the Dean of Ely, J. Cooke, esq., the Bishop's lessees, and the Dean and Chapter's lessees. The incumbents of livings in the patronage and diocese of the Bishop of Ely have opened a subscription for a window in the south transept; and the incumbents of livings in his lordship's patronage, but not in the diocese, have undertaken the fourth Norman window. The glass for both is ordered of M. Gerente, so that all the Norman windows in the right transept will be his work. Mr. Warrington, the London artist, has promised a window in the south aisle. The Rev. Chancellor Sparke has also promised a window, and there are subscriptions for a Visitors' window and an Ordination window. There are also reports of other subscriptions.

The Dean and Chapter of Ely have recently erected a handsome building at *Prickwillow*, to be used for divine service, and as a school for the education of poor children. Provision has been made for the maintenance of a curate.

Immediately surrounding the ruins of the Priory at *Swaffham* stood a number of large walnut trees; these having been purchased by Mr. Piper, gun-maker of Cambridge, men have been employed to take them down. One of the trees (the finest) stood separate from the others; on removing that tree, three human skeletons were found under it buried in an upright position, the tree doubtless being planted there to mark the spot. The teeth of the skeletons were entire and in a perfect state, but in digging around, the men found the skeletons much decayed.

DURHAM.

The prebendal house belonging to the stall in *Durham* Cathedral, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Wellesley, is, with the exception of the drawing-room, constructed entirely within the old buildings of the convent; the bed-rooms, kitchens, and other offices being placed within the southern end of the dormitory, and the dining room having formerly been the loft, or the lesser refectory of the monks, with the great cellar of the convent beneath it. The latter is to be immediately attached to the library of the Dean and Chapter, upon which it adjoins on the west. The dormitory is to be cleared of the rooms, offices, &c. abovementioned, which were constructed within its walls at the Reformation; and then there will be a magnificent room, nearly two hundred feet in length, and of a suitable breadth and height, of excellent architectural character, and in good repair, ready to be converted into a museum, or devoted to any other laudable purpose for capitular or university purposes. A repository for architectural and other remains, which come to light from time to time, is much wanted. The dormitory was built by contract in 1401; and it was externally put into substantial repair by the Dean and Chapter, to whom as a body it has always belonged, about twenty years ago. The only modern part of Dr. Wellesley's house is the drawing-room—a most unseemly structure, not only of the Bouyer school, but built by Mr. Bouyer himself whilst he held this stall, upon premises connected with the kitchen of the Dean. This room will be removed, and then that most interesting fabric in an architectural point of view, the Dean's kitchen, built in 1368, will show itself externally as it stood at the Reformation. The original floor of the refectory has been discovered. About a foot and a half below the joists was an uniform surface of rubbish, on removing a portion of which to the depth of about three feet the workmen struck upon the ancient floor. It is composed of plain red encaustic tiles, about ten inches square.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On the 18th April the first stone of the new Docks at *Great Grimsby* was laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert. The Prince arrived at Lincoln at one o'clock on the previous day. The usual ceremonials of deputations, addresses, &c. were gone through, and the Prince spent some time in visiting the cathedral and other points of interest in the city. From Lincoln the royal cortege proceeded on the Midland Railway to the Brocklesby station, which was built at the expense of the Earl of Yarborough, for the use of his tenantry and household. At this station his Royal Highness was met by the Earl and Countess, whose guest he became for the night, together with a numerous body of visitors, and a body of the Brocklesby Yeomanry, numbering 500. The Mayor and Corporation of Boston, who had followed the royal train from that place, where there was not time to stop en route, here presented a loyal address. The Prince reached Great Grimsby station the next day about one o'clock. Here the great event of the royal visit was to be accomplished by the laying of a foundation stone for the extensive series of docks that are in course of preparation at this town. These works were first projected in 1845, when a company was formed for the purpose of constructing docks on the north-east coast of Lincolnshire, at the highest part of the mouth of the Humber, protected by the natural breakwater of Spurn Point from the German Ocean. The works consist of a wet dock in area 35 acres, walled in on the left side by a wharf 2,000 feet long and 200 feet wide, and 36 feet high, having at its extremity a pier of great length, making altogether a water-side quay and pier nearly one mile long, as a passenger pier for steamers from Hamburg and the Baltic. The east side wharfing, of the same length, and 670 feet wide, will be partly covered with warehouses. The passage to the dock will be through an entrance basin formed by two piers of an area of about 20 acres, within which and alongside the piers vessels not requiring to enter the docks will lie. A steamer will be able to discharge passengers and goods into the railway carriages brought right alongside, take mails for Manchester, and silk and cotton goods, and go to sea again, all in one tide. The communication between the tidal basins and the two docks will be effected by two locks, the one 300 feet long and 65 feet wide, to admit the largest war-steamer at any time one hour before and one hour after low water. The other will be 200 feet long and 45 feet wide. The lowest depth will be six feet of water on the threshold of the dock gates. All ordinary classes of vessels and steamers will find water enough to enter and lie in the basin at any hour. The docks have a capacity for accommodating 700 average vessels, and a basin for 500, in all 1,200. They will save 20 miles of navigation to Hull, and 50 miles from London to Hull, and enable passengers and mail coaches to reach the metropolis in about six hours. All the customary decorations and complimentary displays in the way of ban salutes, processions, and triumphal

were lavishly provided for the occasion, and the approach of the royal train was the signal for one universal uproar of welcome. Unfortunately, the weather proved unpropitious, the crowning ceremony of the day being performed amid an inclement storm of snow. Notwithstanding, the programme was properly observed. The speech-makings only were somewhat abbreviated. Lord Yarborough briefly stated the objects for which the docks were designed; and an inscription plate commemorative of the event having been fastened to the stone by Mr. Randall, engineer to the works, the ceremony concluded with a short prayer by the Bishop of Lincoln. The company then retired to the pavilion, where an entertainment was provided. A variety of appropriate toasts were given, beginning with the healths of her Majesty and Consort, to which Prince Albert responded in an excellent speech, of which the following are passages.—"We have been laying the foundation-stone, not only of a dock—a place of refuge, safety, and refitment for a commercial navy, and calculated to receive the largest war-steamers of her Majesty's navy—but one that may be, and I hope and trust will be, the foundation of a great commercial port.—This work has been undertaken, like almost all the enterprises of this great country, under the auspices and encouragement of private capital and private risk, and shares also in that other feature so peculiar to the enterprise of England, that of strong attachment to the institutions of this country. Gratefully acknowledging the protection of those laws under which these enterprises are undertaken and prosper, they love to connect themselves in some manner with the authority of the Crown and the person of the potentate; and it is the high appreciation of these circumstances that has impelled me, on this occasion, to respond to your call to come among you, as the readiest mode of testifying to you how strongly the Queen values and reciprocates these feelings. I have derived additional gratification, as this visit has brought me first into acquaintance with the county of Lincoln, so celebrated in agricultural pursuits, and showing such a fine example of the energy of the national character, which has, by dint of indomitable perseverance, succeeded in transforming unhealthy swamps into the richest and most fertile estates. I could not possibly have seen finer specimens of farming or agricultural cultivation than were shown to me by your chairman, my noble host, which have made me acquainted, not only with the most recent improvements carried on among you, but also with the most gratifying state of the relations between landlord and tenant which exists here, and which I hope may become an example to be followed in time throughout the kingdom."

NORFOLK.

James Blomfield Rush, the perpetrator of the murders of Mr. Jermy and his son, described in p. 97, was brought to trial before Mr. Baron Rolfe at Norwich, on the 29th of March. He defended himself, with more boldness and pertinacity than tact, and the trial was prolonged to six days. Mrs. Jermy was still too ill from her injuries to appear at the trial. The wounded servant, Eliza Chestney, was brought into court on a litter, and gave positive testimony as to the identity of the accused. The learned judge, who during the trial had treated the accused with the utmost indulgence and forbearance, very plainly expressed his opinion in his charge to the jury, who in seven minutes returned with a verdict of Guilty. In passing sentence the judge thus addressed the culprit: "James Blomfield Rush,—After a trial unusually protracted you have been found guilty of a crime of wilful murder, a crime the highest one human being can commit against another; the deepest crime under circumstances of extenuation; but I regret to say that in your case there is every thing that could add a deeper dye to guilt the most horrible. It appears from letters which you yourself have put in that to the father of the unfortunate victim of your malice you felt you owned a debt of deep gratitude. You commenced a career of crime by endeavouring to cheat your landlord, and you followed that system up by making that unfortunate girl, whom you had seduced, a tool whereby you should commit forgery. And, having done that, you terminated your guilty career by the murder of the son and grandson of your friend and benefactor. More cannot be said. It unfortunately happens that great guilt is sometimes allied—in imagination at least—to heroism; with something to dazzle the mind. But fortunately, in your case, you have made vice as loathsome as it is terrible. No one who has witnessed your conduct during the trial, and heard the evidence preferred against you, will fail to agree with me in what I say when I tell you that you must quit this world by an ignominious death, the object of unmitigated abhorrence to every well-regulated mind." The execution took place in front of Norwich Castle on the 14th April.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

March 30. 6th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Gardiner, K.C.B. from 50th Foot, to be Colonel.—12th Foot, Major W. Bell to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major A. Horne to be Major.—50th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir D. St. Leger Hill, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Glamorgan Militia, J. N. Lucas, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.; Sir C. M. R. Morgan, Bart. to be Major.

March 31. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. (one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State), to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath (civil division).

April 2. Sir James Carnegie, Bart. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kincardine.

April 3. 75th Foot, Major P. De Lancey to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major A. Jardine to be Major.—87th Foot, Major J. Campbell to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major H. B. Harvey to be Major; Lieut. W. E. Adams to be Capt.

April 4. Lieut.-Col. William Miller (lately one of the Deputy Inspectors General of the Constabulary in Ireland), to be a Companion of the Bath (civil division).—Royal Artillery, brevet Major R. Burn to be Lieut.-Col.

April 10. Grenadier Guards, Major and brevet Col. C. F. R. Lascelles to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. and brevet Col. P. S. Stanhope to be Major.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Captain the Hon. C. G. Scott to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—24th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonels, Major H. Paynter, Major J. Harris.—To be Majors, brevet Major J. Harris, Capt. A. G. Blachford, [Capt. W. G. Brown.—56th Foot, Major E. W. W. Passy to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major J. Wegg to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut.-Col. E. Keane, Grenadier Guards, to be Col. in the army.

April 13. The younger brothers and sisters of Charles now Viscount Midleton to enjoy the same title and precedence as if their father, the Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Archbishop of Cashel, had survived his late nephew George-Alan Viscount Midleton.—Bedfordshire Militia, F.C.H. Russell, esq. to be Major.

April 20. 49th Foot, Capt. H. G. Rainey to be Major.—98th Foot, Major W. Roberts to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain T. H. Lovett to be Major.—Unattached, Major C. Cotton, from 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase.

April 23. Charles Zachary Macaulay, esq. to be Colonial Secretary for the island of Mauritius.

Lord Clarina has been chosen a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Hampshire (N.).—Melville Portal, esq.
Nottinghamsh. (S.).—Robert Bromley, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. David Anderson, to be Bishop of Prince Rupert's Land, including the whole of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.
Rev. Robert Knox, to be Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore.
Rev. J. Brown, to be an Hon. Canon of Norw.
Rev. H. F. Barnes, Bridlington P.C. Yorks.
Rev. H. N. Barton, St. Aldate's R. Oxford.
Rev. J. Buck, St. John's Church P.C. Houghton, Cumberland.
Rev. G. Bugg, Wilsford R. Lincolnshire.
Rev. R. B. Carew, Bickleigh R. Devon.
Rev. J. Edwards, Thornton Steward V. Yorks.
Rev. R. Gordon, Elsfield V. Oxfordshire.
Rev. J. W. Harman, Marholm R. Northampt.
Rev. D. Jones, Pennard V. Somersetshire.
Rev. T. H. Knight, Stoke Canon P.C. Devon.
Rev. F. M. Knollis, Horspath P.C. Oxfords.
Rev. N. Morgan, Bardsley P.C. Ashton-under-Lyne.
Rev. H. D. B. Pacey, Somerby V. and R. of Burrow-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire.
Rev. W. H. Self, New Church of St. John P.C. Lytham, Lancashire.
Rev. W. Skirrow, Hinckley V. with R. of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire.
Rev. G. Smith, Ashton Hayes P.C. Cheshire.
Rev. J. J. Smith, Loddon V. Norfolk.
Rev. S. W. Stevenson, St. Giles's P.C. Norw.
Rev. J. H. R. Sumner, South Church R. Essex.
Rev. A. Sutton, West Tofts R. Norfolk.
Rev. A. W. E. Viner, Badgworth V. Glouc.
Rev. E. Warter, Great Hanwood R. Salop.
Rev. S. K. Webster, Ryhall-cum-Belmisthorpe with Essendine R. Rutlandshire.
Rev. G. L. Whitehouse, Bollington P.C. Prestbury, Cheshire.
Rev. St. George A. Williams, Llangybi-with-Llanarmon R. Carnarvonshire.
Rev. T. Wilson, Habergham Eaves P.C. Lanc.

Chaplain.

Rev. J. Fawcett, to Lord Radstock.

Civil Preferment.

George Clive, esq. to be Recorder of Wokingham.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. At Peru, the wife of William Pitt Adams, esq. Charge d'Affaires, a dau.

March 13. At Hartlebury Castle, Worc. the wife of the Rev. Edw. Winnington Ingram, jun. a son.——14. At Hodroyd, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, a dau.——15. At Swanage, the wife of Capt. Pilkington, R.N. a son.——17. At Broadwarth, Cumberland, the wife of Sydenham Dixon, esq. a son.——18. At Souldern, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Stephenson, a dau.——20. At Wans House, Eleonora, the wife of C. H. W. Wyndham, esq. a dau.——21. At Salcombe House, near Sidmouth, the wife of B. J. Cornish, esq. a dau.——22. At Bloomfield-terr. Westbourne-terr. the wife of J. B. Allen, esq. a son and heir.——23. At Rise, the wife of Wm. F. Bethell, esq. a son.——At Edinburgh, Mrs. Monteith, of Carstairs, a dau.——24. In Lower Seymour-st. Mrs. Llewellyn Mostyn, a dau.——At Blendon Hall, Kent, the wife of Cadogan Hodgson Cadogan, esq. a son.——25. At the College, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Wickham, a dau.——At Compton Castle, Som. the wife of I. M. Hankin Turvin, esq. a son.——In Gloucester-terr. Hyde-park-gardens, the wife of G. L. Phipps Eyre, esq. a dau.——26. At Hampton Court Palace, Lady Henry Gordon, a dau.——28. At Kensington, the wife of Richard Valpy, jun. esq. a son.——At Stanley-grange, Plaxtol, Kent, the wife of Max. [illegible] Dalison, esq. a dau.——31. In Upper Brc st. the wife of Edward Dawson, esq. of Wl ton House, Leic. a son.——In Baker-st. at

house of her father Sir Henry Light, K.C.B. the wife of W. H. Holmes, esq. a dau.

Lately. Lady Charles Wellesley, a son.——At Windsor, the wife of Lieut. Wingfield, 2nd Life Guards, a son and heir.——At Crawley Rectory, near Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Canon Jacob, a son.——At Dulas-court, Herefordshire, the wife of J. M. Parsons Hopton, esq. a dau.——At Bath, the wife of Major Hale, 3d Lt. Dragoons, a dau.——At Charlton, near Devizes, the Viscountess Andover, a son.

April 1. At Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Hope Gibsone, late 7th Dragoon Guards, a dau.——At St. James's-place, Lady Maria Ponsonby, a dau.——At Haigh Hall, Lady Frances Lindsay, a dau.——3. At Ewell, the lady of the Rev. Sir George L. Glyn, Bart. a dau.——At Southwick-place, Hyde Park, the lady of Sir Charles Isham, Bart. a dau.——At Westhall, Aberdeenshire, Lady Dalrymple Elphinstone, a son.——4. At Windlestone, Durham, Lady Eden, a son.——At East Sheen, Lady Eardley Wilmot, a dau.——5. At Sheerness, the wife of Capt. George Elliott, R.N. of Her Majesty's ship Ocean, a son.——At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Rashleigh, a dau.——At Restalrig House, near Edinburgh, the Lady Elibank, a son.——6. At Chicksands Priory, the Lady Elizabeth Osborn, a son.——7. Lady Rivers, a son.——At Little Grimsby Hall, Lady Frederic Beauclerk, a son.——At Eton, the wife of the Rev. John William Hawtrey, a dau.——In Eaton-st. Mrs. Alfred Montgomery, a son.——8. At Belmaduthy House, N.B. the wife of Sir Evan MacKenzie, Bart. a dau.——At Abergeley, Denb. the Baroness de Linden, a dau.——9. At Dublin, Lady George Hill, a son.——In Ebury-st. the wife of his Honour John Downie, First Puisne Judge of British Guiana, a dau.——10. At the Rectory, Allington, the wife of the Rev. G. F. J. Marsham, a son and heir.——11. At Blackadder, Lady Houston Boswall, a son.——14. At Windmill-hill, Sussex, the wife of H. M. Curteis, esq. M.P. a son and heir.——16. At Park-hill, Carshalton, the Hon. Mrs. O. William Lambart, a son.——17. At Watford, Northamptonshire, the Lady Henley, a son and heir.——20. In Eaton-sq. the wife of Edward Divett, esq. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 26. At NewRichmond, Van Diemen's Land, the Ven. Archdeacon *Marriott*, to Anne-Julia, dau. of Major Schaw, of New Richmond, late of 40th Reg.

Jan. 2. At Calcutta, William *Maples*, esq. C.S. to Willina-Frances, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Sage.

3. At Rondebosch, Cape of Good Hope, Langham *Dale*, B.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and King's Clere, co. of Southampton, to Emma, third dau. of the late Thos. Ross, esq. of Topsham.

22. At Delhi, Henry B. *Stevens*, esq. Adjt. 41st B.N.I. youngest son of the late J. Stevens, esq. Heavitree, to Eliza-Harriett, fourth dau. of Major H. Foster, C.B.

Feb. 3. At Calcutta, J. B. *Stevens*, esq. Madras Med. Estab. second son of the late J. Stevens, esq. of Heavitree, to Susan-Catherine, only dau. of the late Henry Hatton, esq. of Calcutta.

4. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Peter Germon Tessier, esq. to Jane-Caroline, third dau. of Robert Carter, esq. R.N. and Member of the House of Assembly.

15. At Twickenham, the Rev. Geo. Browne *Maxon*, Rector of Sandringham-cum-Babingley, Norfolk, to Bertha, dau. of the late Rev. J. H. Browne, of Hingham.——At the Catholic Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Alfred Bate *Richards*, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. and of Wassell Grove, Worc. to Emma Camilla-Angela-Maria, only dau. of Camilio Gaggiotti, lately Minister of War at Rome.——At Keston, Kent, William *Allen*, esq. of Howbury Crayford, to Maria-Cole, only daughter of the late James Harris, esq. of Goddington, Chelsfield.——At All Saints' Poplar, Frederick-Scipio, eldest son of Frederick *Clarkson*, esq. of Doctors' Commons and Stamford-hill, to Grace, second dau. of Francis Garford, esq. of the East India-road.——At Chelsea, the Rev. Charles *Jenkin*, D.D. Rector of Stradishall, Suffolk, to Katherine-Mary, widow of David Mignot, M.D. of Jamaica, and third dau. of the late Rev. John Homfray, Rector of Sutton, Norfolk.——At Tonbridge, the Rev. W. J. *Springett*, M.A. of Wadham college, Oxford, second son of R. Springett, esq. of Pinchcox, Goudhurst, to Emily, second dau. of J. Wheelton, esq. of Meopham Bank, Tonbridge.——At Rickmansworth, Charles Allen *Watson*, esq. of Lausanne, Kilburn, to Harriet, only dau. of John Stapylton Smith, esq. of Melton Wood, near Brigg, Lincolnshire.——At Shirehampton, Glouc. John D. T. *Niblett*, esq. eldest son of Daniel John Niblett, esq. of Haresfield-court, in the same county, to Caroline-Anne, younger surviving dau. of the late David Arthur Saunders, esq. of Gloucester.

16. At Glyn Ceiriog, Denbighshire, George *Green*, esq. of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, to Eliza, only child of John Mason, esq. of the former place.——At Clapham, the Rev. Thomas *Andrew*, M.A. of White Waltham, Berkshire, to Amelia, eldest dau. of Charles Fiddey, esq. of Clapham Park.

17. At Laughton, Wm. *Crouch*, esq. of Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. to Ellen-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Allen, esq. formerly of Rickmansworth, Herts.——At Southampton, W. C. *Parmenter*, esq. of Bevington-house, Otten Belchamp, Essex, to Ann-Harriet, only child of F. E. Corder, esq. of Ballington, Essex.——At Castletown, Samuel J. *Blencowe*, esq. late of 15th Regt. of Infantry, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. L. Parsons, Government Chaplain and Incumbent of St. Mary's Chapel, Castletown, Isle of Man.——At St. Mary's, St. Marylebone, Dr. *Hale*, of St. John's Wood, only son of the late Robert A. Hale, esq. to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Robert Warren, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.——At Bruton, Somerset, Wm. *Ward*, esq. of Broad Chalke, Wilts, to Jane-Catharine, fourth dau. of the late Thos. White, esq. of Coomb-hill, Bruton.

20. At Dorking, George *Curtis*, esq. of Dorking, to Ann, eldest daughter of Samuel Bothwell, esq.——At Claines, the Rev. Thomas Gale *Curtler*, eldest son of T. G. Curtler, esq. of Bevere House, Worc. to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Oldham, Rector of Doverdale.——At Walton-on-Thames, Charles *Mott*, esq. to Mary-Ann, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. Lloyd Williams, of Hoo, Kent.——At Morton-hall, near Edinburgh, William *Smythe*, esq. of Methven, to Emily, third dau. of the late Sir John Oswald, of Dunnikier, G.C.B.——At Plymouth, Capt. Osborne *West*, 82d Regt. son of the late J. West, esq. of Bryanstone-sq. to Catherine-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Zach. Button, esq. of Ford-pl. Essex.——At Enfield, Richard-Fowler, youngest son of the late Kenrick *Collett*, esq. to Fanny, second dau. of A. J. Edwards, esq. of Westmoor-house, Enfield-highway.

22. At Hackney, John Salmon *Gordon*, esq. 96th Regt. to Frances-Charlotte, third dau. of the late Rev. John M'Intyre, Rector of St. James's Jamaica.—At St. George's, Hanover-

sq. John *Mortimer*, esq. to Mary Robertson, of Argyll-st.——At Paris, Francis J. *Corbould*, M.D. of Sydenham, Kent, to Maria, second dau. of William M. Hollis, esq. of Lewisham.——At Thorpe Malsor, John *Oliver*, esq. of Bucklands, Berks. eldest son of Adm. Robert Dudley Oliver, to Lucy-Diana, dau. of Thos. P. Maunsell, esq. M.P. for Northamptonshire, and the Hon. Mrs. Maunsell.——At Long Horsley, David *Smith*, esq. Edinburgh, to Charlotte-Eliza, eldest dau. of Charles William Bigge, esq. of Linden, Northumberland.

24. At Milford, Hants, John Jermyn, youngest son of Sir Wm. *Symonds*, R.N. C.B., to Alithea-Seymour, sixth dau. of the late John Wm. Delap Wilson, of St. Christopher's.——Thomas *Bateson*, esq. M.P. eldest son of Sir Robert Bateson, Bart. of Belvoir Park, co. Down, to Caroline-Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of the Hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P.

27. At Adderbury, Oxon, the Rev. George *Chetwode*, of Chilton House, Bucks, to Elizabeth-Anne, relict of Fiennes Trotman, esq. of Siston-court, Glouc. and Bucknall, Oxon.——At Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Septimus *Stockdale*, Rector of Wilby, co. Northampton, to Caroline, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, Rector of Cottesbrooke.——At Beeford, Mr. Richard *Lamplugh*, third son of Jeremiah Lamplugh, esq. of Dringhoe Hall, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of Wm. Harper, esq. of Beeford.

28. At Bath, Thomas, second son of the late Rev. Francis *Ellaby*, Minister of Percy Chapel, London, to Hannah-Marshman, youngest dau. of the late John Andrew, esq. of Maldah, Bengal.——At Maldon, Essex, Charles *Hurrell*, esq. to Elizabeth, only dau. of Jas. Ranson, esq. of Maldon Hall.

Lately. At Fulwood, William *Rankin*, a private of the 53d, to Miss Maclaurin, heiress to 15,000*l.* She was given away by her father.

March 1. At Stanwix, James *Fairclough*, esq. Lieut. 63d Regt. second son of the Rev. S. G. Fairclough, Rector and Vicar of Ahinagh, co. of Cork, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of John Dixon, esq. of Knells, Cumberland.——At Torquay, Henry Wm. *Woodhouse*, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline-Maria, only dau. of the late William Nunn Richards, esq. of the 5th dragoon guards.——At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Lieutenant-Col. Windham, Coldstream Guards, son of the late Adm. Windham, of Felbrigg, to Marianne-Catherine-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Admiral Sir John Beresford, Bart.——George-Henry, second son of the Rev. Charles *Boutell*, Rector of Litcham, to Amelia, dau. of Mrs. Littlebody, of St. Gregory's, Norwich.——The Rev. T. Edward *Buckworth*, Rector of Norbury, and Vicar of Ranton, Staffordshire, to Charlotte-Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. J. S. Garthon, Norwich.——The Rev. Addison *Hemsworth*, only child of W. Classford Hemsworth, esq. to Eliza, second dau. of H. D'Esterre Hemsworth, esq. of Shropham Hall, Norfolk.——The Marquis *de la Fare*, Chateau d'Echoisy, Charente, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mrs. William Heath Petch, Albany-st. Regent's Park, and granddau. of the late Sir Richard Phillips.

3. At Paddington, William Charles Horace *Seymour*, esq. to Elizabeth-Frances-Williams, dau. of William Bathurst, esq. late of Ballynashee, co. Meath, and widow of Henry Williams, esq. of Mount Carmel, co. Monaghan.

8. At St. Mark's District Church, Kennington, William Amos Scarbrough *Westoby*, esq. M.A. of Lincoln's Inn, to Lucy Aycriss, only child of William Studley, esq.

13. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas *Clowes*, esq. of South-cres. Bedford-sq. to Maria, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Davis, M.A. late of St. Margaret's Westminster.——At Toxteth Park, Major *Reed*, of 84th Regt. to Mary, younger dau. of Henry Denison, esq. of Liverpool.

14. At Wisbeach, Thomas Henry *Chubb*, esq. of Malmesbury, to Harriet-Jane, dau. of George Augustus Ward, esq.

15. At Richmond, James Anderson *Rose*, esq. of Salisbury-st. Strand, to Emily-Winter, second dau. of William Chadwick, esq. of Richmond.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Thomas *Lambert*, esq. Royal Art. second son of Capt. George R. Lambert, R.N. to Laura, only dau. of Sir Robert Smirke, of Stanmore.——At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. Archibald James *Campbell*, esq. only son of the late Maj.-Gen. Archibald Campbell, C.B. of Inverneil, Argyleshire, to Eleanor-Anne Ram, only surviving dau. of the late Abel Ram, esq. of Ramsfort, co. Wexford, and Portswood Lodge, Hants.

17. At Southampton, Charles-Decimus, fourth son of the late William Francis *Barraud*, esq. of Champion Hill, Surrey, to Sarah-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Robert Style, esq. of Wraysbury, Bucks.——At Barton-on-Humber, J. B. *Carter*, son of the late Richard Carter, esq. surgeon R.N. of Beverley, to Mary, third dau. of the late F. Hudson, esq. of Kirmington Vale.

20. At Clifton, Stopford James *Ram*, esq. to Eleanor-Mary, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hawkshaw.——At Brighton, Edward Bedwell *Kemble*, esq. of South Hanningfield, Essex, to Sarah, relict of Thomas Brown, esq. of Caversham, Oxon, and third dau. of the late James Crowdy, esq. of Swindon, Wilts.—At Orpington, Kent, Sir Richard *Levinge*, Bart. of Knock Drin Castle, co. of Westmeath, to Caroline-Jane, eldest dau. of Col. Rolleston, of Watnall Hall, Nottinghamshire, M.P.

21. At Cheltenham, Theobald *Theobald*, esq. of Drayton Lodge, Hunts, to Elizabeth-Margaret, second dau. of the late John Thomas Justice, esq. Barrister-at-Law.——At Dover, S. D. *Seymour*, esq. to Jane, fourth dau. of the late Hon. M. Tobin.

22. At Greencastle, co. of Donegal, Conolly *Dysart*, esq. 47th M.N.I. fourth son of John Dysart, esq. of Londonderry, to Theodosia-Jane, fourth dau. of the Rev. J. G. Maddison, of Belmont, Bath.——At Newport, North Devon, Francis *Lawford*, esq. 9th Madras N.I. son of Samuel Lawford, esq. of Blackheath, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Major Frederick Gordon, late Royal Art.——At Thornbury, G. *Parberry*, esq. of Brighton, to Lucy-Wilson, second dau. of Sir J. Key, Bart.

23. At Glasgow, William B. *Curwen*, esq. son of Henry Curwen, esq. of Workington Hall, Cumberland, and Belle Isle, Westmoreland, to Catherine-Robertson, dau. of the late Robert Knox, D.D., Minister of Larbert and Dunipace, Stirlingshire.

26. At All Souls', Langham-pl. Henry, second son of the late Henry *Glasbrook*, esq. of Bryanstone-sq. to Mary-Jane, eldest dau. of W. H. Allen, esq. of Mina House, Sevenoaks.

27. At Wilne, the Rev. Gilbert *Beresford*, Rector of Hoby, Leic. to Agnes, eldest dau. of Thomas Pares, esq. of Hopwell Hall, Derb.——At Bangor, co. Down, the Rev. Francis Henry *Hall*, Incumbent of Grey Abbey, to Mary-Letitia, second dau. of the late Rev. James M'Creight.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. S. M. *Martindale*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Frances, third dau. of John Smith, esq. of Dulwich Common.

31. At St. James's, Paddington, William Atkinson *Langdale*, esq. of Gloucester-road, Hyde-park, youngest son of Marmaduke Langdale, esq. of Gower-st. and Gaston House, Surrey, to Mary-Ann, youngest dau. of Sir John J. Hansler, of Westbourn-st. Hyde-park,

and Eastwood, Essex.——At Kingston, Richd. *Downe*, esq. Comm. R.N. of St. Martin's, Middlesex, to Lucy, dau. of John Lloyd, esq. of Southsea, and of the Civil Service of the Hon. E.I. Company.

Lately. At Plymouth, Col. *Oldfield*, K.H. R.E. Aide-de-camp to the Queen, of Oldfield Lawn, Sussex, to Cordelia, dau. of the late Rev. Duke Yonge, Vicar of Anthony, Cornwall, and niece of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Seaton, G.C.B.

April 4. The Rev. Richard *Hill*, of Exmouth, to Henrietta-Amelia, eldest dau. of the late George Sultan, esq. of Ridgway.

5. At Bury St. Edmund's, J. F. *Saunders*, esq. to Lucy-Louisa, dau. of J. Muskett, esq. of the Abbey Ruins, Bury St. Edmund's.

7. At St. John's, Notting-hill, George, second son of J. R. *Ramsay*, esq. of Southgate, Middlesex, to Matilda, widow of Robert Stapleton, esq. of Cranford, and second dau. of the late J. F. Wright, esq.

9. At Edinburgh, Charles Rocke *Scottlade*, esq. R.A. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Dr. Rigby, of Norwich.——David Deuchy *Keene*, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, to Julia, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Joseph Bend Rashleigh, of Clarges-st.

10. At Shermanbury, Henry *Hunt*, M.D. of Brook-st. London, to Maria-Harriet, eldest dau. of Stephen Hasler Challen, esq. of Shermanbury-park, Sussex.——At Bath, Arthur Troughton *Roberts*, eldest son of Hugh Roberts, esq. of Nolid, Flintshire, and Glan-y-menai, Anglesey, to Grace-Rebecca, eldest dau. of William Phillips, esq. of Wilston House, co. Monmouth, and Salisbury Lodge, Clifton.——At Christowe, Devon, the Rev. William *Boger*, M.A. of the Priory, Cheltenham, to Jane-Vivian, only dau. of the Rev. William Woollcombe, B.D. formerly Fellow of C.C.C. Oxford, Vicar of Christowe and Hennock, with the Chapelry of Knighton.——At Cheltenham, Capt. George Clerk *Rands*, R.N. eldest son of the late Commodore Sir Robert Rands, to Georgina, dau. of the late Capt. Nesbit, R.N. and granddau. of the late Countess Nelson, Duchess of Bronte.——At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, the Rev. Richard *Holmes*, B.A. of Castle Moreton, Worc. to Margaret-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Kent, esq. of the Hill, Upton-on-Severn.——At Oxford, George Henry *Venables*, of Woolaxry, Bucks, third son of the late William Venables, esq. of London, to Emma-Spencer, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. P. G. Tibbeman, M.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.——At St. Peter's, Pimlico, the Rev. Robert Louis *Kee*, eldest son of J. Herbert Kee, esq. to Augusta-Florence, youngest dau. of George Baring, esq. of Shirley.——At Holme Pierrepont, Cospatrick Baillie *Hamilton*, Capt. R.N. youngest son of the late Rev. Charles Baillie Hamilton and Lady Charlotte Hamilton, to Mary, only child of the late Thomas Grove, esq. of Ferne, Wiltshire.——At Lee, Kent, R. B. Parry, esq. of the Bengal army, to Jane-Ann, widow of Henry Ryan, jun. esq. of Scarborough.——At Christ's Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. John *Baines*, M.A. Chaplain of St. John's Chapel, Haverstock-hill, to Charlotte-Anne, only dau. of the late Capt. Nicholas Pocock, R.M.P.S.——At St. Mark's, Myddelton-sq. James *Reddie*, esq. of the Admiralty, to Caroline-Susannah, eldest dau. of the late D.B. Scott, of Ingham, Norfolk, esq.——At Cholesbury, Capt. James B. *Parkinson*, late of 8th Light Inf. to Myra, only dau. of the late Charles Ellis, esq. formerly Consul at Tangier, and niece of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, K.C.B.——At Stanwick, Northamptonshire, William Henry, [illegible]est son of the Rev. W. *Smyth*, of Ullington ll, Linc. to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of the r. J. Sargeaunt, Rector of Stanwick.——Percival, second son of William *Foster*, esq. Wortsley House, and nephew of James Fo[illegible]ter, esq. of Stourton Castle, Staff. to Eli[illegible] eldest dau. of John Barker, esq. Cleve[illegible] House, Wolverhampton.

12. At Canterbury, James William *Robert*[illegible] esq. of Lee, to Marianne Augusta, dau. [illegible] Thomas T. Delasaux, esq. Convener for Ken[illegible]——At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. the Hon. Law[illegible]rence Pereese, brother of the Earl of Ros[illegible] to the Hon. Jane Duncombe, eldest dau. [illegible] Lord Feversham.——At Plymouth, William *Miller*, esq. of Hampstead, to Julia-Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Edward Scott, esq. of Hoe Garden-house, Plymouth.——At Seaford, Sussex, John Woolmore Mitchell, esq. Capt. R.I. Co.'s Service, to Fanny, dau. of the late Charles Harbum, esq. of Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex.——At Prestbury, John Gordon, esq. 6th Bengal N.I. eldest son of John Gordon, esq. of Cairnhill, to Mary-Madeline, second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Ravensdale, co. Carlow.——At Pendleton, near Manchester, William *Leaf*, esq. late Consul at Catania, to Jane, eldest dau. of Robert Ellis Cunliffe, esq.——At Walcot Church, the Rev. Charles E. *Bird*, M.A. to Harriet-Oliver, dau. of Dr. J. Watson, of Bath.——At Bath, Mansfield Forster *Mills*, esq. youngest son of Major-Gen. Mills, of Wellington-House, co. Durham, to Frances, youngest dau. of Robert Fenwick, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth.——At St. Mary Church, near Torquay, Lachlan Hector Gilbert *Maclean*, esq. Capt. 49th Foot, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late George Whitehead, esq. of Babbicombe.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, George-Thomas, eldest son of Thomas H. *Brooking*, esq. of Gloucester-pl. to Emily, third dau. of the late Thomas Stocks, esq. of Bedford-pl.——At Holt, Norfolk, Thomas, youngest son of the late William *Bagot*, esq. of Holt Lodge, and formerly of Pixner, to Augusta-Agnes, second dau. of the late Peter Ransom, esq. of Holt.

12. At Milverton, near Leamington, William Todd *Naylor*, esq. of Aigburth Hill, near Liverpool, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Richard Wilson, esq. of Ackworth Grange, Yorkshire.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, James *Dawson*, esq. of Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, to Annie, second dau. of the late Thomas Tanner, esq. of the Army Medical Board.——At St. George's Bloomsbury, Charles *Stokes*, esq. of Brook-st. Hanover-sq. to Margaret, only surviving dau. of the late James Smith, esq. of Aberdeen.——At Heleton, Montague Herbert Jenner, esq. son of the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Amelia, second dau. of Arundel Rogers, esq. solicitor, of Heleton.——At Dover, Edward F. Sankey, esq. eldest son of William Sankey, esq. of Camden-cres. to Jane-Freeling, eldest dau. of Captain Lake Smithett, of H.M. Packet Service, and granddau. of Captain Sir John Hamilton.——At Hampton Bishop, Hereford, the Rev. Beresford *Lowther*, Vicar of Vowchurch, to Laura, third dau. of the late Gen. Horsford.——At South Berstad, Charles Constable, esq. of Bognor, Sussex, to Sarah, dau. of the late James Thomas, esq. formerly of the Lord Chamberlain's Office.——At Charthan, Kent, Harry Lee *Carter*, esq. late of the Royal Fusiliers, second son of H. W. Carter, esq. M.D. of Kensington-hall, near Ashford, to Caroline-Althea, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Riddell Mosely, Rector of Charthan.——At St. Pancras, John *Clifford*, esq. of Osnaburgh-st. Regent's Park, to Charlotte, widow of Alfred Hardwick, esq. M.D. of Kensington.——At St. Mary Church, Devon, Theophilus Sidney *Eckalee*, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Massa Alsager, esq.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Gosford.

March 27. At his residence, Market Hill, near Armagh, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. Archibald Acheson, second Earl of Gosford (1806), third Viscount Gosford (1785), and Baron Gosford, of Market Hill. co. Armagh (1776), all dignities in the peerage of Ireland; first Baron Worlingham, of Beccles, co. Suffolk (1835), and the 8th Baronet (of Nova Scotia, 1628); G.C.B.; one of the Representative Peers of Ireland, a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Armagh, and Vice-Admiral of the coast in the Province of Ulster, a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture in Ireland, &c. &c.

His Lordship was the eldest son of Arthur the first Earl, by Millicent, daughter of Lieut.-General William Pole. He represented the county of Armagh in the Irish parliament previously to the Union, and also in the first Imperial parliament, and was re-elected in 1802 and 1806.

He succeeded his father in the Irish peerage on the 14th Jan. 1807, and was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland in 1811.

In 1830 he was appointed Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of Upper and Lower Canada, and Chief Commissioner for investigating the affairs of Canada; and on this occasion was sworn of the Privy Council.

On the 13th June, 1835, he was rewarded with the dignity of a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Worlingham of Beccles, an estate received from his wife; and in 1838 he was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath, of the Civil division. In the same year he was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Earl of Gosford married, on the 20th July, 1805, Mary, only daughter of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk, and by that lady, who died on the 30th June, 1841, he had issue one son, Archibald now Earl of Gosford, and four daughters,—Lady Mary, married to the Hon. James Hewitt, eldest son of Viscount Lifford; Lady Millicent, married in 1842 to Henry Bence Jones, esq.; Lady Olivia, and Lady Annabella, both unmarried.

The present Earl was formerly M.P. for the county of Armagh, and was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Acheson, of Glencairney, co. Armagh, in 1847. He is also Colonel of the Armagh militia. His Lordship married in 1832 Lady Theodosia Brabazon, only daughter of the Earl of Meath, and has issue a numerous family.

Lord Carteret.

March 10. At his seat, Hawnes Place, near Ampthill, Bedfordshire, after a few weeks' illness, in his 77th year, the Right Hon. John Thynne, third Lord Carteret (1784), a Privy Councillor, M.A.

His Lordship was born on the 28th Dec. 1772, the third and youngest son of Thomas first Marquess of Bath, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish-Bentinck, eldest daughter of William 2nd Duke of Portland.

Lord John Thynne was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the honorary degree of M.A. in 1794. For thirty-six years he was one of the members in Parliament for the city of Bath. He was first returned for the borough of Weobley, at the general election of 1796; but his father's death occurring in the following November, and his brother, who had been member for Bath from the year 1790, then succeeding to the peerage, Lord John, having accepted the Chiltern hundreds, was adopted by the corporation of Bath as his substitute. They afterwards re-elected him eleven times. One of these occasions was in July 1804, when he was appointed Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and sworn a Privy-Councillor. The next occasion was more extraordinary. Having inadvertently voted after his re-election, without having taken the oaths required by law, his seat became vacated, and a new election necessary. An act of indemnity was also passed to relieve him of the penalties incurred by this irregularity.

He retained the office of Vice-Chamberlain until the death of King George the Third in 1820.

In 1826 he encountered the first contested election in the hitherto quiescent city of Bath. He was returned at the head of the poll by 17 votes; the Earl of Brecknock had 16, and Major-General Charles Palmer 12. With the passing of the Reform Act in 1832 the functions of his electors, the old Corporation, ceased, and the new electors returned the Liberal, Mr. Roebuck, in his place.

His elder brother Lord George Thynne succeeded, in 1826, to the barony of Carteret, on the death of his uncle Henry-Frederick the first Lord; and dying with-

out issue in 1838, he left the dignity to the nobleman now deceased.

The three lords Carteret of the family of Thynne have each died issueless; and the dignity has now become extinct. It came to the Thynnes as representatives of Louisa, daughter of John Carteret, Earl Granville, whose father, Sir George Carteret, Bart. was first created Baron Carteret, of Hawnes, co. Bedford, in the year 1681.

The numerous tenants of his extensive property in the North of Cornwall, have, in common with those in Somerset and Bedfordshire, to lament the loss of a most liberal landlord, and the poor a benefactor, whose hand was ever open and ready to relieve their wants.

His Lordship married, June 18, 1801, Mary-Anne daughter of Thomas Master, esq. of the Abbey, Gloucestershire; but had no issue.

It is understood that Lord Carteret's estates now devolve on his nephew, Lord John Thynne, Prebendary of Westminster, and Rector of Street, in Somersetshire.

THE KNIGHT OF KERRY.

In the notice of the late Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald which was given in our last Magazine, we made an error in stating that he ever sat for the borough of Ardfert. He first entered the Irish Parliament as a representative of the county of Kerry, and never accepted the suffrages of any other constituency. We are enabled, by the kindness of the writer, to append the following extract from a memoir of the deceased which was published in a Kerry newspaper:

"The late Knight of Kerry entered public life almost before he was legally competent to do so. In the year 1794, the sudden death of Sir Barry Denny, Bart. made a vacancy in the representation of his native county, which he might be said to have been called to fill by acclamation. An opposition was attempted in the person of Sir Edward Leslie, a baronet of high personal and political influence; but no contest ensued. The prestige of his ancient name, the high promise of talents for public life which he evinced, and the grace and charm of his person and address, carried all before them. He was elected member for Kerry early in 1795, although he wanted some months of being of legal age to take that seat in Parliament which he occupied thenceforward for thirty-seven years uninterruptedly.

"Two other individuals entered public life at the same period, with whom the Knight of Kerry ever after retained the most intimate and friendly relations; and perhaps at the time his prospects of political success were not the least promising of the three. These were Arthur Duke of Wellington,* and Robert Lord Castlereagh, afterwards second Marquess of Londonderry. Their intercourse at that period has been described as of the most intimate and affectionate character; and had the Knight of Kerry, who commenced his official career as Lord Castlereagh's colleague, kept his fortunes linked with those of his accomplished friend, he might long since have risen higher in political office and consideration than we can now estimate. But those who marked his public career saw him very early abandoning office, loosening the ties of private friendship, and deliberately making an offering of his feelings and interests alike to what he deemed the cause of civil and religious liberty. It is well known that the only obstacle which, for the best years of his life, kept the Knight of Kerry from holding office with a party in whose general policy he concurred, was his advocacy of the cause of "Catholic Emancipation." This was the question on which he made his *debut* in Parliament, and, in order to maintain his independence upon it, he took a long-retained place upon the benches of the opposition.

"The Knight of Kerry's talents for business and debate obtained him office at an earlier period than is usual. Very soon after he entered the House of Commons, he was called to a seat in the Privy Council and at the Board of the Irish Treasury. This latter office he resigned at the dissolution of the Whig ministry in 1806, and, without much general sympathy with that party, shared their exclusion from office, because he sympathised with them on the Catholic question. The partial fusion of parties in the Canning ministry called him to office once more as a Lord of the English Treasury, which office he held at the decease of that gifted statesman. The passing of the Emancipation Act removed the only barrier between him and the party who carried that measure. The Knight of Kerry we believe thought himself bound, as an emancipationist, to come to the aid of his old friend, the Duke, assailed as he was by the fierce indignation of that high Protestant party in despite of whom he had carried Emancipation, and he again

* We find it stated in another place that the Knight was a page in Dublin Castle to the Duchess of Rutland, in 1785, in company with another young gentleman, "Master Arthur Wesley," now known as the Duke of Wellington.

took office with his early friends as Vice-Treasurer of Ireland in the year 1830. Very soon after his political career may be said to have terminated; for, though he again held office as a Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's short-lived ministry in 1835, he never again took that seat in Parliament which he lost in the struggle attendant on the Reform Bill. Though more than once invited to seek the suffrages of more than one English constituency, he never sat for any other place but the county of Kerry.

"Far be it from us, standing on the edge of his grave, to say one word which might revive an irritating and useless discussion of some of the circumstances which attended the close of the Knight of Kerry's political career. Whether his long self-denying fidelity to a great contested principle met its due reward from those who as last enjoyed the fruits of his advocacy, it would now be worse than useless to examine. We rather adopt the words and sentiments of the poet and say—

> Genius and taste and talent gone,
> For ever tombed beneath the stone,
> The solemn echo seems to cry,
> Here let all enmity, too, die.

Let it suffice to say, that the sense which his countrymen of all classes and opinions entertained of the Knight of Kerry's public conduct was evidenced by the gift of a magnificent service of plate, purchased by a general subscription, and presented with a suitable address, to remain as an heirloom with his descendants.

"We cannot conclude without expressing our belief that with the Knight of Kerry has died much matter of deep historical interest respecting that event in which the destinies of this empire, "for better for worse," are now irrevocably involved,—we mean the Irish Union.* Unless he has left some record of reminiscences varied and interesting, there is no man now living who can supply many links of explanation as to the secret springs and principles by which that eventful transaction was accomplished."

RIGHT HON. SIR G. WARRENDER, BART.

Feb. 21. In Upper Berkeley-street, aged 66, the Right Hon. Sir George Warrender, the fourth Bart. of Lochend, East Lothian (1715), a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Haddington, Lieut.-Colonel of the Berwickshire militia, M.A. and F.R.S.

Sir George Warrender was great-grandson of George Warrender, an eminent merchant of Edinburgh, who was created a Baronet for his loyalty when Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the memorable year 1715. He was the elder son of Sir Patrick the third Baronet, who was a cavalry officer at the battle of Minden, and M.P. for Haddington, by Miss H. Blair. When in his seventeenth year, he succeeded to the dignity of Baronet, on the death of his father, in the month of June, 1799. He received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, as a member of Trinity college, in the year 1811.

Sir George Warrender was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1822. He was member for Westbury in the Parliament of 1826-30.

Sir George was a musical amateur of considerable celebrity; and some twenty years ago was accustomed to take an active part in all matters connected with the art.

He married, on the 10th Oct. 1810, the Hon. Anne Boscawen, youngest daughter of George-Evelyn third Viscount Falmouth; but had no issue.

The dignity of Baronet devolves on his only brother, John Warrender, esq. who married first, in 1823, Lady Julian Jane Maitland, sister to the present Earl of Lauderdale; and secondly, in 1831, the Hon. Frances Henrietta Arden, sister to the present Lord Alvanley.

ARCHBISHOP CROLLY.

April 6. At Drogheda, aged about 70, the Most Rev. Dr. Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland.

Dr. Crolly was highly esteemed by men of all religious and political persuasions, being ever remarkable for Christian liberality towards his Dissenting fellow-countrymen, and love of peace and order. He was a warm supporter of the National system of education, and, indeed, of every measure which tended to the progress of enlightenment. He was one of the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, and in accepting that office, in conjunction with Drs. Murray and Denvir, incurred a large share of odium, from which, however, he never shrank, notwithstanding that the opposition against him was led by the late Mr. O'Connell in person. From active habits and strong constitution, he looked to be much less advanced in age than he really was: but he fell a victim to cholera after an attack of nine hours' duration. As soon as the announcement of his death was made public, the shops in Drogheda were nearly all closed, and the shipping in the river had their flags raised half-mast high.

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* The Castlereagh Correspondence recently published shows how intimately the Knight of Kerry was in the confidence of the Irish Government at this period.

SIR R. FRANKLAND RUSSELL, BART.

March 11. At Thirkelby Hall, Yorkshire, in his 65th year, Sir Robert Frankland Russell, the seventh Bart. of that place (1660), a Deputy Lieutenant of Yorkshire, and formerly M.P. for Thirsk.

He was born in July, 1784, and was the only surviving son of Sir Thomas Frankland the sixth Baronet, by Dorothy, daughter of William Smelt, esq. and niece to Leonard Smelt, esq. sub-governor to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.

He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Thirsk in March, 1815, on the resignation of his uncle William Frankland, esq. who was one of Mr. Fox's lords of the admiralty in 1806: and was re-elected to the six subsequent Parliaments. In April, 1824, he resigned his seat, and was succeeded by the late Sir Samuel Crompton, Bart.

On the death of his father, Jan. 4, 1831, Sir Robert Frankland succeeded to the dignity of a Baronet: and he assumed the name of Russell in 1836 on succeeding to the estates of Sir Robert Greenhill Russell, Bart. being descended from Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Russell, Bart. and Frances Cromwell, daughter of the Protector Oliver; which Elizabeth was aunt to Elizabeth Russell, wife of Samuel Greenhill, grandfather of Sir Robert Greenhill Russell.

Sir Robert Frankland married, Nov. 30, 1815, Louisa-Anne, third daughter of the Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five daughters.

The baronetcy has devolved on his cousin, Frederick William Frankland, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Roger Frankland, Rector of Yarlington, co. Somerset, and a Canon-residentiary of Wells, by the Hon. Catharine Colville, daughter of John 7th Lord Colville. He married in 1821 the only daughter of Isaac Scarth, esq. of Stakesby, Yorkshire.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR G. NUGENT.

March 11. At his residence, Westthorpe House, Little Marlow, aged 92, Field-Marshal Sir George Nugent, Bart. and G.C.B. Colonel of the 6th regiment of Foot, and Governor of St. Mawes.

Sir George Nugent, and his brother Admiral Sir Charles Edmund Nugent, G.C.H.* who died in 1844, were the reputed sons of the Hon. Edmund Nugent, Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st regiment of Foot-guards, only son of Robert Viscount Clare, afterwards Earl Nugent, by his second wife Anne, daughter of James Craggs, esq. Postmaster-general, sister and sole heir of the Right Hon. James Craggs, and widow of Robert Knight, esq. of Gosfield hall, Essex.

Sir George Nugent was born on the 10th of June, 1757. He was educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. On the 5th July, 1773, he was appointed Ensign in the 39th foot, and joined the regiment at Gibraltar in Feb. 1774, where he remained until March, 1776, when he was employed in the recruiting service in England from April 1776 to July 1777. He joined the 7th regiment as Lieutenant in Sept. 1777, in the island of New York, and proceeded early in October with Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Clinton on an expedition up Hudson's River for the relief of General Burgoyne's army; he was present at the storming of forts Montgomery and Clinton, after which he sailed with the regiment to Philadelphia, and remained there during the winter, and until the evacuation of that city in July, 1777, having been appointed Captain in the 57th regiment in April, and doing duty with it in the Jerseys and Connecticut, until the 3rd of May, 1782, when he succeeded to a Majority in the same regiment. When the regiment embarked at Halifax at the end of the year 1783, he came on leave of absence to England on his promotion, being appointed Lieut-Colonel of the 97th regiment; but that corps being disbanded, he was placed on half pay. He afterwards joined the 13th regiment, 1787; the 4th Dragoon Guards, 1789; and the Coldstream Guards, October, 1790, successively, going as aide-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1787.

In 1793 he accompanied the Guards in the expedition under the Duke of York to Holland and Flanders, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, the affair of Lincelles, at Dunkirk, &c. When the army went into winter quarters, he obtained leave to return to England to raise a regiment, and was fortunate in completing the 85th to 600 rank and file in three months, and obtained the command of it as Colonel; he went with it to the

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* These brothers had both grants of arms, with differences not only marking their birth in the authorised heraldic manner, but also typifying their professions. Sir George's coat was blazoned thus, Ermine, two bars within a bordure engrailed gules; on a canton of the last a sword erect proper. The sailor brother had the blue or *azure* colour instead of *gules*, and an *anchor* in lieu of the *sword*.

island of Walcheren, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General; and after that service was performed he joined the Duke of York's army on the river Waal in Holland, where he had the command of a brigade. Lord Cathcart having been appointed to the command, no officers of the rank of Brigadier-General were allowed to serve with the army; consequently he returned to England, and was sent as Brigadier-General on the staff of Ireland in April, 1795, and served first in the South and then in the North of that kingdom, where he was appointed Major-General, and commanded the district, and held it during the whole of the rebellion in that country, and until he was made Adjutant-General in Ireland, in July, 1799.

On the 1st of April, 1801, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jamaica; he held that Government until the 20th Feb. 1806, and was on his return to England appointed to the Colonelcy of the 6th regiment of foot, and made Lieut.-General in August of the same year. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 28, 1806. He afterwards held the command of the Western district, until removed to that of the Kent district, which he resigned in Oct. 1809.

In July, 1811, he embarked for India as Commander-in-Chief; whence he returned to England in June, 1815, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Sir George Nugent was returned to Parliament for the borough of Buckingham, in lieu of his brother the Captain, in 1790; he was rechosen in 1796, and during that year was made Governor of the Castle of St. Mawes in Cornwall, on the 5th Nov. This appointment, which now ceases, he retained for fifty-two years. He continued to sit in Parliament until the dissolution in 1802.

He married, at Belfast, Nov. 15, 1797, Maria, seventh daughter of Cortland Skinner, esq. Attorney-General and Speaker of the house of assembly of New Jersey, North America; and by that lady, who died Oct. 24, 1834, he had issue three sons and two daughters; 1. Sir George-Edmund, who has succeeded to the title; 2. Louisa-Elizabeth, married in 1824 to Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart.; 3. Edmund-Robert, who died an infant; 4. Maria-Æmilia, married in 1832 to Rice Richard Clayton, esq. fourth son of Sir William Clayton, Bart.; and 5. Charles-Edmund.

The present Baronet is a Lieut.-Colonel in the army. He was born in 1802, and married in 1830, Maria-Charlotte, daughter of Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, esq. of West Harling, Norfolk, now Lord Colborne.

SIR ROBERT SHAW, BART.

March 10. At Bushy Park, co. Dublin, in his 76th year, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., Colonel of the Royal Dublin Militia.

Sir Robert Shaw was the eldest son of Robert Shaw, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of —— Higgins, esq. of Higginsbrook, co. Meath. His father was the son of Robert Shaw, esq. of Kilkenny, by Miss Markham, sister of the Archbishop of York.

He was a banker in Dublin. For more than half a century he filled a most honourable and useful place in the public life and society of that city. He sat in the Irish Parliament, having been returned by Lord Ely, but when Lord Ely gave in his adherence to the measure of the Union, Sir Robert (then Mr.) Shaw resigned his seat, purchased an independent one for himself, and voted against the Union. He represented Dublin in the Imperial Parliament from 1804 to 1826; and for above 53 years he has constantly acted as a magistrate and grand juror for the county of Dublin. He was elected alderman of Dublin in 1808. He commanded two bodies of volunteers, the Rathfarnham cavalry and infantry; and subsequently the Royal Dublin Militia. He was created a Baronet by patent dated 17th Aug. 1821.

Sir Robert Shaw married, on the 7th Jan. 1796, Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Abraham Wilkinson, esq. of Bushy Park, Dublin; and by that lady he had issue five sons and four daughters. They were: 1. Sir Robert Shaw, who has succeeded to the title; 2. the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, M.P. for the university of Dublin, and Recorder of the city, who married, in 1819, Thomasine-Emily, sixth and youngest daughter of the Hon. George Jocelyn, and cousin to the Earl of Roden; 3. Lydia-Cecilia; 4. Beresford-William; 5. Charlotte; 6. George-Augustus; 7. Caroline; 8. Charles; and 9. Maria.

Sir Robert Shaw married secondly, at Twickenham, Middlesex, July 2, 1834, Miss Amelia Spencer, of that place, daughter of the late Benjamin Spencer, M.D. formerly of Bristol.

Sir Robert Shaw is succeeded in his principal estates by his eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Shaw: and a portion of the county of Dublin estates, the property of the late Lady Shaw, devolve on the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, as her second son.

MAJOR-GEN. DAVID FORBES, C.B.

March 29. At Aberdeen, Major-General David Forbes, C.B.

This gallant and distinguished officer commenced his career as a soldier in 1793, as Ensign in the 78th Regiment, or Ross-shire Highlanders, when it was embodied at Fort-George, July 10, 1793, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hector Monro. The Ross-shire Highlanders were raised by Lord Seaforth; many of the men were the sons of his tenants; and at the time when they were first embodied, competent judges gave it as their opinion that the new corps would rival the fame of the best Highland troops, and never fail in the hour of trial.

In 1794, Ensign Forbes proceeded with his regiment to Holland; and the very first action in which the 78th was engaged proved that this favourable opinion was well founded; for the Highlanders moved forward to attack the French, with the utmost coolness, under a very heavy fire —leapt into the trenches, in the midst of a French battalion, and attacked and overpowered the enemy with such decisive energy and effect, that their loss was small compared to that of the French. In this maiden service of the 78th, the bayonet alone was employed; in their second trial, at Gildermalsen, the Highlanders allowed the enemy nearly to close upon them, and then poured in their fire with such deadly effect as to drive back the French in great confusion. Here, Lieut. Forbes was noticed for good conduct: — "The cavalry of the enemy pushed so far forward, that they got mixed with the Light Infantry, but a company of the 78th, under Lieut. David Forbes, stationed a little to the right of the road, fired with such good aim as to kill and wound many of the enemy, without touching any of our own people, although in the line of fire."

The courage and resolution displayed by the British forces in their retreat to Bremen were never surpassed in the annals of modern warfare. Assailed by the worst rigours of a terrible winter, by the treachery of the inhabitants, and hemmed in by an enemy more than triple their number—this band of stout soldiers continued to fight their way for nearly two months, and persevered amidst the extremity of human suffering until they reached Bremen, where the generous hospitality of the people formed a delightful contrast to the savage, yet cowardly, hostility of the Dutch. Lieut. Forbes bore his part in every struggle and skirmish of the 78th during this retreat, which commanded the unqualified admiration even of the enemy.

In 1795, the subject of this notice assisted at the taking of Isle de Dieu, on the coast of France, and in the following year was present, with his corps, at the capture of a large Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. Thence he proceeded to India; where, in 1803, under the command of Major-Gen. the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, he took part in the storm of the Pettah of Ahmednuggur.

In 1811, Capt. Forbes proceeded with his regiment to Java; and, in command of the Light Company, was personally thanked by Colonel Gillespie, for his conduct in forcing the enemy's position at Weltevreede, which was occupied by 8,000 of the enemy's best troops, and obstinately defended. The storming of Fort Cornelis decided the fate of Java; and here Capt. Forbes, who commanded the left flank battalion, again earned the thanks of Colonel Gillespie, and also of the Lieut.-Governor, in general orders, along with a medal.

In Sept. 1811, Major Forbes led the advance in the attack on General Jansen, in his strongly-entrenched position before Samarang, which was carried with the loss of all the enemy's guns and batteries.

In May, 1812, Major Forbes was selected to command the Grenadiers of the 59th, and flank and rifle companies of the 78th, in the attack on the capital of the Sultan of Djocjocarta, which was carried by storm; and after its capture Major Forbes was left, with 500 men, in command of the capital, and in charge of the Sultan's treasure.

In 1813, an insurrection broke out in the eastern division of Java; the insurgents murdered Colonel Fraser and Capt. M'Pherson. Major Forbes was called to quell the insurrection; which duty he performed with such promptitude and success that he received the thanks of the Colonial Government, and was recommended by them to his Royal Highness the Duke of York for promotion, and thus obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

After having been present with the 78th in every action in which they were engaged in Holland during 1794 and 1795—after having been present with it during the campaign in Oude, in 1798 '99—after having been present in part of the Mahrattah campaign, under Sir Arthur Wellesley—after having shared in every action it was engaged in in Java, in 1811, 1812, and 1813—after having been, during that period, five times named and thanked in general orders — Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, in the summer of 1817, returned with his Highlanders to Aberdeen, being the only officer remaining with his regiment, of 42 who landed in Calcutta, in 1797, and being now accompanied by

only 36 privates out of nearly 1,200 who arrived in India at the same time with him.

He retired on half pay in 1817, and received the rank of Major-General at the last general promotion in 184 .

In private life, General Forbes won the esteem and attachment of all who knew him, by his high and honourable character, the warmth and fidelity of his friendship, and that genuine humanity which rendered him the soldier's best and kindest friend. His memory will be cherished by those who had an opportunity of knowing his private worth; while the record of his public services, and those of his gallant companions in arms, are already matter of history.

VICE-ADM. C. B. H. ROSS, C.B.

March 2. At Devonport, Charles Boyne Hudson Ross, esq. C.B. Vice-Admiral of the White.

His father was a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

He commenced his career on the 1st of March 1789; served as midshipman at the capture of Toulon, in 1793, and towards the latter end of 1800 was wrecked in the Diligence 18, on the Honda bank, near Cuba. He was made a Lieutenant July 14th, 1796, a Commander four years after (June, 1800), and in Oct. 1802, a post-Captain, then 26 years of age. He was promoted to his first flag rank in June, 1837, and obtained the grade of Vice-Admiral April 24th, 1847.

As Captain he commanded the Desirée and Pique frigates, on the Jamaica station. In the former ship he was employed in 1803, in the blockade of St. Domingo, on which service he continued till the evacuation of that place by the French troops under General Rochambeau; and, when in command of the Pique, among the armed vessels taken by her in 1804, 1805, and 1806, were Le Terreur, a French cutter, of 10 guns and 70 men; the Orquijo, a Spanish corvette, mounting 18 guns; and the Phaeton and Voltigeur, of 16 guns, and 120 men each. Subsequently he became flag-Captain to his brother-in-law, Sir George Cockburn, in the Secret 74, and was with him in the Chesapeake and North America in all the successful operations against the Yankees, which has made the name of Cockburn terrible even to this day, and the particulars of which, wherein Captain Ross's name was mentioned, were published in the "London Gazette" in 1813, the gallant captain's name having been honourably noticed by the same authority four times previously. In May, 1815, he was appointed to the Northumberland 74, which ship, bearing the flag of Sir George Cockburn, conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena. On returning to England he was nominated a C.B., and in 1819 was appointed to the ordinary at Portsmouth. In 1822 he was appointed commissioner under the navy board at Jamaica, and subsequently, he held a similar appointment at Malta Dockyard.

On the retirement of that able officer, the late Rear-Adm. William Shield, from the active duties of commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard, Captain Ross was appointed to the vacancy. On the abolition of the Navy Board, Captain Ross surrendered his life patent of office to Sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, and accepted the new title of Captain Superintendent, with the understanding that the new arrangement should not affect his tenure of office; but at the general promotion of 1837, when he obtained his flag rank, he was, contrary to all expectation, superseded by the late Vice-Admiral Warren. A very strong feeling prevailed, not only in the dockyard and the towns of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse, but throughout the service generally, on this breach of faith on the part of Lord Minto, who was the First Lord of the Admiralty; and the noble earl himself, sensible of the injustice which had deprived the gallant deceased of his life appointment, compensated him with the command in chief on the South American station. This was his last active service.

During the time he held the commissionership and superintendentship of Devonport dockyard, Captain Ross was universally esteemed and respected by all ranks and classes. On service he was most active, zealous, decisive, and efficient. He possessed great discrimination in his selections for promotion, was most just and impartial in his recommendations, and never forgot an eligible friend when he had the opportunity of serving him; he was ever faithful to his promises, and possessed a spirit of manly independence and firmness, which prevented the commission of many an act of injustice. Admiral Ross was as much respected—we may say beloved—in the neighbourhood as he was in the dockyard. He was hospitable, generous, and charitable; and his purse and his name were ever at the command of the various institutions which abound in Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse; and, on his retirement from office, men of all ranks, classes, and parties united, at a public meeting, to present him with a handsome testimonial of their esteem and regard.

Vice-Admiral Ross first married, in 1803,

Miss Cockburn, youngest sister of Lady Cockburn, wife of the present Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. This amiable lady died at Devonport dockyard, from the effects of severe injuries sustained from fire whilst in bed. The gallant vice-admiral married, secondly, the widow of J. Scobell, esq. a magistrate of the county of Devon, who survives him. By his former marriage he had three children—a son, who died a Commander in the navy; one daughter, who was married to Major Power, and is since dead; and another, who is married to Edward Scobell, esq. of Meavy, co. Devon.

The remains of this gallant and much-beloved officer were buried in Stoke churchyard, Devonport, on the 8th of March.

The universal respect in which the gallant admiral was held by every branch of the united services, as well as the gentry of the neighbourhood, rendered it impossible to give special invitations to any; the attendance, therefore, was a spontaneous mark of regard to the memory of a warm-hearted friend, a generous neighbour, and a gallant and meritorious brother officer. On its arrival at the church, the procession formed in the following order:—The Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, Rector, the Rev. J. Briggs, H.M. Dock-yard, and the Rev. J. P. Oliver, Curate.

Sir George Magrath, Kt., Physician; W. P. Swain, Surgeon.

THE BODY, borne by eight Petty Officers. Pall bearers, Adm. Sir W. Gage, Kt. G.C.H., Commander-in-Chief; Rear Adm. Sir J. Louis, Bart. Superintendent of the Dock-yard; Rear Adm. Manley Dixon; Capt. Sir W. Dixon, Bart., R.N.; Capt. Sir Thomas Maitland, Kt., C.B., flag-Captain; Capt. Sir J. Bremer, K.C.B., R.N.; Capt. J. T. Nicolas C.B., Superintendent Victualling Yard; and, Capt. Carter, H.M.S. Caledonia.

Relations and Mourners, Mr. Edwin Scobell, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Edward Scobell, Mr. Walter Reid.

Followed by a large body of friends, among whom were Major-Gen. the Hon. Henry Murray; Mr. Edward St. Aubyn; Mr. Clifton (Penlee); Sir W. Snow Harris, Kt.; Admirals Tremlett, Pasco, Arthur, C.B., Maurice, Austen, C.B.; Mr. Hodge (Pounds); Mr. W. Johnson (London); Mr. Ingle; General Lawrence; Colonels Rowland, R.A., Maxwell (82nd), Oldfield, R.E.; Captains Mends (Agincourt), Basden, R.N., Dickson (Caledonia), Rogers, R.N., Gordon, Jauncey, R.N., Cragg R.N., Sanders, R.N., Nelson, Prothero, A.D.C., Gill, R.N. (first lieutenant to Admiral Ross, in the President), Bunce, R.N., Somerville, R.N. Kennedy, R.N., Glasse, R.N.; Mr. Henderson, master-attendant, dock-yard; Mr. Dent, store-keeper, steam-yard; Mr. Gottleib, store-receiver, dock-yard; Mr. Eaton, store-keeper, gun-wharf; Lieuts. Williams, dock-yard; Brownrigg (flag-Lieutenant to Sir W. H. Gage), Woolcombe (flag-Lieutenant to Sir J. Louiso; Officers of the Ordinary; Mr. Gordon, 82nd Regiment; Mr. A. B. Bone; Mr. Josiah Glencross; Mr. Jonathan Ramsey; Mr. Procter, R.N.; Rev. W. Procter, &c.

PRYSE PRYSE, ESQ. M.P.

Jan. 4. At Carmarthen, Pryse Pryse, esq. for thirty years M.P. for that borough.

He was the only son of Edward Loveden Loveden, esq. of Buscot, co. Berks (who was the son of Thomas Townsend, esq. of Cirencester, and assumed the name of Loveden), by Margaret, only daughter and heiress of Lewis Pryse, esq. of Gogerddan.

Having inherited the estates of that family, he assumed the name and arms of Pryse, and was high-sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1798.

He was first elected to Parliament for the borough of Cardigan in 1818, without a contest, as he was again to the seven following Parliaments. In 1841 he was opposed by J. Scandrett Harford, esq. and there was a double return, owing to the loss of part of the poll; but Mr. Pryse was seated on petition. In 1847, he was again unopposed. He was a supporter of the Whig party.

Mr. Pryse was twice married; first on the 20th July 1798, to the Hon. Harriet, widow of the Hon. and Rev. John Ellis Agar (second son of James first Viscount Clifden), and second daughter of William, second Viscount Ashbrook; which lady died without issue, in 1813. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Peter Cavallier, esq. of Gisborough in Cleveland, by whom he had issue three sons, Pryse Pryse esq. now of Gogerddan, who was born in 1815, and has been elected to succeed him as representative of the Cardigan associated boroughs; 2. Edward-Lewis; and 3. John-Pugh.

T. T. GURDON, ESQ.

March 13. At Letton hall, Norfolk, in his 85th year, Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, esq. of that place, and of Grundisburgh, Suffolk, a magistrate for both counties; maternal grandfather of Lord Wodehouse.

He succeeded his father, Brampton Gurdon Dillingham, esq. of Grundisburgh Hall, in 1820; but shortly after dropped the name of Dillingham, and was gazetted in the year 1824, when he was appointed

sheriff of Norfolk, as Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon. He was one of those high-minded country gentlemen of whom Norfolk has a right to be proud; as an ornament to the society in which he moved, as one who took an honourable lead among those politicians who maintained and supported the Whig principles of his county, as the friend of their great patriot Mr. Coke, and as the enemy of no man.

He married, in 1796, Anne, daughter of William Mellish, esq. of Blyth, co. Notts, and has left issue five sons and one daughter: 1. Brampton Gurdon, esq. born 1797, now of Grundisburgh Hall, who married, 12 Aug. 1828, Henrietta-Susanna, eldest daughter of Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, esq. of West Harling, Norfolk, now Lord Colborne, and has issue three sons and two daughters. 2. John Gurdon, who, on his marriage with Mary-Martin-Slater, widow of Sir Thomas Ormsby, and daughter and heir of Gen. Francis Slater Rebow, has taken the name of Rebow. 3. Rev. Philip Gurdon, Rector of Reymerston and Cranworth-cum-Letton, Norfolk, who married, July 1832, Henrietta-Laura, daughter of John Pulteney, esq. of Northerwood, in Hampshire. 4. William Gurdon, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 5. Anne, married in 1825 to Henry, eldest son of Hon. John Wodehouse (afterwards Lord Wodehouse), and was left his widow in 1834, having had issue the present Lord Wodehouse and a younger posthumous son. And, 6. Rev. Edward Gurdon, Curate to his brother at Reymerston.

THOMAS HORLOCK BASTARD, ESQ.

March 12. At Charlton Marshall, Dorsetshire, aged 76, Thomas Horlock Bastard, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for that county.

He was the only son of Thomas Bastard, esq. of Blandford Forum and Charlton Marshall, by Jane Morgan of the former place. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1791, and served the office of Sheriff of Dorsetshire in 1812.

Mr. Bastard was twice married: first, in 1793, to Elizabeth Biggs, of Blandford, who died in 1810, leaving issue one son, Thomas Horlock Bastard, esq. married in 1844 to Margaret, widow of Capt. James Keith Forbes, Hon. E. I. Company's Civil service; and one daughter, Elizabeth-Horlock, married in 1819 to Capt. John Brine, R.N.

He married secondly, in 1811, Eliza Muston, also of Blandford, by whom he had issue the Rev. Henry Horlock Bastard, M.A. Incumbent of Tarrent Crawford, Dorsetshire.

JOHN DAVENPORT, ESQ.

Dec. 12. At his seat, Westwood-hall, Staffordshire, aged 84, John Davenport, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and late M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent.

In the history of that borough by Mr. John Ward, published in 1843, we find the following account of the rise and progress of Mr. Davenport's commercial fortunes:—

"The first manufactories at Longport were erected about the year 1773, by Mr. John Brindley, a younger brother of the great engineer; these were immediately followed by the erection of one by Mr. Edward Bourne, and, in a short time afterwards, Mr. Robert Williamson erected another. Three of these establishments are now possessed and carried on by Messrs. Davenport; the former sites having been considerably extended by additional buildings.

"Mr. John Davenport, the head of this firm, commenced business at Longport in 1794, and added, in 1797, to their other concerns, the chemical preparation of litharge and white lead, for the use of the potters, in their glazes; but this department is now discontinued. In 1801, the making of flint-glass, or chrystal, was introduced by them, and is still extensively carried on; connected with which is steam-machinery for cutting and ornamenting it. They produce very brilliant specimens of stained glass, and have got up some elaborate works of that kind for church and other windows, particularly one for St. Mark's, Liverpool; and have furnished splendid assortments for the Dukes of Sutherland and Devonshire, the Marquesses of Anglesea and Westminster, and others of the nobility. They have a fourth earthenware manufactory at Newport, which with a good house near it was built by Mr. Walter Daniel, in or about the year 1795. The aggregate of their business, indeed, is of very considerable magnitude, and gives employment to upwards of fifteen hundred hands.

"Messrs. Davenport's chinaware has long obtained celebrity, not only for the excellence of its materials, but for exquisite design and embellishments. In 1806, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV. visited these manufactories, and expressed great satisfaction, and admiration, at the progress which had been made towards perfection in the manufacture of porcelain in this country. On his late Majesty King William coming to the throne, he gave directions

for a superb service of porcelain to be made, for the banquet to be given at the Coronation. This splendid production was, by his Majesty's permission, exhibited publicly at the works at Longport, previously to its being forwarded to St. James's; and Messrs. Davenport, with that liberality which has distinguished them on all occasions, invited the manufacturers generally, and other neighbours, to inspect it. The whole had been newly modelled, from drawings of the best forms; and in the larger pieces, sculpture was introduced, from models furnished by some of the first artists in the kingdom. This most elegant and costly production attracted the notice of those distinguished foreigners who had the honour of seats at the Royal Banquet; and his Majesty testified, in the warmest manner, his gratification in finding his own country capable of producing such a display of art as could scarcely be equalled, not to say surpassed, by any other.

"Mr. Davenport, sen. was elected one of the first representatives of this borough in parliament [in 1832; and retained that honour until 1841.] He has latterly retired from any active share in the business of his house, and resided at Westwood-hall, near Leek, a property which he had greatly improved and ornamented. The principal management of the above extensive concern now devolves on Mr. Davenport's youngest son, Mr. William Davenport; but previously to the year 1835 was under the direction of Mr. Henry Davenport (the second son), who unfortunately met with his death by a fall from his horse, on the 13th of November in that year. John Davenport, jun. esq. Mr. Davenport's eldest son, is one of the magistrates of the county. He married, in 1827, Charlotte, daughter of George Coltman, esq. Mr. William Davenport married Marianne, daughter of John Wood, esq.; and Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of Mr. Davenport, is married to John Bent, esq. of Liverpool; all of whom have families.

"The Longport battalion of the Volunteer Corps, which, in the year 1803, were formed in various parts of this district, was commanded by Major Davenport. It consisted of four companies, of eighty rank and file each. Mr. Davenport, supported by his neighbours at Longport, was most prompt in offering to raise, clothe, and equip, free of expense to Government, except arms, a corps of five hundred men; and this offer, we are informed, was the first made in the county of Stafford, and was accepted; but such was the then prevailing ardour of patriotism, that the Government was obliged to refuse many offers, and to reduce others, so that the Longport corps was fixed at the number just mentioned.

"This gallant corps Mr. Davenport brought into a high state of discipline, and he continued to command it for some time, until ill-health obliged him to resign; when he was succeeded by Robert Williamson, esq. as Major-Commandant."

Mr. Davenport was three times returned to Parliament for the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent; first in 1832, together with Mr. Wedgwood, of Etruria, after a poll terminating as follows:

Josiah Wedgwood, esq. . .	822
John Davenport, esq. . . .	625
R. E. Heathcote, esq. . . .	588
G. M. Miles, esq.	232

In 1835 he was returned without a contest, in conjunction with Mr. Heathcote.

In 1837 there were again three other candidates, and the contest had the following result:

W. T. Copeland, esq. . . .	681
John Davenport, esq. . . .	670
Matthew Bridges, esq. . . .	472
F. C. Sheridan, esq.	469

At the election of 1841 he retired, on account of his advancing years, and was succeeded by Mr. Ricardo, who still continues one of the members, in conjunction with Mr. Alderman Copeland.

LEONARD STEWART, M.D.

Feb. 26. In Keppel Street, aged 51, Leonard Stewart, M.D.

Dr. Stewart received his degree at Edinburgh in 1819, and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1825. He has served the office of President in the Westminster Medical Society and in the London Medical Society; and was a Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of several other societies both British and foreign.

He was formerly physician to the Farringdon Dispensary, and latterly to the Artists' Annuity, Benevolent, and Amicable Funds. He was also an assistant commissioner in the Children's Employment Commission.

Dr. Stewart was the author of—

Division of Labour in Medical Practice:

On the tendency to Disease in Refined Life:

Oration on Modern Medicine:

On Public Health:

and was a contributor to the Medical Gazette and other periodicals.

REV. EDWARD EDWARDS, F.S.A.

March 15. At Lynn, in his 83rd year, the Rev. Edward Edwards, M.A. F.S.A. an Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral, and for upwards of 50 years Lecturer of St. Margaret's Church and St. Nicholas' Chapel, Lynn Regis.

Mr. Edwards took a very active part in promoting religious education among the poor, at a time when national and charity schools were almost unknown; and was mainly instrumental in founding and fostering the public schools of the borough of Lynn. He was, moreover, a munificent supporter of every institution having for its object the relief of human suffering and the diffusion of religious instruction, whether at home or abroad, amongst the heathen. His acquirements, not only as a divine, but in various branches of science, were varied and extensive; and his piety was adorned by a cheerfulness and vivacity in conversation which, at the extreme age of 84, rendered him a delightful companion to persons of every age and in every society. The reverend gentleman enjoyed all his talents and faculties unimpaired to the hour of his death; and on Sunday before preached with his accustomed fervour. He rose on Thursday morning, and remarked to his servant that he was rather unwell, but should feel better when he was dressed. On the servant's coming a second time to his dressing-room he found him partly dressed and dead.

The mortal remains of this much esteemed and venerable clergyman were consigned to their final resting-place, in St. Nicholas' chapel, on Wednesday the 21st March. Every shop on the line of procession was closed, and a great number of the inhabitants put on mourning for the day. The mayor and corporation, preceded by the sword-bearer and maces, and between thirty and forty clergymen in their gowns, accompanied the procession.

JOHN POYNDER, ESQ.

March 10. At Montpelier House, South Lambeth, in his 70th year, John Poynder, esq. "It is not too much to say that it was mainly owing to the untiring energy and zeal of Mr. Poynder, who for many years contended almost single-handed in the Court of Proprietors at the East India House, that the annual immolation of above six hundred widows was at length put a stop to by Lord W. Bentinck; nor again, that it was owing to the same intrepid advocate of the Christian religion that the East India Company has in a great degree relinquished its connection with idolatry. That this result has not even yet been wholly brought about was the cause of sincere regret to Mr. Poynder as long as he retained possession of his faculties. No man ever laboured more fervently, no man ever more disinterestedly, to promote the glory of God and the lasting good of his fellow-creatures."—*Church and State Gazette.*

ROBERT SIBLEY, ESQ.

March 31. Aged 59, Robert Sibley, esq. District Surveyor of Clerkenwell, Surveyor to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, and a member of the council of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Sibley was the county surveyor of Middlesex for many years, but resigned the appointment for that of the district surveyorship of Clerkenwell. Amongst the buildings which he erected were the Hanwell County Lunatic Asylum, the Light Horse Volunteer Barrack in Gray's-Inn Lane, now a refuge for the destitute, and several small bridges, among which was Brentford. He also constructed the large iron wharf at London Bridge. The district surveyorship has been conferred on his son, Mr. R. L. Sibley.

MR. EFFINGHAM WILSON.

April 3. At Clapham, in his 43d year, Mr. Effingham Wilson, jun.

He was the eldest son of Mr. Effingham Wilson, the well-known bookseller of the Royal Exchange. Having previously assisted his father, he commenced business on his own account in 1836, and conducted it with considerable success until the following year, when he was afflicted with a violent rheumatic fever, which confined him to his bed for nearly twelve months, during which time his business was ruined, so that he was driven into insolvency. A few years after, with renovated health, he entered into new engagements—in other words, he formed a matrimonial connexion with a lady possessed of some fortune. With her full concurrence, he appropriated a considerable portion of this money to the payment of all his creditors in full. He assembled them, therefore, and discharged every liability. This act of high integrity met with great commendation, but the only tangible acknowledgment was on the part of a creditor, whose claim was about 200*l.*, who received a cheque for the amount, gave a receipt, and immediately presented the cheque to Mrs. Wilson. This generous act was performed by one who was least able of all the creditors to sustain the loss. Connected with this matter is a circumstance which [illegible] notice. A creditor, of the Jewish

sion, hearing of Mr. Wilson's determination to appropriate his newly-acquired means to the discharge of his debts, actually sent his partner to him to persuade him not to carry out his intention. Mr. Wilson, who possessed considerable talents and taste, was editor of a monthly periodical of much merit, called "The Parterre," of which six volumes appeared. He was also the publisher of "The Numismatic Journal," edited by Mr. J. Y. Akerman, now Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and directed his attention especially to the sale of works on numismatology.

MAJOR JOHN GORDON.

Major John Gordon, of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who fell at the storming of the suburbs of Mooltan, on the 27th of December, was an officer of great promise, ardently attached to the service, and had lately exchanged out of his former regiment, the 17th, into the Rifles, for the sake of being engaged in active service, although in doing so he sacrificed the immediate prospect of a Lieut.-Colonelcy, which, as it turned out, he would have obtained had he returned home with the 17th.

On the arrival of the Bombay column before Mooltan, orders were immediately issued by Lord Gough to carry the fortress. The officer in command of the Rifles, the Hon. Colonel Dundas, C.B. was promoted to a superior command as Brigadier, and the charge of his own regiment devolved on the Major next in seniority. On the morning of the 27th, the attacking columns moved out about noon, and to the Rifles was assigned the chief post of honour in war, "to take off," as Lord Gough once expressed it, "the rough edge of the enemy's fire." It was their first duty to dislodge the enemy from a fortified mound, which protected the suburbs and the approach to the city on the side of the attack. The Sikhs were there posted in great strength, with matchlocks and zumborocks, picking off our gallant men as they advanced. But nothing could retard their progress. The mound was carried at the point of the bayonet, but not without considerable loss on our side. Major Gordon led the way, cheering on his men, sword in hand, and was in the act of giving some orders, when the deadly aim of a Sikh marksman stopped his career, and he fell into the arms of his Adjutant, to speak no more. He died almost immediately, on his first and last field, in the prime of manhood.

Major Gordon was descended from an ancient branch of the ducal family of Gordon, and through his mother, Mrs. Haldane Gordon, a cousin of the Earl of Camperdown, was heir expectant to considerable landed estates in Scotland. He was also the maternal grandson of the late Robert Haldane, esq. of Airthrey, in the county of Stirling, who married the sister of the late Richard Oswald, esq. long M.P. for the county of Ayr, one of the largest landed proprietors and most eminent agriculturists in Scotland.

Major Gordon having died unmarried, his brother, the Rev. James Gordon, succeeds to his prospects.

MRS. SHERIFFE.

March 20. At Southwold, in Suffolk, in her 77th year, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, Rector of Uggeshall and Sotherton, in the same county.

Mrs. Sheriffe's maiden name was Bennet. After having had for many years the care of the children of Mr. Sheriffe by a former marriage, she became his second wife; and after his death, in 1842, she removed to Southwold, where she resided till her death.

Previous to her marriage she published three novels,—"Humbert Castle," 3 vols. 8vo. 1800; "Correlia," 4 vols.; and "The Forest of Hohenelbe," 3 vols. 1803; and after her marriage she was the authoress of "The Practical Study of Scripture recommended and illustrated by Reflections on some of the most remarkable examples, events, and discourses recorded in the Old and New Testament," 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.; and "Reflections on the Psalms," 2 vols. 12mo.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. —. At Bathurst, on the Gambia, where he had been resident for only a few months as Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. *Griffith*, of Jesus college, Oxford. Having left six orphan children totally unprovided for, a subscription has been opened on their behalf, which is headed by a contribution of 10*l.* from the Bishop of London, and 25*l.* from the special funds of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

Feb. 4. At Grinsted, near Colchester, the Rev. *Charles Hewitt*, Rector of St. Andrew's, Grinsted, and of Pitsea. He was presented to the former church in 1797 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Pitsea in 1798.

Feb. 9. Aged 89, the Rev. *Uriah Bidmead*, Rector of Hanwood, near Shrewsbury.

Feb. 10. The Rev. *Bridges Harvey*, Rector of Doddinghurst, Essex. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1805, and was presented to his living in 1813.

At Kendal, aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Pearson*, M.A.

Feb. 13. At Roseheath, near Inverness, the Very Rev. *Charles Fyvie*, Dean of Inverness.

Feb. 14. Aged 46, the Rev. *H. J. Crump*, of Donnington House, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, formerly Chaplain of Mill Hill Grammar-school.

Feb. 19. At Southsea, the Rev. *John Mitchell*, Vicar of Kingsclere, Hants, and Chaplain to the Military Prison, Southsea Castle. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1816; and was presented to Kingsclere in 1817 by Lord Bolton.

Feb. 21. At Southchurch, Essex, aged 65, the Rev. *Charles Chisholm*, M.A. Rector of Southchurch, a Rural Dean, and an acting magistrate for the county. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1809, was presented to the rectory of Eastwell in Kent in 1812 by the Earl of Winchelsea, collated to Preston by Feversham in 1820 by Archbp. Manners-Sutton; and to Southchurch (a peculiar of Canterbury) by the same patron in 1836.

Feb. 22. At Ruan Llanyhorne, Cornwall, in the 75th year of his age, and the 40th of his incumbency, the Rev. *Richard Budd*, Rector of that parish. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1799, B.D. 1807, and was presented to his living by that society in 1809.

At Avebury, Wilts, the Rev. *Edward Jones*, formerly Curate of Devizes.

Feb. 24. At Woolston House, Loddiswell, near Kingsbridge, aged 85, the Rev. *Edward Vaughan*, late Archdeacon of Madras, and Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company for upwards of twenty-nine years.

Feb. 26. At St. Kew, Cornwall, aged 44, the Rev. *John Samuel Scobell*, Vicar of the parish.

Feb. 27. Aged 80, the Rev. *Richard Cragg*, Rector of Wymondham, Leicestershire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, and was presented to his living by the Lord Chancellor in 1823.

At his father's house in Hull, in his 32d year, the Rev. *Josiah John Prickett*, Incumbent of Markington, Yorkshire. He was the eldest son of Marmaduke Thomas Prickett, esq. by Anastasia, dau. of the Rev. John Armitstead of Cranage hall, Cheshire, and was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge. He married in 1841 Eliza, daughter of the late J. C. Parker, esq. of Hull.

March 3. At Thames Ditton, Surrey, in his 83d year, the Rev. *James Churchill*.

March 7. At Linchmere, near Liphook, Hants, aged 64, the Rev. *Richard Henry Baker*.

At Lewes, aged 33, the Rev. *William Courthope*, Perpetual Curate of South Malling, Sussex.

March 11. At the residence of his son, the parsonage, Castle Church, near Stafford, aged 74, the Rev. *Robert Ellis Aitkens*, for 46 years Incumbent of Henley and Okeover, Staffordshire, and of Atlow, Derbyshire. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1800. He was presented to Henley in 1802 by trustees, and to his two other churches in the following year by H. F. Okeover, esq.

March 15. At Orton, Westmorland, in his 82d year, the Rev. *Robert Milner*, Vicar of that parish, and one of the senior magistrates of the county. He was nominated to his living by the landowners of the parish in 1802.

March 16. At Cricklade St. Sampson, Wilts, aged 67, the Rev. *Henry Gauntlett*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Oxford, M.A. 1806, and was presented to his church in 1817 by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

March 17. At Southampton, aged 83, the Rev. *Joseph Hamilton*, D.D. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1794 B. and D.D. 1808.

March 18. At Grove place, Brompton, the Rev. *Frederick Choppin*. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1810.

March 19. At Beckford Cottage, Bath, the Rev. *Joseph Blake Ogle*. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797.

March 21. At the Euston hotel, Euston-square, aged 56, the Rev. *William Shore Chalk*, Rector of Wilden, Bedfordshire, to which he was presented in 1835 by the Duke of Bedford. He died from taking oxalic acid in mistake for Epsom salts.

In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, aged 50, the Rev. *Thomas Harris*.

March 22. At Ryhall, Rutlandshire, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry Chaplin*. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815; and was presented to his living in 1835 by the Marquess of Exeter.

At the Island, Tiverton, aged 87, the Rev. *John Ley*. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge, B.A. 1783, as 13th Senior Optime, M.A. 1787.

March 30. At the house of his sister at St. Alban's, the Rev. *Charles Chapman*, recently appointed Vicar of Prescot, Lancashire. The responsibility of his new preferment seems to have upset his mind, and he committed suicide by cutting his throat.

March 31. At Redland, Bristol, the Rev. *Thomas Griffiths*, M.A. Rector of Limington, Somersetshire. He was the only son of the late Thomas Griffiths,

M.D. and was formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, and was presented to his living by that society in 1836.

April 1. At Northop, Flintshire, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry Jones*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, and was collated to his living in 1818 by Dr. Luxmoore then Bishop of St. Asaph.

April 2. Aged 89, the Rev. Sir *James Hanham*, Bart. of Deans Court, Dorset, one of the Priests of the Collegiate church of Wimbourne, and Rector of Winterbourne Zelston. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir James the sixth Bart. by Jane, niece and sole heiress of William Phelips, of Corfe Mullen, esq.; and succeeded his father in 1806. He was instituted to the living of Winterbourne Zelston in 1800. He married first in 1793 Anne, dau. of Lieut. Edward Pike, R.N.; and secondly in 1815 Miss Eliza Pattey, of Wimbourne. By the former he had issue Sir William his successor, and other children who are deceased.

At Reading, from a wound accidentally received from an iron wicket-gate which fell on his ankles, aged 35, the Rev. *John Lawson*, Rector of Sherborne St. John, Hampshire, to which he was presented by Mr. Chute in 1846. He has left a widow and young family.

April 4. Aged 55, the Rev. *Ralph Harvey Leeke*, of Ruckley Grange, Shropshire, formerly Rector of Longford, in the same county. He was the second son of Ralph Leeke, esq. of Longford hall, by Honoria-Frances, only daughter of Walter Harvey Thursby, esq., and was presented to the rectory of Longford by his father in 1825.

April 5. At Silkston, near Barnsley, aged 28, the Rev. *John Boak*, Curate of Silkston, and late Curate of Tynemouth. He was a licentiate in theology of University college, Durham.

April 6. In his 80th year, the Rev. *William Rance Sainsbury*, of Pickwick, near Corsham, Wilts, where he had long resided. He was formerly of Hertford college, Oxford.

April 7. The Rev. *Edward Green*, M.A. of University college, Oxford, Curate of Lydham, near Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.

April 8. At Shapwick, Somersetshire, aged 67, the Rev. *George Henry Templer*, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Thornford, Dorsetshire, a Prebendary of Wells, and deputy lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Somerset. He was the eldest son and heir of George Templer, esq. of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s civil service (who purchased the manor of Shapwick), by Jane, eldest dau. of Henry Paul, esq. of West Moncton, co. Somerset. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1808. He was instituted to both his livings, which were in his own patronage, in 1810, and preferred to a prebendal stall at Wells in 1811. He married in 1807 the eldest dau. of Thomas Graham, esq. of Kinross House, co. Kincardine, and had issue an only daughter Sophia-Jane, married to Henry Bull Strangways, esq.

At Linton, Kent, in his 83d year, the Rev. *John Ashburner*, for fifty-one years Vicar of that parish.

April 11. At Sproughton, Suffolk, aged 48, the Rev. *Edward Gould*, Rector of that parish. He was the only surviving son of William Gould, esq. of Bury, who died in 1836, and of Maria-Susan, his wife, daughter of James Oakes, esq. of that town. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825. In 1836 he was instituted to the rectory of Sproughton, on the presentation of his father, for that turn. In 1829 he married Mary-Anne-Penelope, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Heigham, of Hunston, Suffolk, who, with three daughters, survives him. He was Rural Dean of the deanery of Samford.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 5, 1848. In Somers Town, aged 52, Mr. Geo. Frederick Richardson, assistant in the mineral department of the British Museum, and author of some manuals on geology. Being greatly embarrassed in his circumstances, and passing through the Insolvent Court, he committed suicide, dreading, it is supposed, the loss of his situation. Verdict, "Insanity."

March 11. At York-gate, Regent's Park, aged 16, Harriett-May, third dau. of John F. M. Reid, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

March 12. In Camden-street North, George Sion Elwall, esq. formerly of Aldermanbury.

March 14. In Regent-st. aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gooch, of Shenfield Place, Essex, brother of the present Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Bart. He was the third son of Sir Thomas Gooch, the 4th Bart. of Benacre, Suffolk, by Anne-Maria, dau. of William Hayward, esq. of Surrey. He early made the army his profession, and reached the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the 10th Dragoons. He married in Sept. 1801 Hannah, dau. of Sir Robert Barker, knt. and widow of Philip Small Webb, esq. of Milford House, Surrey, but by her had no issue.

In Leigh-st. Burton-crescent, aged 77, Mrs. Jane Smart, relict of William Smart,

of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-st. solicitor, and the last surviving dau. of the late John Gaitskell, esq. of Bermondsey-st. and Surrey-sq.

Aged 64, Thomas King Walcot, esq. late of the Admiralty, and of Acre-lane, Brixton,

At Stamford-hill, aged 69, Mary, relict of Adey Bellamy Savory, esq.

At Peckham, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Chinery.

March 15. At Clapham, aged 23, Walter Yonge, M.D. only son of Walter Yonge, esq. surgeon, of St. Ives, Cornwall.

In Gloucester-pl, New-road, Mrs. Howley, relict of Col. Richard Howley, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At his mother's residence, Tonbridge-pl. New-road, Robert Abraham Varicas, esq. M.R.C.S., late of Woburn-pl. He was a contributor to the Lancet and Medical Times, and author of several papers on midwifery.

March 16. At All Saints Lodge, St. John's Wood, aged 34, Mary-Anne, wife of the Rev. Edward Thompson, D.D. incumbent of All Saints, St. John's Wood.

Aged 75, John Orth Waldener, esq. of Suffolk-st. Pall Mall East.

At Cresswell Lodge, Old Brompton, aged 26, Augusta Isabella Griesbach.

March 17. At Stoke Newington, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Mountford, relict of William Mountford, esq. of Stamford-hill, and dau. of the late Capt. Thomas Archer, of Sunderland.

In Eaton-sq. the Right Hon. Martha Sophia dowager Countess of Mulgrave. She was dau. of the late Christopher Thompson Maling, esq. of West Hennington, co. Durham; and was married in 1795 to Henry first Earl of Mulgrave, who died in 1831, having had issue a family of ten children, seven of whom survive, namely—the Marquess of Normanby, Col. the Hon. Chas. B. Phipps (secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert), the Ladies Katharine, Sophia, and Charlotte Phipps, the Hon. E. Phipps, and the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Phipps.

March 18. In Fitzroy-sq. aged 40, Samuel Ware, esq.

Aged 75, Charlotte Sturges, third dau. of the late Rev. Charles Sturges, formerly Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and Vicar of St. Mary's Reading, Berks.

In London, aged 55, the Hon. Robert Claxton, H.M. Chief Justice of the island of St. Christopher.

March 19. At Stamford hill, aged 62, Edward Moxhay, esq. proprietor of the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-st. (see our March Magazine, p. 306), and brother of the late Richard Moxhay, esq. professor of music at Exeter.

At the Polygon, Clarendon-sq. aged 55, Martha, relict of Andrew Smith, esq.

In Robert-st. Adelphi, aged 43, Charles Dalton, esq. many years connected with the firm of Boulcott and Co.

In New Millman-st. aged 20, Jonathan Bletsoe Payne, student of St. Bartholomew's, third son of the Rev. Samuel Payne, Incumbent of Hunstanworth, Durham.

Aged 74, James Fisher, esq. of Dulwich-hill.

March 20. Aged 70, Mrs. Burnett, of London-wall.

At Upper Mall, Hammersmith, aged 62, Major William Henderson, late of the 2d Bombay European regiment.

In Hanover-st. Hanover-sq. aged 86, John Ward, esq. of Richmond, and of Mill-hill, Billericay, Essex.

At Cooper's-row, Trinity-sq. aged 65, Mr. Nathan Burt, a partner in the firm of Dennis and Co. the extensive wine merchants of Savage-gardens. He committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

In Pelham-cresc. Brompton, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of Joseph Bell, esq. of River-ter. Islington.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 88, Miss Elizabeth Auriol.

At Brixton, Edmund, eldest son of G. T. Goodbehere, esq. of Lee, late of Highbury.

March 21. At Muswell-hill, Mary, wife of Charles A. Amber, esq.

March 22. At the residence of A. W. English, esq. of Denmark-hill, Sarah, wife of Joseph Thomas English, esq. of Stamford.

At High-st. St. Giles's, aged 45, William Henry Billing, an artist. He was a painter in oil and water colours, but for the last two years had scarcely earned a sufficiency to procure food for himself and his wife, who it appeared had endured the most dreadful privations.

March 23. Of apoplexy, aged 54, Hananel de Castro, esq. of South-street, Finsbury.

At Camden Cottages, Camden-town, aged 25, Edward, youngest son of the late G. K. Paxon, esq.

Aged 76, William Jautard, esq. late of the Audit Office, and formerly of Lisbon.

March 24. In Eaton-terr. Eaton-sq. aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of Reading Littler, esq.

March 25. In Wimpole-st. Catharine, wife of Adm. Sir Thomas B. Martin, G.C.B.

March 27. In Norfolk-cresc. Hyde-park, Emma-Sarah, wife of Charles Knapp, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister.

At Stoke Newington, aged 89, Mrs. Lindo.

Aged 22, Frederic William Derby, se-

cond son of William Derby, esq. Osnaburgh-st. Regent's-park.

March 28. In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 35, Mrs. Frankum.

In the Grove, Camberwell, aged 78, James Thomson, esq. late of Edinburgh.

In the Finchley-road, St. John's Wood, aged 80, William Prosser, esq.

After a short illness, aged 76, George Roebuck, esq.

In Onslow-square, Brompton, aged 78, Mary, wife of Mr. Beale.

In Great Cumberland-pl. Louisa, relict of Walter Smythe, esq. of Brambridge-house, co. of Southampton.

At Doctors' Commons, aged 76, Sherrard Beaumont Burnaby, esq. D.C.L.

In Brixton-road, aged 67, Mary-Anne, widow of Major Briscoe, Royal Art.

At Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, aged 58, James Grieves, esq.

March 30. At Brompton, aged 34, Capt. Edward Bowen, late of the 26th Bombay Native Inf.

March 31. In Osnaburgh-st. Regent's Park, Harriet, wife of Col. Thomson, Royal Eng. and eldest dau. of the late Samuel Latham, esq. of Dover.

April 3. In Euston-sq. Jenkin Llewelyn, esq.

April 4. In consequence of a fall from his horse in an epileptic fit, aged 20, Hunter Francis Fell, of Pembroke college, Oxford, youngest son of Rev. H. F. Fell, incumbent of Trinity Church, Islington.

At Kensington, aged 31, Cecilia-Frances, wife of John Tilley, esq. Assistant Secretary to the Post Office.

April 5. In Kensington Crescent, aged 78, Francisca, relict of Major John Henry Campbell, formerly of Fulmer, Bucks, and Ramsgate, to whom she was married Dec. 2, 1797. She was daughter of Mr. Ouvry of Acton, by a daughter of Aimè Garnault, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Enfield, formerly treasurer of the New River Company. She was also niece of the late Mrs. Anne Fisher (another dau. of Mr. Garnault), widow of Cuthbert Fisher, esq. of Ealing Park, and inherited part of Mrs. Fisher's large fortune on her death in 1822. Mrs. Campbell has left three sons, Robert, Henry, and Thomas Carrington Campbell, esqrs.

April 6. At Peckham, aged 35, George Thornton Barr, esq. second son of the late William Barr, of that place, and formerly of Blackheath.

At Russell-sq. aged 46, Emily-Jane, wife of the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras.

April 8. In Burton Crescent, aged 85 years, Thomas Chapman, esq. an eminent printer connected with the London periodical press. He was brought up to the printing profession in the office of Messrs Strahan and Preston, with the latter of whom he was intimately connected in the strictest terms of friendship. He was for many years the farmer and manager of the Morning Advertiser, for the benefit of the Licensed Victuallers' Society; and of late years was chiefly connected with the Globe and Traveller newspapers, as their largest proprietor, from which he had lately retired into private life with a good fortune. He was an old Liverryman of the Company of Stationers, having been elected in 1790; served the office of Master in 1836; and at the time of his death was nearly the senior member of the Court of Assistants. Mr. Chapman was an active, intelligent gentleman; and was sincerely respected by a large circle of friends.

April 10. In Sackville-st. St. James's, aged 75, John Allingham, esq.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Walter Bentinck, esq.

At Croom's hill, Greenwich, aged 29, Maria, wife of William Speed, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-law.

April 11. Elisabeth, relict of George Henderson, esq. late Capt. 44th Foot.

In Bryanston-sq. aged 6, Augusta-Barbara, dau. of Henry F. Broadwood, esq.

In Cambridge-st. Hyde Park, aged 77, Cornelius Buller, esq. of Ramsgate.

In Upper Portland-pl. aged 45, Robert Newman Hunt, esq.

In Chesham-pl. suddenly, aged 73, Elizabeth-Frederica, relict of William Orton Salmon, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

April 12. At Wandsworth Common, aged 67, William Saunders, esq.

April 13. In Wellington-road, St. John's Wood, aged 66, Elizabeth, relict of Andrew Walsh, esq. of Bread-st. Cheapside.

April 14. In Gower-st. Anne, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Cooke, of Gower-st.

April 16. At Doddington Cottage, Old Kent-road, aged 67, James Powell, esq. for several years one of the Common Council for Dowgate Ward.

April 18. In her 46th year, Matilda, the beloved wife of Mr. Henry Gwyn, of Salisbury-place, Marylebone.

Lately. At St. George's Hospital, aged 37, Mr. Wm. Stevenson, a well-known portrait painter. The deceased gentleman left his residence in Brecknock-cresc. Camden Town, to pay a professional visit to the Earl of Cardigan, at Hounslow. He reached Piccadilly after the Windsor stage had started, and had to run some distance before he overtook it. He then mounted on the top of the coach, but had no sooner taken his seat behind the driver than he fell backwards and died instantly. Ver-

dict, "Natural Death." The deceased has left a widow and several children.

BEDS.—*Feb.* 22. At Harrold, aged 93, Mrs. Anne Bletsoe.

Feb. 28. At Ravensden, Col. John Mackay.

Lately. At Ridgmount, after a lingering illness, Miss Readman, at an advanced age.

BERKS.—*Lately.* Aged 83, Anna, dau. of the late Charles Buckworth, esq. of Park Place.

At Reading, aged 60, Mary, relict of John Smith, esq.

April 6. Robert Baker, esq. late town clerk of Newbury.

BUCKS.—*March* 31. At High Wycombe, aged 70, Major Robert Shelley, esq. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley, Bart. by his second wife Elizabeth-Jane Sidney, the sole heiress of the Sidneys of Penshurst; and half-brother of the late Sir T. Shelley, Bart. of Goring Castle, and last surviving brother of Sir John Shelley Sidney, Bart. of Penshurst Castle, Kent, whose death we noticed in our last Magazine.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March* 21. Louisa-Sibella, third dau. of the late Rev. T. J. Abbott, of Newmarket.

April 11. At Cambridge, aged 61, John Charles Odell.

CHESHIRE.—*March* 13. Aged 75, Samuel Ashton, esq. of Pole-bank.

April 7. Anne-Jane, dau. of J. B. Glegg, esq. of Withington Hall.

CORNWALL.—*March* 11. At an advanced age, Mrs. Brune Prideaux, relict of William Brune Prideaux, of Prideaux Castle. She was previously the widow of Capt. G. W. A. Courtenay, R.N. son of Wm. Courtenay, esq. and the Lady Jane Stuart, sister of the Earl of Bute, by whom she has left two daus. Frances (who married Chaloner Blake Ogle, esq.) and Mary-Stuart. Mrs. Brune Prideaux was a dau. of General William Ogle, of Causey Park, Northumberland, by the only dau. of Governor Stockwell.

March 16. At Penryn, aged 57, William Baker, esq. solicitor, eldest son of the late Rev. William Baker, of Gerrans.

April 3. At Penryn, aged 85, Stephen Johns, esq. one of the few remaining solicitors of the last century.

DERBY.—*April* 9. At Stapenhill, aged 77, Jane Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. Owen Lloyd, formerly Vicar of that parish.

DEVON.—*March* 14. At Dittisham, Miss Sophia Moffat.

March 15. At Sidmouth, aged 22, George Yates, esq. son of William Wingfield Yates, esq.

March 16. At Lukesland Grove, near Ivybridge, aged 77, Miss Eliza Savage.

March 17. At Bradninch, aged 79, Jane, relict of John Matthews, esq.

March 18. At Paignton, at an advanced age, Mary Stuart, only surviving child of the late P. Stuart, esq. formerly of Banff and Aberdeen, N. B.

March 19. At Stonehouse, aged 70, Agnes Ann Boger, sister of the late John Boger, esq. of Wolsdon, Cornwall.

At Ilfracombe, aged 65, John Summers Down, esq. M.D.

March 21. At Collipriest House, Tiverton, aged 59, Robert Baker, esq.

At Exmouth, aged 24, the wife of John Coke Fowler, esq. barrister-at-law, and youngest dau. of John Bacon, esq. of Exeter.

March 25. At Newton Abbot, aged 55, Sarah, relict of Thomas Flamank, esq. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service.

April 2. At Plymouth, Lucy Watson, sister of Capt. Watson, R.M.

At Manadon, aged 79, John Alexander Parlby, esq. magistrate of the county, and youngest son of the late Thomas Parlby, esq. of Stonehill.

April 6. At Torquay, aged 36, Maria-Love, wife of the Rev. Theodosius Burnett Stuart, Vicar of Northallerton.

April 9. At Torquay, Eliza-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Col. Timins, R.M.

At Heavitree, aged 81, Anna, relict of James Wake, esq. barrister-at-law.

April 11. At Ham, near Plymouth, Mary-Trelawny, eldest dau. of the late George Collins, esq.

April 12. At Torquay, aged 21, Alicia-Sophia, third dau. of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.

DORSET.—*March* 6. At Weymouth, aged 72, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, of Cardiff.

March 25. At Weymouth, William Legg, esq. solicitor.

April 1. At Poole, aged 36, Samuel Slade, esq. merchant.

April 7. At Herringstone, near Dorchester, aged 22, John-Allen, eldest son of J. A. Pope, esq.

DURHAM.—*April* 7. At Sedgefield, Ann, dau. of the late Ralph Ord, esq. of Sands.

ESSEX.—*March* 21. Aged 71, Daniel Howard, esq. of Great Clacton.

April 4. At Wanstead Grove, the Hon. Anne Rushout, eldest sister of Lord Northwick.

Aged 70, Jane, widow of the Rev. Chas. Henry Laprimaudaye, Vicar of Leyton.

GLOUCESTER.—*March* 13. Aged 83, Edward Waring, esq. of Bristol, an exemplary member of the Socie' Friends.

March 14. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 80, Mrs. Sharples. Some five years since Mrs. Sharples presented to the trustees of the Bristol Fine Arts Academy the sum of 2,000*l.* for the purpose of founding and supporting that institution; and it now appears from the deceased lady's will, that, after deducting certain bequests and legacies, the whole residue of her property is bequeathed to the Academy. Her funeral was attended by one mourning coach, containing J. S. Harford, esq. President; P. W. S. Miles, esq. M.P. Vice-President; the High Sheriff; and G. H. Ames, esq. the Treasurer of the Fine Arts Academy. The Honorary Secretary, Jere Hill, esq. and Robert Bright, esq. one of the trustees of the Academy, followed on foot, together with the members of the committee, and nearly all the resident artists of Bristol, in deep mourning.

March 15. At Alderley, Anne, only surviving child of William Burlton, esq. formerly of Wyken Hall, Leic. and Donhead, Wilts, Recorder of Leicester and Shaftesbury.

March 16. At Bristol, aged 80, Mercy, widow of William Hurle, esq.

March 17. At Bristol, aged 73, John Mills, esq. for several years a town councillor for the ward of St. James, and upwards of 30 years proprietor and conductor of the *Bristol Gazette*.

At the Hotwells, of consumption, Wm. Lea, esq. of Hanbury, surgeon, eldest son of the late Captain Lea, of H.M. 20th Light Dragoons.

March 18. At Westonbirt, aged 71, Anne, relict of George Peter Holford, esq.

March 19. At Cheltenham, aged 80, Sarah, relict of Samuel Ferrand Waddington, esq. and mother of Alex. Waddington, esq. of Usk.

Aged 45, Amelia, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Camplin, esq. of Bristol.

March 20. At Clifton, aged 70, John James, esq. of Newnham, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

At Cheltenham, aged 68, Lieut.-Col. John Wolrige, late of the Royal Marines. He left his residence about noon, and in the evening was discovered in the pond at Marl hill. Verdict, "Found drowned." The deceased had been unsettled in his mind for several months, owing to an injury of the head, occasioned by a railway accident. He was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in 1833.

April 1. At Clifton, aged 82, Mary, widow of Charles Ranken, esq. of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Mil. Service, Bengal.

April 2. At Bristol, aged 79, Mr. William Phillips, 45 years subsacrist to the Cathedral. He was attending to his duties on Sunday the 1st, apparently in his usual good health, but in the act of dressing on the next morning fell dead at his bed-side. Mr. Phillips was formerly in the service of Mrs. Hannah More and her sisters when they kept a boarding school in Bristol. During the riots in October 1831, when the Bishop's Palace was destroyed, he defended the Cathedral from the intrusion of the mob, and wrested an iron bar from one of the rioters, for which act of intrepidity the Dean and Chapter presented him with a silver cup, bearing a suitable inscription. It is somewhat remarkable that persons holding similar situations in the Cathedrals of England have usually lived to an advanced age; and it is recorded that when Bishop Warburton was enthroned at Gloucester he was shown the Cathedral by two Vergers, who were so remarkable for their superannuated appearance that he jocosely said, "Gentlemen, I suppose you have been here from the Reformation."

At Bristol, aged 69, Mr. James Lodge, for upwards of 51 years connected with the Theatres Royal, Bath and Bristol.

April 4. At Bristol, Mrs. Sophia Peach, the only sister of George Peach, esq. of Milbrook, Child Okeford.

April 5. At Bristol, aged 55, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Taylor.

At Clifton, Charles Franklin Head, Lieut.-Col. unattached, and late of the Queen's Royal (2nd regiment). He entered the service in 1811, and became a Lieut.-Col. on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's brevet in 1841. He served with the 93rd Highlanders during the expedition to South America and the campaign in New Orleans. He subsequently proceeded to India, and was there employed for many years. He acted as Assistant Quartermaster Gen. to the force assembled before Kalapore, in the Southern Mahratta; and was employed in Canada in a particular service during the late outbreak. During his late years of service he was connected with the 2nd Royals.

April 10. At Wormington Rectory, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. R. F. Billingsley, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. H. P. Polson.

At Lechlade, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. W. I. Cole, R.N., K.H.

HANTS.—*March* 14. At Southsea, aged 74, Richard Wardroper, esq. formerly of Midhurst, Sussex.

March 22. At Hinton House, aged 15, Ellen-Eliza, second dau. of the late John

Lucie Smith, esq. LL.D., of Blackheath and British Guiana.

March 25. At Godshill, near Fordingbridge, aged 87, Mrs. Mary Deadman, widow.

March 27. At Bentley, aged 94, Mr. John Eggar (the father of Mrs. Jerdan, the wife of Mr. W. Jerdan, the editor of the "Literary Gazette"). He died of mortification, resulting from the bite of a dog, which worked downwards to the foot, and thus protracted the sufferings of this fine old gentleman.

March 29. At Southampton, aged 80, Robert Smith, esq.

March 30. At Broughton, aged 69, the Rev. Hugh Russell, for nearly 40 years pastor of the Baptist Church and congregation at that place. In him were united the scholar and the Christian.

At Keydell, near Horndean, the residence of her son, Mr. Charles Kean, Mrs. Mary Kean, relict of Mr. Edmund Kean.

April 1. At Bournmouth, aged 56, Joseph Quincey, esq.

Lately. At Mitcheldever, aged 11, Alfred, son of the Vicar, the Rev. T. Clarke.

At Portsmouth, aged 68, Town Major White. He had seen much service. He had been in 40 actions with the enemy; had been four times wounded, and at the period of his decease had completed 58 years' service on full pay and active duty. He had received the Peninsular medal with six clasps.

April 8. At Westridge, Isle of Wight, aged 23, Rose, second dau. of the late George Gibson, esq.

HEREFORD.—*March* 23. At Fowdon, Kingsland, aged 88, Elizabeth Hughes, the wife of a poor labourer, who in 1804 obtained some celebrity as a successful impostor. She declared that, "in consequence of interviews with angels, and the particular inspiration of Heaven, she had the gift of curing all diseases and infirmities to which the human frame was liable, by touching the parts affected and saying a prayer for the success of her endeavours." Her fame spread throughout this and the adjoining counties, and in six weeks more than 3000 dupes were touched by the impostor for various maladies; she never received money, but the members of her family were always ready to pocket any fees that were offered, and it was supposed that in a short period about 700*l.* was so obtained. The whole, however, was dissipated; and many years previous to her death the old woman received assistance from the parish of Kingsland.

March 29. Aged 26, Charles William, fourth son of the late Nicholson Peyton, esq. of the Bartons.

April 7. At Breinton, near Hereford, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Capt. James Harris, R.N.

KENT.—*Oct.* 24. At Hythe, Thomas Henry Stafford Hotchkin, late of Woodhall Lodge, near Horncastle, co. Lincoln, esq. He was the eldest and only surviving son of the late Thomas Hotchkin, of the same place, and of South Luffenham, Rutlandshire, esq. by Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Henry O'Brien, of Blatherwycke Park, near Wansford, co. Northampton, and Stone Hall, co. Clare, esq. and was some years a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). He leaves issue three sons and two daughters.

March 14. At Dartford, aged 71, John Dorman, esq.

March 15. At Sandling Park, aged 7 months, Sophia, youngest child of Wm. Deedes, esq. M.P.

March 21. At Folkestone, Ann, second dau. of Charles Golder, esq. Mayor of that town.

March 23. At St. Margaret's, Rochester, aged 79, Mrs. Fothergill, relict of the Rev. Thomas Fothergill, some time Rector of Cheriton Bishop, but more recently Vicar of Twerton, near Bath. This lady was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Bathurst, one of the dignitaries of Rochester cathedral, and representative of the eldest branch of the family of Bathurst.

March 24. At Woolwich, aged 74, Dr. Henry Parkin, R.N. of Cawsand, Cornwall, Inspector of Fleets and Hospitals, having served upwards of 53 years, and many years principal surgeon to the Royal Marine Infirmary, Woolwich.

March 26. At Lee, aged 67, Arthur Willis, esq.

At Margate, aged 66, Catherine-Percy, relict of Wm. Eagles Johnson, esq. formerly of Portway Hall, Staffordshire.

Lately. At Deal, the wife of C. Kingsmill, esq. at an advanced age.

At Margate, aged 72, William Preston, esq.

April 4. At Dover, aged 77, Edward Rutley, esq. Alderman of Dover, and senior Jurat of the old Corporation.

April 5. At Bromley, aged 85, Frances-Estcourt, relict of the Rev. Wm. Hall, D.D. formerly of Acton, Middlesex, and Alloa, North Britain.

April 7. At Dover, Richard Donovan, esq. of Ballymore, co. Wexford.

At Sutton-at-Hone, Ann, wife of the Rev. Edward Allen.

April 8. At Canterbury, aged 65, Clementina, relict of F. Dalton, esq. surgeon in the Life Guards.

April 9. At Lee, Ann, wife of the Rev. William Francis Sims, M.A.

April 14. At Chislehurst, aged 81, Henry Baskcomb, esq.

LANCASTER.—*March* 20. At Liverpool, suddenly, aged 62, John Priestly, esq. of Parkfield Cottage, Toxteth Park, and of the firm of Priestly, Griffith, and Cox, brokers.

March 23. Aged 63, J. R. Barnes, esq. Darley Hall, near Bolton.

March 30. Aged 52, James Chapman, esq. late Coroner for the borough of Manchester.

April 2. At Hulme, Manchester, aged 71, John Pooley, esq.

LEICESTER.—*March* 9. At Twycross, aged 58, Elizabeth, relict of William Clare, esq. of the above place.

March 26. At Leicester, aged 83, Thomas Miller, esq.

LINCOLN.—*March* 23. At Louth, aged 86, John Jackson, esq.

April 6. At Welton, near Spilsby, Harriet-Emma, wife of the Rev. Richard Parker.

MIDDLESEX. — *April* 1. At Holly Lodge, Hanwell, aged 59, John Gray, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Monmouth, aged 83, Miss Ann Hoskins.

NORFOLK.—*March* 25. At his residence, Grove House, Holt, after a short illness, in his 63rd year, Thomas Andrews Girling, esq. eldest son of the late John Andrews Girling, esq. of Foulsham, and Sarah his wife, the only daughter of Thomas Burcham, esq. of Scarning. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Norfolk, and Captain and Adjutant of the Norfolk or "Prince Albert's Own" Yeomanry Cavalry, a brevet Major in the Army, dated 10th Jan. 1837, and formerly Captain in the 5th Fusiliers. He entered the service Aug. 28, 1804, was promoted to Lieutenant Sept. 21, 1805, and to a company Oct. 13, 1814; was placed on half-pay by reduction Feb. 25, 1816; was brought on full pay Nov. 11, 1824 as Paymaster 77th Regiment; returned to his former half-pay May 24, 1829, and retired 29th April, 1842. A short time previously to his death he received a Peninsular Medal and Clasps, having been present at the actions of Corunna and Salamanca.

March 27. Near Norwich, aged 84, Charlotte, widow of Robert Berney, esq. of Worstead.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March* 3. At Green's Norton, aged 81, Anne, wife of the Rev. Thomas Fawcett.

March 10. At Welford, aged 90, Mrs. Vials, mother of Mr. George Vials, of Northampton.

NOTTS.—*April* 12. At Fountain-dale, near Mansfield, aged 25, John Peter Need, esq. Senior First Lieut. of the Rifle Brigade, and youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Need, formerly Colonel of H.M.'s 9th Regiment of Lancers.

April 14. At Sutton-Bonington, aged 73, Edward Bacon, esq.

SALOP.—*March* 22. At Tickwood, near Wenlock, Frances, wife of William Winstanley Hull, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Benjamin Wilson, esq., of Ardwick, near Manchester. Two months before she departed this life, she had learned the death of her eldest son, on duty in Africa.

April 3. At Kinlet Hall, aged 63, Harriet, wife of William Lacon Childe, esq. She was second dau. of the late Wm. Cludde, esq. of Orleton; was married in 1807, and had a numerous family.

SOMERSET.—*March* 17. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 90, Mrs. Roberts, widow of Wm. Roberts, esq. barrister-at-law.

March 19. At the vicarage, Southstoke, aged 28, Caroline-Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. R. J. Meade, Vicar of Castle Cary, having survived her younger sister only three weeks.

March 29. At Bath, aged 74, the Hon. Sarah Monck, relict of the Rev. George Monck, of Corston, and sister to Viscount Boyne. She was the eldest dau. of Gustavus, the 5th Viscount, by his first wife, Martha-Matilda, only dau. of Sir Quaile Somerville, Bart. She was married in 1809, and left a widow in 1845.

March 23. At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Harriett Pitts Fisher, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Fisher, M.D.

March 27. At Bath, aged 81, William Peard Jillard, esq. of Oakhill, Som.

At Kilmersden, aged 103, Anne Abraham. Her physical powers continued, in a great measure, unimpaired, till the last two years; when she regularly walked a distance of a mile and a half to perform such light work as she was allowed to engage in. Some time since, she received from the Bath and West of England Society the accustomed premium for long and faithful service; accompanied with the usual honorary certificate. The pecuniary donation she entrusted to a friend to preserve against the day of her death, and to defray the expenses of her funeral, for, with a laudable spirit of independence, she had always resolutely refused parochial relief.

March 29. At Bath, aged 55, Col. Charles M. Bird, of the Hon. East India Company's Madras service. He had suffered great depression of spirits in consequence of being separated from his wife. Verdict, "That the deceased came to his death by his own hand, but was of an unsound state of mind at the time he committed the act."

March 31. At Uphill, aged 87, Mrs. Hancocks.

Lately. At Bath, at an advanced age, Sophia, second dau. of the late S. Wren, esq. and great-grand-dau. of Sir Christopher Wren.

In Bath, Mary-Ann, relict of Joseph Blandford, esq. of the Inner Temple.

At Bath, aged 80, Sarah-Ann, widow of R. H. Shearman, esq. of Chelsea.

At Taunton, aged 84, Mrs. Pounsbury, widow of J. Pounsbury, esq.

April 7. At Bath, aged 75, Harriet, widow of William Alexander, esq. M.D. of Halifax, and fourth dau. of the late Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. of Milnesbridge-house, Yorkshire.

April 9. At Wellington, Alexander Edward Webber, surgeon, fourth son of the late Rev. Edward Webber.

STAFFORD.—*April* 7. Aged 58, Wm. Holland, esq. of Rodbaston hall.

SUFFOLK.—*March* 12. At Shottisham, having nearly completed her 90th year, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. William Kett, Rector of that parish. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of John Garneys, of Yoxford, surgeon, descended from a very ancient family of note and influence in the county of Suffolk, and was married in 1782 to Mr. Kett, by whom she had a family.

March 18. At Brundish hall, aged 79, John Rana Gooch, esq.

March 20. At Southwold, aged 76, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Thomas Sheriff, late of Uggeshall.

March 21. At Dunwich, Alice-Mary-Honywood, dau. of Frederick Barne, esq. of Sotterley-hall.

March 22. Aged 80, Hester, relict of John Cordy, esq. of Woodbridge lodge, and formerly of Worlingworth.

SURREY.—*March* 14. At Guildford, aged 63, Mary, widow of John Andrews, esq. Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard.

March 16. At Wallington, Maria, wife of Christopher Stainbank, esq.

March 18. Sarah-Anna, wife of Robert Browning, esq. of New Cross, Hatcham.

March 26. At Beddington house, Wm.-Henry, eldest son of Sir Henry Bridges.

April 2. At Godstone, aged 76, George Lewis Hollingsworth, esq.

April 4. Aged 45, Thomas Palmer, esq. of Sutton Common.

April 9. At Barnes, Jane relict of Edward Stephens, esq. Comm. R.N. projector of the Southampton Railway and Docks.

SUSSEX.—*March* 11. At Brighton, aged 90, Mrs. Caroline Catherine Scellier Satis.

March 13. At Wiston-park, aged 30, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Charles Goring, esq.

March 20. At Hastings, aged 47, Eliza, wife of Donald Butter, esq. M.D. of the H. E. I. Co's. Medical Service.

March 23. At Brighton, aged 18, Miss Edith Musgrave, third dau. of the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. of Eden hall, Cumberland.

March 24. At Seaford, aged 36, Charlotte, wife of Joseph Baldwin, esq. Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Newhaven.

March 26. At Lewisham, aged 80, Mary, relict of Thomas Wood, esq. of Red Lion court, Watling street.

March 29. At Brighton, aged 79, Anne, widow of Thomas Calvert, esq. formerly of Grafton street.

April 2. At Hastings, aged 72, Wm. Reade, esq. late of Camberwell.

April 4. At Brighton, aged 71, Margaret-Schaw, wife of James Shudi Broadwood, esq., of Lyne, near Horsham.

April 5. At Brighton, aged 22, Marion, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. Penderick, of Ramsgate.

April 9. At Brighton, Fleetwood-Lawrenson, son of Nathaniel Bogle French Shawe, esq.

April 11. At Brighton, aged 75, William Haslewood, esq. late of Slaugham Park, Sussex.

At Hastings, aged 65, George Galbreaith Meares, esq.

Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Partington, esq. of Offham, Sussex.

April 12. At Brighton, aged 77, Barbara, wife of the Rev. Samuel Clarke.

WARWICK.—*March* 6. Aged 3, James-Lester, second son, and on the 8th inst., aged 8, Lucinda-Maria-Anna, second dau. of James Eccleston, esq. Sutton Coldfield.

March 13. Aged 25, Miss Porter. The young lady was on her way from Carlisle to London, when, upon her arrival at Rugby, she was seized with a fit, and died shortly afterwards at the Horse Shoes Hotel.

March 20. At Hartshill, aged 76, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Jee, esq.

March 27. At Hartshill, aged 51, Mary, wife of Herbert Minton, esq.

March 28. Aged 27, Robert Gardner, esq. solicitor, at the house of his father, John Gardner, esq. the Fields, Southam.

March 30. At Leamington, aged 52, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. John Lowndes, for some time Rector of Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorsetshire, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. M. H. Bartholomew, Rector of Edgcott, Northamptonshire.

WILTS.—*April* 7. At Warminster, aged 93, Susanna, relict of William Bayly, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Kempsey,

near Worcester, Charlotte-Maria, dau. of Edward Southouse, esq.

YORK.—*March* 4. At Palsgrave, near Scarborough, aged 77, Wm. Hick, esq.

March 7. At York, aged 29, John Clifton, esq.

March 18. At Scarborough, aged 66, Margaret, widow of the late Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D. Rector of Easington-cum-Liverton.

March 19. At Sharow Lodge, aged 80, Thomas Hopper, esq.

March 21. At Thorp Arch, in her 70th year, Frances, relict of George Carroll, esq. of Munduff, co. Wicklow.

March 28. At Middleham, aged 71, Lupton Topham, esq., Clerk of the Peace for the North Riding.

Lately. At Bawtry, Georgiana-Frances, dau. of the late Admiral Sir George Eyre, K.C.B.

April 2. At her daughter's, in Hull, aged 81, Mrs. Ann Wells, late of Hornsea, and only surviving sister of the late Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson, formerly of Wold Newton, near Hunmanby.

April 3. At North Cave, aged 72, Samuel Everingham, esq.

April 5. At Ebor House, Poppleton, aged 72, Mr. Robert Gray, late of York.

April 10. Aged 53, Harriot, wife of Thomas Holden, esq. of Hull.

April 11. Aged 23, Lavinia-Mary, wife of Thos. Colgar, esq.

WALES.—*March* 30. At Cardiff, William Phillips, esq. late of Bristol.

April 2. At Maesgamedd, near Corwen, aged 84, Hugh Davies, esq. Deputy Lieut. of Merionethshire.

April 11. At Dollys, Montgomeryshire, aged 33, George Meares, esq.

Emily, wife of the Rev. Thos. Watkins, Rector of Llansaintfraed, Brecon, and dau. of the Rev. James Buckingham, Vicar of Burrington, Devon.

SCOTLAND.—*March* 15. At the College, Elgin, Dr. William Mackie, late of Bombay.

March 18. At Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire, aged 84, Lady Burnett, of Leys, relict of Sir Robert Burnett, seventh Baronet, and fourth dau. of Gen. Dalrymple Horne Elphinstone, of Logie Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire.

March 21. At the Guynd, Forfarshire, aged 77, Margaret, widow of James Pierson, esq.

April 1. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Basil Hamilton Murray, of the 43d Bengal Light Inf. youngest son of James Murray, esq. of Philiphaugh.

April 4. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Steuart, relict of the late William Blackwood, esq. publisher in Edinburgh.

April 8. At Montrose, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chaplin, late of the Ceylon Reg.

April 9. At Restalrig House, near Edinburgh, the infant son of Lord Elibank.

April 13. At Errol Park, aged 11, Robert Dundas Duncan Allen, second son of Capt. and Lady Henrietta Allen, and grandson of the Earl of Camperdown.

IRELAND.—*March* 4. At Castlebar, in consequence of a fall from his Stanhope, J. R. Jackson, esq. 38th Regt. son of the late Thomas Jackson, esq. of Baker-st. Portman-sq.

March 12. At Seapoint, Bray, co. of Wicklow, aged 67, George Seymour, esq. of apoplexy.

At Cove of Cork, aged 25, Frances-Anne-Stepney, wife of R. E. Malone, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N.

March 20. At the Royal Barracks, Dublin, Ensign Tulk, of the 48th Regt.

JERSEY.—*April* 4. At Jersey, aged 66, Robert Townley, esq. of Ramsgate, Justice of the Peace for the Cinque Ports.

GUERNSEY.—*March* 20. Aged 35, William Pakenham Monk, M.D. Verdict, "That the deceased killed himself by shooting himself through the head with a pistol in a state of insanity, caused by the immoderate use of spirituous liquors."

April 1. Aged 65, Richard Edward Armstrong, esq. late of St. John's, New Brunswick.

April 12. Aged 46, Emily, wife of Peter Bonamy Dobree, esq. of Beauregard.

WEST INDIES.—*Feb.* 17. At Jamaica, aged 23, George Granville Best, of H.M. ship Imaum, second son of the late Archdeacon Best, of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

ABROAD.—*Jan.* . . Lieut. Charles Henry Verelett Temple (1842), additional of the Southampton, flag-ship at the Cape, eldest son of Vice-Adm. Temple, of Truro.

Jan. 31. Phillip Staple, esq. late Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs in British Guiana.

Feb. 23. At Gibraltar, Duncan-Augustus, fifth son of Rear-Adm. D. Campbell, of Barbreck, caused by a contusion in the head, received in the execution of his duty as Midshipman of H.M.S. Powerful.

Feb. 24. Whilst gallantly leading his party at the storming of the bridge of Czibakhaza, in Hungary, Stephen Fox Digby, youngest son of the late Rev. C. Digby, sen. Canon of Windsor, and Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorset.

March 7. At Toronto, aged 94, Anne, relict of William Dummer Powell, late Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and eldest surviving sister of the late Charles Murray, esq. of Petworth.

March 11. At Savona, aged 70, Maria Christina, dowager Queen of Sardinia, only surviving sister of the amiable and pious consort of Louis Philippe. Her late Majesty was dau. of Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, and married Charles Felix, late King of Sardinia, the 7th April, 1807, but did not leave any family by that Monarch, who died in 1831.

March 14. At Bergamo, Italy, Gustavus Woollaston Fowke, esq. son of Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, and a Lieut. in Prince Lichtenstein's Regiment of Dragoons, in the Austrian Service.

March 19. At Calais, Capt. Robert Edgar Campbell, late of the 23d Fusiliers.

March 21. At Paris, aged 73, John Ritchie, esq.

March 26. At Gibraltar, aged 19, Sir John Home, Bart. of Blackadder, of Her Majesty's ship Sidon.

Lately. At Louvain, Henry-Frederick, son of Sir H. T. Oakes, Bart.

At Zurich, his native city, aged 62, the Swiss historian and philologist, John Gaspard Orelli. He took an active share in the liberation of Greece; and, on the establishment of its independence, the government of that country sent him letters of naturalization in a box of gold.

At Paris, M. Tastu, the well-known librarian of Sainte Généviève.

At Ispahan, aged 34, M. Hommaire de Hell, a young savant charged by the French Government with a scientific mission in Persia.

In Paris, Mr. Moreton, an American printer. He has bequeathed 40,000*l.* to be given as a premium to any person who shall succeed in constructing a machine capable of striking off 10,000 copies of a newspaper within an hour.

April 1. At Boulogne, Comm. Alexander Kennedy, R.N.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
March 31 .	608	383	250	—	1241	616	625	1621
April 7 .	466	327	201	—	994	507	487	1225
,, 14 .	487	350	228	1	1066	512	554	1346
,, 21 .	495	366	216	12	1089	572	517	1348

Weekly Spring average of the 5 years 1844—48, 963 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, APRIL 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
47 0	30 4	18 10	25 0	27 4	28 0

PRICE OF HOPS, APRIL 19.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 6*s.* to 3*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, APRIL 20.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 17*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 7*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 17*s.*

SMITHFIELD, APRIL 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 8*d.*	to 3*s.* 8*d.*	
Mutton	3*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 4*d.*	
Veal	3*s.* 8*d.*	to 4*s.* 10*d.*	
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.*	to 4*s.* 10*d.*	

Head of Cattle at Market, APRIL 16.

Beasts	3858	Calves	100
Sheep and Lambs	21,250	Pigs	220

COAL MARKET, APRIL 20.

Walls Ends, from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 43*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 42*s.* 0*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26 to April 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	36	41	38	29, 88	fair, cloudy
27	37	46	40	, 45	cloudy
28	38	45	41	, 27	do. hail
29	48	51	46	, 42	do. rain, fair
30	50	57	46	, 57	fair, rn. cldy.
31	49	56	44	, 56	do. do. do.
A. 1	50	54	45	, 55	do. do. do.
2	49	53	44	, 43	do. do. do.
3	42	48	44	, 54	fair, cloudy
4	47	52	46	, 61	do. rain
5	48	52	44	, 46	cloudy, rain
6	50	57	44	, 56	fine
7	52	54	44	, 48	fog, fair, cldy.
8	52	55	46	, 36	cloudy, rain
9	42	50	43	, 44	do. fair
10	40	50	42	, 51	snow, fog, rn.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	40	46	43	29, 68	cly. fair, shrs.
12	40	46	46	, 68	do. do. do.
13	40	47	38	, 27	rain
14	44	50	40	, 42	slight shrs. fr.
15	40	44	41	, 69	rain
16	40	46	44	, 74	fair, cloudy
17	37	40	31	, 74	do. do. snow
18	39	45	32	, 74	do. snow
19	30	35	35	, 29	constant snw.
20	38	45	37	, 56	cly. rain, hail
21	38	46	38	, 85	fair, cloudy
22	40	45	44	, 77	do. do.
23	40	45	41	, 58	rain, cldy. rn.
24	43	48	46	, 71	cloudy, fair
25	47	57	49	, 73	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

March & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent' Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3¼ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000. June.
29	—	—	91⅞	—	—	—	—	—	50 pm.	36 39 pm.
30	—	—	92⅛	—	—	—	—	—	49 52 pm.	37 42 pm.
31	—	—	92⅝	—	—	—	—	—	52 pm.	43 40 pm.
2	—	—	93⅜	—	—	—	—	—	51 pm.	41 44 pm.
3	—	—	92¼	—	—	—	—	—	55 52 pm.	42 45 pm.
4	—	—	92⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	44 47 pm.
5	—	—	92⅛	—	—	—	—	—	54 58 pm.	44 48 pm.
7	191½	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	—	—	—	—	58 57 pm.	45 48 pm.
9	193	90	91½	91	—	—	—	248	57 59 pm.	45 49 pm.
10	193½	90½	91⅞	91½	—	—	101	—	60 pm.	46 49 pm.
11	193½	90⅞	92⅜	91⅞	—	—	—	245	60 61 pm.	46 49 pm.
12	193½	90⅞	92½	91⅞	—	—	—	243	63 60 pm.	45 49 pm.
13	194	91⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—	—	—	243	60 63 pm.	47 50 pm.
14	191½	90⅞	92⅜	91⅞	—	—	—	248	64 62 pm.	46 48 pm.
16	193½	91	92⅜	92	—	—	—	248	64 63 pm.	45 48 pm.
17	193½	90⅝	92¼	91⅝	—	—	—	—	65 63 pm.	45 pm.
18	194	90⅞	92¼	91⅝	—	—	—	—	—	44 47 pm.
19	192½	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	—	—	—	—	68 65 pm.	47 44 pm.
20	193½	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	—	—	—	245½	67 70 pm.	44 47 pm.
21	193½	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	—	89⅛	—	—	—	45 48 pm.
23	193½	90⅝	92⅜	91⅝	—	—	—	245	71 69 pm.	45 pm.
24	193½	90⅝	92	91½	—	—	—	245	69 71 pm.	48 45 pm.
25	193½	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	—	—	—	—	70 71 pm.	45 48 pm.
26	194	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	—	—	—	243	68 pm.	48 45 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1849.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Pilgrimage by the Roman Wall.—Some of the antiquaries of Newcastle have issued a programme for a complete survey of the Roman Wall, to commence at Wallsend on Monday the 25th of June, and terminate at Corbridge and Dilston on Tuesday the 3rd of July. The description of the intended route points out its attractions not only to the Roman-antiquary, but to the students of mediæval history, the admirers of Sir Walter Scott's poetry, the botanist, the conchologist, and the geologist. For further particulars we beg to refer to the advertisement on the wrapper of our present number, and we shall hope to give a satisfactory account of the accomplishment of this interesting enterprise hereafter.

The annual meeting of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain will commence at Salisbury on Tuesday the 24th of July; and the Congress of the Archæological Association is fixed for the 30th of July at Chester.

Upon looking at the paper by H.C.C. in your last Magazine, "On the Descent of certain English Surnames," I see he has placed the surname of *Pott*, as if derived or descended from *Putta*, a name by which many Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastics were called in works of that time. With submission, I beg to say that I have been led to believe that PUTTA was the Latinized form adopted by the learned Anglo-Saxons for their name of PUTTOCK. Indeed, that was used as the *surname* of Alfric, Archbishop of York. See "Florence of Worcester," and "Gibson's Camden," in Lincolnshire, p. 480, edit. 1695.—J. P.

Our correspondent, B.N. in p. 496, suggested that the separation of the sexes during divine service, still practised at Tunbridge Wells, "is doubtless of Puritan origin." PRESBYTER ANGLICANUS, M.A. begs to remind him that this rule is of ancient date in the Church, and remarks that it is still observed in the nave of Enfield, Middlesex, and in some Churches of Somersetshire. In the Book of Common Prayer set forth in 1549, the following rubric occurs in the office of the holy communion: "As many as shall be partakers of the holy communion, shall tarry still in the quire, or in some convenient place nigh the quire, *the men on the one side, the women on the other side.*" [Keeling's Liturg. Brit. p. 185.] This order is in conformity with the practice of the primitive Church in very early times, certainly in the third century. See Apostol. ...st. Lib. ii. can. lvii.: "Let the doorkeepers attend upon the entrance of the men, and the deaconnesses upon the entrance of the women;" and again, "Let it be the deacons' care to see that the laymen sit upon the one side, with all stillness and order, and the women apart from them." (Ibid. lib. vii. can. xxvi.) The men sat upon the south side, and the women on the north side of the Church, being divided from each other, in some instances, by lattices, screens, or curtains. In the Churches of the East the women sat in galleries, and the men below. (S. Greg. Naz. Carm. ix. Evagr. Hist. Eccl. l. iv. s. 31.) S. Augustine (de Civit. Dei, l. ii. 28.) S. Cyril, (Pro Catech. c. viii.) and S. Chrysostom (Homil. lxxiv. in S. Matth.) likewise allude to the separation of the sexes during the time of prayer.

In correction of a misapprehension which we have placed upon record in p. 527, in the words "and were headed by Lord Brougham," we quote the following passage from the Debates in the House of Lords on the 14th of May. "The Marquess of Londonderry expressed his belief in the sincere desire of the French Government to maintain peace, and excited considerable merriment by alluding to the rumour that Lord Brougham had been one of the party who went over at Easter to fraternise with the people of Paris. Lord Brougham warmly denied this. He begged to give his most peremptory contradiction to the statement that he had ever accompanied any set of men to Paris. He went over, it was true, on the same day, but by a different conveyance. The visit alluded to was the most absurd expedition that ever was planned." Lord Brougham has subsequently spoken in the House in condemnation of another projected excursion of the kind.

P. 222. Mr. David Hiram Williams, who died on the 15th Nov. near Hazareebaugh, in the East Indies, was not "Mineral Surveyor to the Government." Having been long employed in the geological survey of the coal-fields of Wales, under the direction of Sir Henry de la Beche, he was recommended to the East India Company as an efficient person to survey the known coal-fields of India, to explore geologically new districts, and to report on the economic value of the mineral fuel. On this important duty this able geologist was engaged when he fell a victim to the pestilential atmosphere of the jungles.—*Athenæum.*

ERRATUM.—P. 532, last line in col. 2, *for* 14th April, *read* 21st April.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Dalmatia and Montenegro; with a Journey to Mostar in Herzegóvina, and Remarks on the Slavonic Nations, &c. By Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

" FEW parts of Europe," says Sir G. Wilkinson, " are so little known as the countries lying between the Danube and the northern frontier of Greece, though highly interesting from events connected with their past and present condition, and even from the prospect that dawns upon some of them of being once more free from the despotism of the Turks, under which they have for ages groaned." It is to Venice that Dalmatia owes her rescue from a similar fate; and, while Mustafa was pressing the second siege of Vienna, Venice was defeating the Turkish arms in Dalmatia, and all the most important of her fortresses were secured by the valour of Foscolo. To those, therefore, who have made themselves acquainted with those heroic struggles, and that eventful period, on which her future liberty and prosperity depended, Dalmatia offers reminiscences most interesting. The castles and towers, we are told, are still shown as the respected monuments of the glorious days of old; and no where in Europe are the manners of the people more primitive, or their costumes more varied, than in the towns and villages of the interior. There certainly is no want of interest to the scholar and the traveller in this singular and primitive country. Wherever he goes, especially in the maritime ports, he will be treading on the vestiges of ancient times, on the site of cities once enriched with commerce, and plains whose harvests have risen from the blood of the invader. At Spalato, the palace of Diocletian is an object of the highest interest to the architect and the antiquary; the fortress of Clissa—possession of which was the object of the fiercest contests from the time of Tiberius to the present century, and which was at various periods in the hands of the ancient and native inhabitants, the Illyrians, the Romans, Venetians, the Hungarians, Turks, the Uscocs, and the Templars, the Croatians, the French, and the Austrians—this belongs to ancient as well as modern history. Zara and other places possess associations connected both with early and later times; and Lissa, and numerous sea-ports along the coast of Dalmatia, recal to an Englishman the brilliant achievements of our navy during the last war. In *Ragusa* a feeling of sympathy is awakened by the noble defence of its liberties, by its unmerited downfall, by its extensive commerce, and by its literature. There our English King Richard was shipwrecked, and the wealthy merchants of Ragusa were long known from the rich *Argosies* that derived their name from that city. To the south of Dalmatia extends another country which still retains its independence, though threatened by the Turkish armies, as Circassia does, in spite of the power of Russia; " and the fact of Montenegro being still governed by the *only remaining military bishop*, who leads his hardy mountaineers to

war and victory, renders it one of the most interesting countries in the world." *

He who follows our author through these countries will follow a faithful, diligent, and well-informed guide. He will be delighted with the novelty of the descriptions, with the picturesque accounts of the people and of the scenery, and he will be instructed regarding the present condition of places whose names alone have been long familiar to him in the pages of history, but which, being out of the beaten road of the traveller, have been neglected by those who do not care to indulge their curiosity at the expense of their convenience, and who are only inclined to acquire knowledge when it can be attained without danger and even without difficulty. But Sir G. Wilkinson was inspired by a greater desire of knowledge, by more endurance of fatigue, and by a wiser resignation and cheerfulness in the disappointments and casualties that must be expected to meet the traveller when he is exploring countries in which civilisation has never been, or from which it has retreated. It is owing to these qualities, which enabled him to avoid or to overcome the difficulties of his tour, that we are indebted for these pages, and we may hail him as the Roman emperor was hailed,—

> Cui laurus æternos honores
> *Dalmatico* peperit triumpho.

We now proceed to extract a few passages from those portions of the descriptions which we think are most likely to excite curiosity, and which may lead the reader on in a natural progress from the known to the unknown, till at length he will become acquainted with an European country and people with whom he was previously acquainted only by name.

The rough outline of the author's tour may be thus given: He went along the coast of Istria to Pola and the neighbouring islands; to Zara and Sebenico; to Spalato and the Palace of Diocletian; then to Salona, with an excursion into the interior to Knin; afterwards to Lesina and Ragusa. Returning to Spalato, he made an excursion to Montenegro; he then visited Vido, the ancient Narona, and Mostar, in Herzegóvina; departed from the valley of the Narenta for Vergoraz; saw the old Christian tombs at Drenovaz and Cisto, bearing the crescent and star and the cross united; and again returned to Spalato. The voyage from Trieste to Zara is more than usually interesting from the steamers passing within sight of the towns on the coast of Istria, with their promontories, and bays, and projecting headlands, and castles on the adjoining heights, and churches rising over the other buildings, while their names are not unrecorded in the pages of ancient or modern history. Pola, lying in a deep bay, is not seen, and till lately no steamers touched there.

"As you approach the town of Pola† the amphitheatre appears to stand on the shore; the exterior is so perfect, that it scarcely seems to deserve the name of a ruin, and it *looks the same to you as it did of old to the Roman*, as he stood in

* The Slavonic language is exclusively employed in Montenegro, and is purer than than the Illyric of Dalmatia, and claims for itself the denomination of Servian, showing the origin of the people, who are proud of being an offset of the ancient kingdom of Dushan. The author observes that the Dukes of *Mecklenburgh* are the only real Slavonic dynasty now existing.

† The name given to Pola by the Romans during the empire was "Pietas Julia," from the daughter of Augustus, at whose request it was restored after its partial destruction by Julius Cæsar, in revenge for having favoured the cause of Pompey. It was at Pola that Crispus was put to death by his father Constantine.

with his galley, 1500 years ago. It has a basement story, over which are two tiers of arches, with Tuscan half-columns between them; and above these is the usual upper story, pierced with square windows. In this, and most respects, it resembles other amphitheatres, but differs from them in having four square towers, projecting from the exterior circle, at certain intervals, probably for the staircases; of which I remember no other instance, except, perhaps, in the small ruined amphitheatre of Treves. Though the outside is well preserved, nothing remains of the interior; and some have supposed the seats were of wood; yet it is evident that those on the hill-side were cut in the rock, and many of the stone seats have been found, some bearing the names, or initials, of their owners. They measure 1 foot 2¾ inches in width; and the total dimensions of the amphitheatre are about 430 feet in length, by 350 in breadth, and 80 in height. . . . . The temple of Rome and Augustus is in a very good state of preservation, and is now a Museum, containing the different objects found at Pola. It is a very graceful building; prostyle, and of the Corinthian order. In ancient times it stood on the forum, with its companion, which was dedicated to Diana, and which still occupies one end of the *place*. The front, however, is built over, and concealed, by the palace of the Venetian governor, and more than half the ancient forum is occupied by modern houses. The arch, or gateway, called *Porta Aurea*, is well preserved; and, though it has the fault of being wanting in depth, is an elegant specimen of Roman triumphal arch. The inscription on the frieze says it was built by Salvia Postuma, at her own expense, to Lucius Sergius Lepidus, ædile, and military tribune of the twenty-ninth Legion, whose statue stood on a pedestal, formed by the attic, over the centre. Other statues were at each corner, of two members of the same family, whose names are also inscribed below; and on each side of the arch are two Corinthian half-columns. The *Porta Gemina* is a double gate, with a composite half-column between each archway. It was also an entrance into the town. On the hill above is another Roman gate, lately discovered in making repairs to the citadel; which appears to have been a postern, opening upon the street, leading from the Porta Gemina. Though small, it is of good work.*

The origin of Spalato dates from the building of the Palace of Diocletian in A.D. 303. This certainly is one of the most interesting remains of antiquity on this coast. After a reign of twenty years Diocletian, who was a native of Dalmatia, executed his memorable resolution of abdicating the empire, and withdrawing to Salona, where he amused his latter years with the building of the neighbouring palace, and the cultivation of his cabbage-garden, to the inspection of which (as Gibbon relates) he invited his successor Maximian.

"The building of the palace occupied twelve years. The stone was brought from the quarries of Tragurium, the modern Trāū, which, as Gibbon justly observes, is a beautiful stone, 'very little inferior to marble itself.' The island of Brazza also claims the honour of having supplied a portion of the materials used in its construction, the record of which is said to be kept up by the name of the village near the spot whence the stone was taken, which is called Splitska, or 'Spalatine,' from the Illyric name of the town, Split. Little is known of the palace or its occupants after the death of Diocletian. It is supposed then to have come into the possession of the magistrates of Salona, and part of it was still kept as a state palace, and part was occupied by the Gynæcium, or manufactory.† In the following century it was inhabited by Julius Nepos, who, having been deprived of the imperial dignity and driven from Ravenna by Orestes the father of Augustulus, obtained permission from Glycerius, then Bishop of Salona, to occupy the palace. . . . . From A.D. 481 to 639 nothing is recorded of the palace, except that when Totila obtained posses-

* Among other antiquities preserved in the cathedral are the font, which was an ancient piscina, ornamented with a rich bust figure of Venus (or a Nymph) and two Cupids on two of its sides, and the capitol of a column, formed of a basket with birds, instead of volutes, supporting the corners of the abacus.

† This was a manufactory of cloths, particularly those which were annually distributed to the troops; and, as women alone were employed, it received the name of Gynæcium. Several public establishments of this kind existed in various places, each superintended by a Procurator under the Comes sacrarum largitionum, who resided at Salona, the capital of the province. (p. 130.)

sion of Salona, towards the middle of the sixth century, he spared the building, contenting himself with the erasure of the imperial emblems and inscriptions; but, on the taking of Salona by the Avars, the palace assumed a marked post in the history of Dalmatia, which led to the foundation of a new city within its precincts. . . . . About the middle of the seventh century many of the Salonitans, who had fled to the neighbouring islands, returned at the instigation of one of the nobles named Severus Magnus to the continent, and took up their abode in the palace; and, having obtained permission from the Emperor of Constantinople to occupy it, and an order having been sent to the Serbs to abstain from molesting them, their numbers were soon increased by the arrival of other of their compatriots. Spalato was from that period considered a Roman city; and Asphalatum, Rausium, Tetrangurium, Diodora, Vecla, and Opsora are said by Porphyrogenitus to have been particularly reserved by the Romans, to the total exclusion of the Slavi. Spalato had also in later times the honour of being the city where the kings of Dalmatia were crowned."

The author describes the palace as nearly a square, terminated at the four corners by a quadrangular tower. Its faces correspond nearly with the four points of the compass, and on the south it looks upon the port. This front measures 521 feet, or, with the square tower at each extremity, 598 feet 8 inches, and the eastern and western sides are 705 feet 6 inches. Its greatest diameter from north to south without the tower is 646 feet 3 inches, and from east to west 539 feet 4 inches, including the walls, which gives a superficial content of 348-175 square feet, independent of the towers, or with them about 352-614, being little more than eight acres.

The entire building was composed of two principal sections, the southernmost of which contained two temples and the private apartments of the emperor. Two streets intersected each other at right angles, nearly in the centre of it. The principal one led from the Porta Aurea, the main entrance on the north front, to a spacious court before the vestibule; the other ran in a direct line from the western to the eastern gate, and crossed the main street just below the court; and, as the pavement of the street was two feet lower than the court, it is evident there was an ascent to it by two or three steps. Little now remains to explain the distribution of the various parts of the interior, and we can only judge of this from the Baths of the same emperor at Rome and from the architectural instructions given by Vitruvius. It is from these that Adam, in his valuable work,* has composed his ingenious restoration of the palace; and of the accuracy of his labours the present author says he can give a good estimate from having himself made a plan of the ruins. When Adam made his measurements of this palace it was in a better state than at present, and many portions then visible are now concealed beneath the walls of houses. That ingenious architect was however, according to our author, led into an error respecting the street that runs from the eastern to the western gate, where he lays down a succession of *arches* on *piers*, forming the covered corridor on each side; instead of which there are columns supporting a flat architrave and cornice, as at Pompeii, Antinöe, and other Roman towns; and a similar corridor with columns probably extended on either side of the other street, from the Porta Aurea to the Court of the Vestibule.

Of the four gates, the principal and most highly decorated, which faced the east, is nearly perfect. It was called the Porta Aurea, or Golden

* "Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato in Dalmatia, illustrated with 71 Plates. By Robert Adam. London, 1764." fol.

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PORTA AUREA, DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE, SPALATO.
(From Wilkinson's Dalmatia and Montenegro.)

Gate, and is represented in the accompanying Plate. The gateway, which on the exterior side is buried near to its lintel, (though the streets within retain their ancient level,) has rich mouldings, and above it is a row of seven arches, once supported by porphyry columns, resting on consols, which were taken away by the Venetians to adorn their city.

The outer walls of the palace are seven feet thick. They are nearly all perfect, and exposed to view, except on the western side, and all the towers of the angles are standing, except that on the south-west corner, which fell by an accident, according to Ciccarelli, who states that a porphyry sarcophagus was discovered in a cavity, within the thickest part of its walls, bearing the single name of Diocletian in ancient characters. At each corner was a terra-cotta lamp of excellent workmanship, and in the middle of the sarcophagus an urn of Parian marble, containing the ashes. There was also a sort of medallion of a man wearing a helmet and armour on his breast, with a beard, whom he conjectures to be the emperor; accounting for the unusual circumstance of the beard, by supposing that during his retirement he had adopted that custom of his native country.

In the interior of the palace, the principal remains are about the Court of the Vestibule (*shewn in the second Engraving*), which still forms the public square. On each side is a row of six large granite columns, of the Corinthian order, supporting arches which have the peculiarity of springing immediately from the capitals, and are believed to be the first instance of this style. A flight of steps led to the portico of the vestibule, the façade of which occupies the whole breadth of the court, and consists of four columns supporting a triangular pediment. This also presents an architectural novelty (to our eyes we confess very displeasing), in an arch rising from the central columns into the tympanum; and, though not the earliest instance, it is one of few that remain, and Sir Gardner Wilkinson does not remember to have seen any older than the arch at Damascus, which appears to be of the age of the Antonines.

The temple of Jupiter, now the Duomo, or Cathedral, of Spalato, stands on the east side of this court; that supposed to have been dedicated to Esculapius, and now the Baptistery, on the opposite side. With some architectural faults the general effect of the former building is said to be imposing, and it is in a very high state of preservation. Excepting some capitals and cornices, nearly the whole of the interior is original. The masonry is solid and well wrought, and the construction of the dome is admirable.*

We must close this portion of the work by extracting some observations of Sir G. Wilkinson, relating to the architecture of this period, which are the fruit of accurate and extensive observation in many different instances, and will afford welcome information to our architectural critics at home.

"The Romans were at no period remarkable for pure architectural taste, and had departed very far from the proportions and style of Greek models, long before the age of Diocletian; yet this palace may still be admired for the solidity of its

* "The dome is of brick, and consists of a succession of small arches, one standing on the other, in the form of scales, till they reach the upper or centre part, where they are succeeded by concentric circles, as in ordinary cupolas." (p. 129.) The height of its summit from the pavement inside is 78 feet. At the adjacent Temple of Esculapius is perhaps a still more curious example of an ancient roof. "The interior of the cella, though simple, is ornamented with a rich projecting cornice, and *carved lacunaria in its vaulted stone ceiling*, which continues in a perfect state of preservation." (p. 133.)

construction, and the application of those principles for which the Roman architects deserve their share of praise. The pleasing effect of the arches in the exterior of this palace and in the court, the solid gateways, the masonry of the two temples, and above all the curiously constructed dome, cannot fail to excite admiration; and every one who is curious about the *transition of styles* may find much to interest him in the peculiarities here exhibited.

"Of these the most remarkable are the arches in the court, springing from the capitals of columns, without any intervening member; the columns resting on a projecting cornice over a lower set of columns, as in the interior of the great temple; the arch in an architrave, which has been the origin of the so-called Venetian window; the arch within a pediment; the rope-moulding; the chevron, or zigzag, which occurs on all the brackets, and along the whole cornice of the great temple; and the lintel of the Porta Aurea, which is a flat arch, composed of several stones, with their sides indented and fitting into each other. These may serve to show how directly the Saracens, and architects of the low ages, borrowed from Roman models many of the characteristics which have been looked upon as the offspring of their taste. The rope and the cheveron mouldings, attributed to the Normans, were common in the later periods of Roman architecture; the indented stones of flat lintels, varied into numerous complicated shapes by Saracenic caprice, were from the same origin; and many other supposed inventions of those periods, doubtless existed in the later monuments of the empire. One of these, indeed, to which Rickman gave the name of 'long and short,' I find to have been in common use about the reign of Justinian; and the *tapia* work in Saracenic walls is the same that was employed by Roman builders.

"From what I have observed of Roman monuments I am disposed to go even further, and derive from them the *vertical line* itself, which has always been considered the peculiar mark of Gothic, or church, architecture, in contradistinction to the horizontal, which characterises the Greek style. No one, indeed, can fail to perceive that the *vertical* line is a marked feature of Roman buildings. In an Arch of Triumph, that line begins with the column and its pedestal; obliges the entablature to project to correspond with it; and then, continuing to the attic, terminates in a statue; which carries the eye to the summit of the edifice. The same occurs in all Roman monuments which are not mere imitations of Greek taste.

"Another fact is also remarkable, that, though Gothic architecture never prevailed in Rome, the same vertical line may be found in all its churches; where, besides the columns, projecting entablatures, attics, and statues, it extends up the sides of a cupola, runs in bands over the dome, and, thence continuing to the top of the lantern, ends only in the cross that crowns the apex of the edifice."

There is little of art to be found in the Museum of Salona. A few inferior statues, cinerary urns, glass vases, terra-cotta lamps, &c. form the principal, with the exception of a large sarcophagus found in 1844 by Professor Carrara. There are various inscriptions on the walls of private houses, and one possesses the statue of a Roman Emperor of good style. The feet are lost as well as the head; but the statue is remarkable for this peculiarity, that the head has been moveable, falling into a hollow purposely made to receive it, showing that it changed with the change of Cæsars, the body suiting equally well each succeeding Emperor. In the cabinet of the ex-director is said to be a fine collection of coins and gems which the public are not permitted to see. Many of the inscriptions have been published by Muratori and Farlati.* The greater part have been found at Salona, and they are chiefly sepulchral.†

* The learned Farlati, it is said, is the Montfaucon of Dalmatia.

† For inscriptions at Vido, the site of the ancient Narona, see Vol. II. p. 25 to p. 30, which Sir G. Wilkinson has copied. The Roman stone-cutter does not appear to be more accurate than the English,—certainly the schoolmaster was not then abroad; but we give one. "Templum Liberi Patris et Liberæ vetustate dilabsum, restitvit Coh. I. Blo. adiectis porticibus, curam agente Fl. Victore 3 leg. 1. Aop. 1. Severo et Pompeiano II. Cos." Another, "Thaterius ob Honorem," is thus given—"Thaterius rus ob Hnorem;" *rus* being only a corrupt repetition of *rius*.—Rev.

The situation of *Spalato* is, by far, the most agreeable of all the cities of Dalmatia. The climate is healthy, the heat of summer moderate, and the cold of winter not severe. In all these respects Dalmatia is very preferable to Greece. The thermometer seldom ranges much below the freezing point; and the maximum of heat is about 88 or 89 in June and July, or rather more to the southward, about Ragusa and Cattaro. The winter is short, and snow rarely lies except on the hills. When the wind blows from the north, the cold is most felt at Spalato, but it seldom lasts, and a scirocco, so disagreeable in summer, soon comes to remove the cold of the land-wind. The succession of lofty mountains in the interior, makes it much colder in Herzegóvina; and the Bosnian winter sets in many weeks earlier than in Dalmatia, and with great severity. Consumption and rheumatism are said to be common in Dalmatia, and even at Spalato; but probably not more so than in Italy, and, judging from the general productions, the oranges standing out all the year, and the appearance of the palm trees which thrive there, the climate may be compared to that of Naples or Calabria. The drives and walks in the neighbourhood of Spalato are particularly enjoyable; the scenery is pleasing. Spalato is supposed to be the scene of Shakspere's Twelfth Night, which he lays in Illyria. The city of Salona is only about three miles and a half from Spalato, and Lucan mentions the mildness of the climate.

> Qua maris Adriaci longas ferit unda *Salonas*,
> Et tepidum in molles Zephyros excurrit Iader.*

We pass onward from the "veteris vestigia ruris" to a view of the same district in modern times, and to the living panorama of a country—*a fair.*

"A great fair is held every year at Salona on the 8th of September, to which all the people of the neighbourhood look forward with anticipations of feasting, business, and amusement. It is a curious sight, and the concourse of people is very great. The costumes are numerous and varied, among which the most remarkable are those of the pretty Castellane women, of the townspeople and peasantry of Sign and Sebenico, and of the peasantry and the *borghesi* of Spalato. Many come from the Turkish frontier, and sometimes a few Turks from Herzegóvina, whose dress differs not very much from that of the Morlacchi who wear the turban. The costumes of the women are the most numerous and remarkable, those of the men varying much less, in the different districts of Dalmatia, but the colours in both are striking and admirably suited for a picture; blue and red are the most predominant. All Spalato is of course at the fair, and the road to Salona is thronged with carriages of every description, horsemen, and pedestrians. The mixture of the men's hats, red caps, and turbans, and the bonnets and Frank dresses of the Spalatine ladies, contrasted with the varied costumes of the country women, present one of the most singular sights to be seen in Europe, and to a stranger the language adds in no small degree to its novelty. Some business is done as well as pleasure, and a great number of cattle, sheep, and pigs are bought and sold, as well as various stuffs, trinkets, and the usual goods exhibited at fairs. Long before midday, the groups of peasants have thronged the road, not to say street, of Salona. Some attend the small church, picturesquely placed upon a green, surrounded by the small streams of the Giadro, and shaded with trees; while others rove about seeking their friends, looking at and looked at by strangers as they pass, and all are intent on the amusements of the day and the prospect of a feast. Eating and drinking soon begin. On all sides sheep are seen roasting whole on wooden spits in the open air, and an *entire flock* is speedily *converted into mutton.* Small knots of hungry friends are formed in every direction; some seated on a bank under the trees, others in as many houses as will hold them, some on the grass by the road-

* Iader, now "Il Giadro." The road crosses the river on the same spot as of old. One of the arches of the modern bridge is of Roman time, shewing that the course of the river is unchanged.

side regardless of sun and dust, and a few quiet families have boats prepared for their reception. In the meantime the *hat-wearing* townspeople from Spalato and other places, as they pace up and down bowing to an occasional acquaintance, view with complacent pity the primitive recreations of the simple peasantry; and arm-in-arm civilization, with its propriety and affectation, is here strangely contrasted with the hearty mirth of the unrefined Morlacchi. At the fête of Bubastis, in Egypt, more wine was consumed than during all the rest of the year, and the same may perhaps be said of the fair of Salona; but some years ago the resemblance of the two fêtes was still more strikingly like, and the fights that 'came off' were worthy of Bubastis or of Donnybrook. This was 'in the good old times' of Venetian rule, when any one was allowed to take the law into his own hands, and settle with his enemy without troubling a magistrate. The *Morlacco* then waited for the fair of Salona to pay off old scores of revenge, and on this day of retaliation many scenes of bloodshed took place."

The Austrian government has put a stop to this primitive species of diversion, and a few sirdars or rural police attend with their armed pandoors to prevent irregularities. The author says that the dance of the Morlacchi is the most interesting sight in the fair. They call it "*Collo*," from being, like most of their national dances, in a *circle*. A man has generally one partner, sometimes two, but always at his right side. In dancing he takes her right hand with his, while she supports herself by holding his girdle with her left; and when he has two partners, the one nearest him holds in her right hand that of her companion, who with her left takes the right hand of the man; and each set dances forward in a line round the circle. The step is rude, as in most of the Slavonic dances, including the polka and radovaschka, and the music is confined to a three-stringed violin.

On his road from Quartiere to Knin Sir Gardner Wilkinson came to the site of the Roman city of Burnum, now marked by *gli archi Romani*, otherwise called *Soupiaia* or *Supplia Zarkva*, "the perforated church."

"The arches are evidently the remains of a large gateway, or triumphal entrance to the city; and an inscription found there shows they were built by a decree of the Decuriones, in honour of Adrian. . . . Only two arches are now entire: the larger and loftier centre arch having fallen down, as well as the two at the western end. (*See the Engraving.*) They stand nearly due east and west, and were doubtless one of the entrances to the city. . . . The breadth of the centre arch is nine paces, with piers measuring five paces, by one and a quarter in thickness; the others are four and a half in span, on piers measuring three and a half paces in length. The traces of mouldings may be seen, as well as the capital of a Corinthian pilaster, on the jamb of the centre arch; and Fortis conjectures, 'from the mouldings and cornices being equal on both sides, that they were intended to stand isolated,' and were a 'triumphal monument of five arches.' When Fortis saw them in 1774, the centre arch was still entire; but he mentions no inscription. He is correct in supposing them to mark the site of Burnum, the Liburna of Strabo; which is confirmed by the position assigned to it in the Peutinger table, on the right bank of the Titius above Scardona, twenty-four miles from Nedinum. It was to this city that the Goths under Ulesigalus retired, after having been defeated by the Romans at Scardona, in their attempt to regain possession of Dalmatia, during the reign of Justinian. Burnum was one of the principal cities of Liburnia; and under the empire the inhabitants belonged to the conventus, or congress, of Scardona. It stood on the Titius; and Strabo says goods were taken up that river from the sea, to 'Scardon and Liburna.' It is probable that the city stood on the south of the arches, and occupied the space between them and the river, which is distant about one-third of a mile. On its steep bank I observed the remains of Roman masonry, of small stones; and in the midst of this were two small tubes, apparently conduits for water, running into the rock to the northward, and nearly at the top of the bank."

The author has given us a copious and entertaining historical account of Ragusa, the capital of one of the free departments of Dalmatia; an inte-

resting city, as he describes it, both for its history and appearance, still retaining in its decay marks of its former wealth, and inspiring a feeling of regret for its fallen greatness. Here the winged lion of St. Mark ceases to appear, and the Venetian power never gained entrance in its walls.

"The year 1189 was marked for singular events, which rendered it remarkable in the annals of *Ragusa;* and which is of more than ordinary interest, as it relates to the adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion, and shows *the exact place of his first landing, which has hitherto been uncertain.* Richard, on his return from Palestine, having been overtaken by a severe storm, after leaving Corfu made a vow that he would build a church to the Holy Virgin on whatever spot he might first land; and, having reached the Isle of Lacroma, proceeded to make the necessary preparations for the fulfilment of his promise. In this island was a celebrated convent of Benedictines; and Richard, having destined 100,000 marks for the building of the church, commissioned the monks to superintend its erection. As soon as the Rettore and the other authorities of Ragusa heard of his arrival, they invited him to visit their city, where he was received with every demonstration of respect, and with all the hospitable attention due to so distinguished a guest;* and having urged him to alter his vow, and found the church in Ragusa, they promised to obtain for him a dispensation from Rome, and also to erect another in Lacroma, at the expense of the Republic. Richard consented, on condition that the abbot of Lacroma, assisted by the monks of his order, should there celebrate mass every year, on the feast of the Purification; and the good king having *borrowed* a large sum of money for the purpose, which was increased by donations from the inhabitants, built the cathedral of Ragusa, which for regularity of design and beauty of ornament was unequalled in Illyria. It was unfortunately destroyed by the great earthquake of 1667; and with its destruction terminated the privileges of the abbot and monks of Lacroma. But the fact of their having been, till then, maintained, sufficiently proves the truth of the Ragusan account of Richard's landing at their city; and the Emperor Henry, when he stated in his letter to Philip of France that Richard had been '*wrecked near Istria, between Aquileia and Venice,*' was evidently misled by a vague report, which confounded his landing there, *after* his departure from Ragusa, with his previous escape from shipwreck. And this is further confirmed by public documents of Ragusa. The account of his arrival at the isle of Lacroma is highly satisfactory, as it clears up a *disputed point*, and explains the statement of Hoveden, who calls the place of his landing '*Gazere apud Raguse.*' The notion of the place being Zara was derived from the resemblance of part of the name *Gazere* to that of the Dalmatian capital; though there is little doubt that the word is Arabic, meaning *island*, and that it had been adopted, like many others, by the Crusaders."

From Cattaro the author prepared for a journey to Montenegro, and was furnished, as was necessary, with a letter to the Vladika from the governor of the Circolo of Cattaro, whose courteous hospitality he mentions with gratitude and respect.

"The general aspect of Montenegro is that of a succession of elevated ridges, diversified here and there by a lofty mountain peak, and in some parts looking like a sea of immense waves turned into stone. Trees and bushes grow amidst the crags, and in the rugged district of Cevo the fissures in the rocks are like a glacier, which no horse could pass over without breaking its legs. The mountains are all limestone, as in Dalmatia, but in no part of that country do they appear to be tossed about as in Montenegro, where a circuitous track, barely indicated by some large loose stones, calling itself a road, enables a man on foot with difficulty to pass from the crest of one ascent to another. And some idea of the rugged character of the country may be formed from the impression of the people themselves, who say 'that when God was in the act of distributing stones over the earth the bag that held them burst, and let them all fall upon Montenegro.' . . . .

* Richard had not *then* any need of disguise; nor could he have concealed his name, as Hoveden states, arriving as he did in a vessel, every sailor on board of which knew who he was. Moreover, the character of *Hugh the Merchant*, if really assumed by him, was only necessary on his *second* landing near Aquileia.

The most common trees of the country are oaks and ilex, ash, beech, firs, walnuts, hazel, wild pears, poplars, willows, and alders; vines, peaches, pomegranates, olives, mulberry, and other fruit trees are also cultivated there. But the most valuable wood is the *scottano*, chiefly grown in the Cevo district, which is exported even to France. The wood gives a yellow dye, and the leaves are used for tanning leather. The underwood on the hills consists principally of arbutus, juniper, rosemary, myrtle, blackberry and other brambles, as well as the common bushes found in Dalmatia; and some parts of the country are said to produce larches, cypresses, pines, yews, chestnuts, planes, and limes. The chief productions cultivated there are Indian corn and potatoes; cabbages, cauliflowers, and tobacco are also grown in great quantities, and vegetables are among the principal exports of Montenegro. Potatoes, indeed, have been a most profitable acquisition to the poor mountaineers,* as well for home consumption as for exportation, and they are indebted for them to the late Vladika, who introduced them in 1786, on his return from Russia. In the department of Tzernitza, between the lake of Scutari and Dalmatia, the variety of productions is much greater than in any part of the country, and the wine made there is considered, if not better, more wholesome than that of Dalmatia.† The valley of Bielopavlich has also some excellent land for grain, and the Indian corn grows there luxuriantly, some that I passed through being as high as a man on horseback; but the soil of Tzernitza is far more fertile, and it abounds in vines, olives, *carnóes*, almonds, figs, apples, excellent quinces, walnuts, pomegranates, and other fruits, as well as honey, and the usual productions of the country. . . . . The trout of Montenegro are also celebrated, and some are of immense size. . . . . Game is not very abundant, though red-legged partridges frequent the hills, and there are many hares; but birds are not seen there in any great numbers, and I seldom met with any but Royston crows, and magpies, except in the neighbourhood of the Lake."

The climate, though subject to storms and snow in winter, is healthy, and the people are remarkable for longevity. A family was mentioned consisting of six generations. The great-grandfather was 117, his son 100, his grandson 82, great-grandson 60, and the son of this last, who was 43, had a son aged 21, whose child was 2 years old, according well with the reputation enjoyed by the people of these countries in old times, when Dando, the Illyrian, was reputed to have reached the age of 500 years. (See Plin. N. H. lib. vii. 48.)

"Both men and women in Montenegro are very robust, and they are known to carry as much as 175 pounds on their shoulders over the steepest and most rugged rocks. . . . But, though able, the men are seldom inclined to carry any thing, or take any trouble they can transfer to the women, who are the beasts of burden in Montenegro; and I have seen women toiling up the steepest hills under loads which men seldom carry in other countries. They are therefore very muscular and strong; and the beauty they frequently possess is soon lost by the hard and coarse complexions they acquire, their youth being generally exhausted by laborious and unfeminine occupations. The sheaves of Indian corn, the bundles of wood, and every thing required for the house, or the granary, are carried by women; and the men are supposed to be too much interested about the nobler pursuits of war, or pillage, to have time to attend to meaner labours. . . . In Turkey,

* It appears, however, that even in this country the *potatoes* have partaken of the disease which has produced so much destitution in the north-western parts of Europe, a disease certainly mysterious in its nature, and the causes of which seem quite unknown. It should, however, be kept in mind, first, that the cultivated potato of Europe has become by art a very different plant from the one in its wild and natural state; secondly, that, unlike the wild plant, it is not renewed by annual seed; thirdly, that it has been transplanted into climates very different from its own.—Rev.

† "Dalmatia produces many wines which are strong and full-bodied, but most of them have the fault of being sweet, owing to the grapes remaining too long upon the vines before they are gathered for pressing. It is from this that they have received the name of *Prosecco*. Neglect, too, in choosing the fruit is another fault of the Dalmatians, in their process of making wine." The name and qualities of some of the best wines may be found in Sir G. Wilkinson's volume, i. p. 100.

and in Montenegro, man is equally 'a despot, and woman a slave;' but the difference in the two countries is, that in one she is an object of caprice, and part of the establishment, as a horse is a member of its master's stud; in the other she is the working beast of burden, and his substitute in all laborious tasks. But the Montenegrin woman has the advantage of being in a Christian community; and, however arduous her duties, she is the helpmate of her husband, and is not degraded to the condition of a mere component part of the harem. She is still his companion, his only partner, the only mother of his children; and she sees not the reproach of her position in the splendour of her dress, or the show of kindness lavished upon her by her lord and master, from motives of self-gratification. At the same time, however degraded the condition of women in the East, they have one great consolation in the affection of their children; who are far more attached to their mothers than in many more civilized communities; and no oriental youth is deluded, by a false idea of manliness, into disrespect towards either of his parents. The *Montenegrin* has the same custom that prevails in the East, and among the Morlacchi, of avoiding all mention of his wife before a stranger; and, whenever he is obliged to speak of her, he makes an apology by saying, 'Da prostite moja xena,' 'begging your pardon, my wife;' 'saving your presence,' or something of the kind, as if his dignity would be insulted by the mention of a woman. She, however, does not see any degradation in this mode of treatment; custom has reconciled her to it, and she displays the same humility of manner to the stranger that she is in the habit of showing to the men of her family. But at the same time, as might be expected, that strong attachment which a better treatment would ensure, is often wanting, and her services are performed as a duty rather than from motives of affection," &c.

The author gives a curious account from an eye-witness, M. Broniewski, an officer of the Russian fleet, who travelled in Montenegro, of their customs in war, and their mode of fighting.

"Their ideas," he says, "are entirely different from those adopted by civilized nations. They cut off the heads of those enemies whom they take with arms in their hands, and spare only those who surrender before the battle. . . . . They literally defend themselves to the last extremity: a Montenegrin never craves for mercy; and whenever one of them is severely wounded, and it is impossible to save him from the enemy, his own comrades cut off his head. When, at the attack of *Clobuk*, a little detachment of our troops was obliged to retreat, an officer of stout-make, and no longer young, fell on the ground from exhaustion. A Montenegrin perceiving it, ran immediately to him, and, having drawn his yatagan, said, 'You are very brave, and must wish that I should cut off your head: say a prayer, and make the sign of the cross.' The officer, horrified at the proposition, made an effort to rise, and rejoined his comrades with the assistance of the friendly Montenegrin. They consider all those taken by the enemy as killed. They carry out of the battle their wounded comrades on their shoulders; and be it said to their honour, they acted in the same manner by our officers and soldiers. . . . . It is impossible to retain them in the reserve; and it seems they cannot calmly bear the view of the enemy. When they have expended all their cartouches, they humbly request every officer they meet with to give them some; and as soon as they have received them, they run headlong into the further line. . . . . Their usual manner of fighting is as follows: If they are in great force they conceal themselves in ravines, and send out only a small number of shooters, who, by retreating, lead the enemy into the ambush; here, after having surrounded him, they attack him; usually preferring, on such occasions, swords to fire-arms; because they rely on their personal strength and bravery, in which they generally have the advantage over their enemies. When their numbers are inferior, they choose some advantageous position on high rocks; where, pronouncing every kind of abuse against their enemies, they challenge them to combat. Their attacks are mostly made during the night, because their principal system is surprise. However small their force may be, they always try to wear out the enemy, by constantly harassing him. The best French *volltigeurs*, on the advanced posts, were always destroyed by them; and the enemy's generals found it more advantageous to remain under the cover of their cannon, of which the Montenegrins were not at all fond. However, they soon became accustomed to them, and supported by our rifles they bravely mounted the batteries."

We learn indeed that—

"The tactics of the Montenegrins are confined to being skilful marksmen. A stone, a hole, a tree offer them a cover from the enemy. Firing usually in a *prostrate position* on the ground, they are not easily hit, whilst their rapid and sure shots carry destruction into the closed ranks of a regular army. They have, besides, a very practised eye for judging of distance; they thoroughly understand how to take advantage of the ground; and as they usually fight retreating, the French, who took it for a sign of fear, constantly fell into their ambushes; as for themselves, they are so cautious that the most skilful manœuvres cannot deceive them. . . . . Their extraordinary boldness frequently triumphed over the skill of the experienced bands of the French. Attacking the columns of the enemy in front and flank, and acting separately, without any other system than the inspirations of personal courage, they were not afraid of the terrible battalion fire of the French infantry."

But formidable, almost invincible, as these men are on their native mountains, when once they leave them they cannot withstand the discipline of regular troops; for, as they destroy everything with fire and sword, the land soon becomes a desolate wilderness around them. They therefore cannot long keep the field, and the fruits of their victory are consequently lost.

"During the siege of Ragusa it was never possible to know how many of them were actually under arms, because they were constantly going to their homes with spoil, whilst others joined the army in their places, and, after a few days of indefatigable exertion, returned to the mountains to carry away some insignificant trifle. . . . The Montenegrins, dispersed, and deliberately firing from a lying position on the closed rank of the enemy, are not afraid to attack columns composed of 1,000 men with numbers not exceeding 100 or 150. In a pitched battle their movements can be ascertained only by the direction of their standards. They have certain signal-cries, which are uttered when they are to join in a compact body for attacking the weaker points of the enemy. As soon as such signal is given they rush furiously onwards, break into the squares, and at all events create a great deal of disorder in the enemy's ranks. It was a terrible spectacle to see the Montenegrins rushing forwards with heads of slaughtered enemies suspended from their necks and shoulders, and uttering savage yells."

Their ideas of social and legal restraint may be learnt from an anecdote that when some of them were on board of a Russian vessel, and the sailors told them they could not leave the ship without the permission of their superiors, they were astonished, and said—"If you like to do a thing, what right has another to forbid you?"*

The author observes,—

"As in the heroic times, they taunt their enemies, and provoke them to battle. They spoil the fallen foe; all their best dressed warriors are clad in the dresses of the slain; and many a reproachful speech made at the siege of Troy might be adopted by a modern poet in describing the contests of the Montenegrins and the Turks. Their artful mode of fighting, their capability of bearing hunger, thirst, and other

* The author mentions an anecdote in another part of his work of a circumstance which took place during the warfare between the *Austrians and Montenegrins*. Two Austrian riflemen, finding themselves hard pressed by some of the advancing Montenegrins, and despairing of escape, threw themselves down on the ground, pretending to be dead. The Montenegrins immediately ran up to the nearest one, and, supposing him to be killed, cut off his head; when the other, seeing it was of *no use to lie dead*, started up and rushed headlong down precipices, thinking it better to have any number of bruises than fall into the hands of so relentless an enemy. General Delgorgans, taken in an ambuscade outside the walls of Ragusa, was instantly decapitated; and during the siege of Castel Nuovo four Montenegrins amused themselves by playing at bowls with the heads of four Frenchmen, exclaiming every now and then—"See how capitally these French heads roll,"—a cruel piece of irony, it is said, in allusion to the *légèreté* attributed to them.—Rev.

privations, their way of living and various habits, forcibly call to mind the description given by Procopius of the ancient Slavonians; and the use of the *Cithara* is still retained in their favourite gûsla."

As regards the appearance of the inhabitants, it is favourable to them; they have good foreheads, though the face, especially in the women, is too square.

"The profile of the men has generally a decided outline, with a moderate aquiline, or a straight nose; but neither of the extravagant dimensions found in the Turkish face, nor of the retroussé shape sometimes seen in Northern Europe. Their eyes are very animated, though without the fierce expression of the Turks, except when excited by anger. In stature they are much above middle height; some are very tall; and they are well proportioned. Their voices are powerful, and I have often heard them carrying on a conversation at a distance not by shouts, but with a clear, distinct pronunciation, which can only be the result of experience, and the habit of communicating with each other from mountain to mountain. I observed the same among the Morlacchi of the interior of Dalmatia. Vialla says, they keep up long conversations at the distance of half a league, and the writer of 'A Ramble in Montenegro,' thus bears testimony to the strength of their lungs: 'We passed a village at a small distance, and lay on our oars to hear the news: most of the people were absent; but one, a great man, was seated on the hut-top, with a few idlers round him. This was the chief president of the senate, the speaker of the house, in short; and undoubtedly, if stentorian lungs are of any use for that office in a Montenegrian parliament, he was most amply qualified. For twenty minutes this eminent man conversed with us—the distance at first being about a quarter of a mile, and probably it might be three miles or more before he was finally out of hearing. These feats recall the fifty-voice power of Stentor, and the performance of the Egyptian in the army of Darius (employed to vociferate distant commands), when he gave instructions to Histiæus across the Ister."*

At one period the offices of Bishop and Governor of Montenegro were distinct; but from the year 1516, the spiritual and temporal power has been generally vested in the Vladikas.

"The title of Vladika signifies prince or ruler; and the office is hereditary in the House of Petrovich; but as every Vladika is consecrated bishop, and cannot marry, the succession always falls to a nephew, or some other of the family. This fact, of the episcopal office being hereditary, is singular, considering the doctrines of Christians, in regard to Apostolic succession; though it is true that each member of the family who succeeds to the office is duly ordained, according to the rites of the Greek church. The *Vladika* is President of the Senate, which is composed of twelve members, with a Vice-President, one of their body; an office now held by the cousin of the Vladika, George Petrovich, who, in right of his seniority, and being the son of an elder brother of the late Vladika, would have succeeded to the government of the country had he not preferred the profession of arms to that of the church."

The Archimandrite of Ostrok is the second person after the Vladika; he has also the power of life and death; and with him are other persons in authority.† The present Vladika has done much for the improvement and civilization of his country. Besides his talents as a governor, we are told that he has the merit of being a distinguished Servian, or Slavonian poet; and he unites all the qualities of a good soldier and an able diplomatist. He is also a member of several learned societies of Europe; and having been educated partly at Castel Nuovo in Dalmatia, and partly in Russia, and having visited the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, he has enjoyed the advantages of European society; and his mode of living sufficiently shows that he appreciates the comforts and elegances of refinement.

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* See Herodot. lib. iv. c. 141.

† See the titles enumerated at vol. i. p. 462.

He was born in 1815; he is styled "Monsignore" and "Eminenza;" and in the address "Illustr°. e Reverend° Monsignor Pietro Petrovich-Negosh, Vladika di Montenegro e Berda," he bears a title taken from the eastern division of the country. He is also styled in official documents, Metropolitan of Skenderia, or Scútari. He is thus described :—

"With a people like the Montenegrins, the merit of excelling in military exercises is a great recommendation in their chief; and though in these days it may appear a singular accomplishment for a *bishop*, to hit with a rifle a lemon thrown into the air by one of his attendants, this feat of the Vladika adds to the confidence he enjoys among his troops. His appearance too is not a little in his favour; and his majestic height, of about six feet eight inches, may well command the respect of a primitive and warlike race. He is also handsome, and well proportioned to his height. He has a small beard, and his long dark hair flows over the back of his neck, his head being covered with a red Fez cap. His eyebrow is arched; and the expression of his countenance is mild and amiable.† His general costume is military, like that of the country, though richer, and covered with a scarlet pelisse, bordered with fur. He wears the full short blue trousers of the Montenegrins, with white stockings, and black shoes; and two rather singular additions to his dress are a black silk cravat, and black kid gloves. . . . . His manners are particularly prepossessing, and his conversation is sensible and agreeable. His observations on history and politics, and on the many subjects he delights in discussing, shew great discernment and an excellent memory; and his enthusiasm for his country cannot fail to command admiration and esteem. Kind, hospitable, and courteous, he takes a pleasure in the visits of foreigners, and is particularly desirous that the English should feel an interest in the welfare of his country; which, from the vicinity of Corfu, and from the fact of the Montenegrins having co-operated with us in our attacks against the French in the Bocche di Cattaro, he thinks has some claim upon our friendly notice. This he repeated more than once during my frequent conversations with him; but I could not of course explain that, though their co-operation was accepted by our fleet, the British government was greatly averse to it, and even expressed a regret in the despatches sent to Captain Hoste that he had made common cause with a people whose mode of warfare was so little consistent with the customs of civilized nations. The direct interposition of Russia in favour of Montenegro, and the subsidies received from that power, are also an impediment to any direct show of friendship on our part, which would not be very agreeable to Austria, and not quite fair to Turkey, with whom we are at peace," &c.

The following account of the convent of Ostrok and its romantic and impregnable position will give no inadequate notion of the character and form of the mountainous region in which it stands.

"In the afternoon, I went with the Archimandrite, to visit the upper convent of Ostrok. The paved road winds through a thicket of trees, and the ascent occupies half an hour. The view is very extensive, looking over the valley of Bielopávlich, with the Albanian mountains in the distance; and in front is Mount Gárach, with the Zetta flowing below. The convent itself is built in a spacious cavern, at the side of the cliff, which rises to the height of 300 or 400 feet above it; and, two thirds of the mountain being quite perpendicular, the building is completely protected from any missiles hurled from above. And, as the precipitous part continues to some distance below, the only access to it is by the steep, narrow road, which might be easily defended by a few men, against any number of assailants. It is therefore not surprising that the Turks have always failed before this impregnable position; and no force has, during their repeated attacks, been able to make any impression on it. About seventy years ago, it was besieged by 30,000 Turks, for several months; when every effort was made to set fire to and destroy the buildings by lighted brands, and stones, hurled from above; but all glanced off into the depths below; and, though defended only by thirty men, the enemy was obliged to retire with immense loss. The Turks had laid waste every thing in the neighbourhood with fire and sword; they had burnt the lower convent, which had already been destroyed nine times before; and they had advanced

* A portrait is here given in the book, and presently another in his pontifical robes.

to a ledge of rocks a short distance to the south of the cavern; where, stopped by an impassable precipice, they were all picked off by those within, and this last effort was the signal for their retreat. The position of this convent calls to mind that of Megaspelion, in the Morea, which withstood so long the attacks of Ibrahim Pasha; but the whole of the ground before it being precipitous, except the road, it is even stronger than the Greek convent. Within it are the principal powder magazine of Montenegro, and plenty of provisions for a long siege, with a large reservoir of water. . . . . In the convent is the tomb of San Basilio, Bishop of Herzegóvina, who in the latter part of his life became a hermit, and retired to this cavern. His death happened about 170 years ago; and his embalmed body, deposited in a coffin, still claims the veneration of the Greek Christians of Montenegro, and the neighbouring countries."

Even *Turks* have sometimes visited his tomb, to ask a blessing from the saint; and to the credit of the Moslems be it said, that they look upon a holy man with veneration, even though belonging to another religion; and they enter a Christian Church with a respect which might well take the place, as the author says, of the rude and offensive curiosity displayed by travellers in search not of the pious, but the picturesque. What is curious, this convent, this impregnable fortress, is tenanted by a hermit from Turkey, who has been made sole guardian and the only inmate of the place.

The author returned to Spalato the day before the Jews began their feast of tabernacles. The balconies within the courts of the houses were fitted up with awnings to represent tents, under which they took their meals, being forbidden to eat within the house during that festival.

"While on the subject of the *Jews*, I may mention a circumstance which I have long since remarked, and which is deserving of inquiry. While in Egypt, I observed that the *Jews* were readily distinguished from other Orientals by their very light pale complexion, their small features, light hazel and often blue eyes, and in many instances by red hair: and on going into Syria I was determined to ascertain whether these peculiarities were the same there, or whether they had the large noses and strongly-marked features of our European Jews. I examined their faces in various towns; and, when at Jerusalem, I went for this purpose into the Jews' quarter, and (taking care to converse in Arabic with those I met, in order to be sure they had not come from other countries) I found that their features *had not the character met with in the West*, that the nose was nearly straight, the eyes hazel, sometimes blue, the hair often light, and even red, the complexion that of a northern race—white and pink, and that the children had the fresh colour of Europeans. I also observed that the contour of the face was very like that given by the old masters to our Saviour, and the features far more soft and beautiful than those of the European Jews. I will not now offer any theory on this subject, and will only add one more fact, that, while the *Eastern* differ so much from the *Western* Jews, they are also unlike the other Syrians, many of whom have the large features we see in the Jews of Europe." *

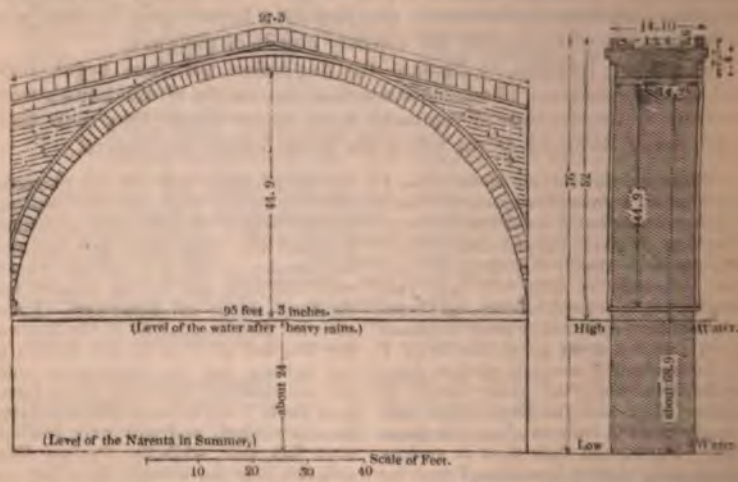
In his visit to Herzegóvina and the valley of the Narenta, the author had his passport made out for Mostar. This city has a population of 7,300 souls, of whom 2,000 are Turks, 3,560 Greeks, and 1,440 Roman Catholics; there are also 300 Gipsies or Zingani, and *three Jews!* The city stands on both sides of the Narenta, the principal part on the east bank, extending up a declivity, under a bluff point of the hills; on this side are the bazaars, the palace, and the largest mosks.

On approaching Mostar, with its fine bridge spanning the Narenta, and its numerous graceful minarets, the author observes:

* The present Jews of Palestine are a mixed race of people, who at various times have settled in that country, and have brought with them the character and features of the various European people from whom they came. *They* are not the lineal descendants of the ancient inhabitants of that country, nor have any other connection with them except in their religious faith.—Rev.

"For external beauty, Turkish towns are far superior to those of Europe. The minarets and domes, the cypresses and gardens interspersed with the houses, the projecting roofs, the wooden lattice-work, the coloured walls, and the variety of outlines, are most pictorial; and it is certain that no European city built on the Golden Horn, would, for one instant, bear a comparison with Constantinople. The houses of the rich Osmanlis frequently look as if they had been brought from a distance, ready made, and placed in juxtaposition with their strange neighbours; they might with equal propriety belong to a village or the capital of a province; and they are often as distinct from each other as tents, from which they have evidently derived their form. No one can ever look on the Sibeels, Kiosks, and various buildings at Constantinople or other Turkish towns, without being convinced of this, and the house of the Selikda at Mostar is so like a tent, that the same outline in a drawing might serve to represent the one or the other. During the long period that the Turks have existed as a nation, they have never gone beyond one point in house architecture, and the mosks at Constantinople (with the exception of their minarets) are mere imitations of Christian churches."

Mostar has long been celebrated for its beautiful bridge, of which a view is given in the third Plate, and a section is now annexed.

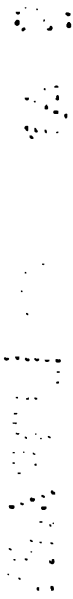


"It is of a single arch, 95 feet 3 inches in span, and, when the Narenta is low, about 70 feet from the water, or, to the top of the parapet, 76 feet. The river, at the season I visited it, being unusually high, it was only 44·9 from the water's surface; but even then the beauty of its arch and the lightness of its proportions were not diminished, and I have seen none that can surpass it. The depth of the water was said to be about 34 feet, and in summer not more than 10. The breadth of the arch is only 14·2, the road over it 13·2, and, with the two parapets, 14·10. On its north side is a raised conduit of stone, looking like a footway, which conveys water over the bridge to the eastern part of the city, and is supplied from a source in the undulating valley to the west. The bridge rises about 10 feet in the centre; but this does not appear to have been so originally; and, though the lightness of its appearance may have been increased by lowering the two ends, the convenience of the bridge is much diminished, as it abuts on the east against a rising ground. On each bank is a tower, built to command it; and the passage may be closed by the gate of the guard-house at the west end, in case of need. Tradition pretends that the towers are on Roman substructions, and that the one on the eastern side is the most ancient. The building of the bridge is attributed to Trajan, or, according to some, to Adrian; and report speaks of an inscription that once existed upon it with the name of one of those emperors. The Turks attribute its erection to Suleyman the Magnificent; but the Vizir, in answer to my question respecting its date, said that, 'though they claim it as a work of that sultan, the truth is it was there

THE ROMAN ARCHES OF BURNUM.

THE BRIDGE AT MOSTAR.

(From Wilkinson's Dalmatia and Montenegro.)



long before his time, and was probably built by the Pagans.' The Turks have entirely concealed the original masonry; not a block is to be seen of Roman time, and the smallness of the stones, the torus under the parapet, and the spandril projecting slightly over the arch, give it all the appearance of Turkish construction. But the grandeur of the work, the form of the arch, and tradition, all favour its Roman origin; and the fact of the town being called Mostar, shows that an 'old bridge' already existed there, when it received that name; and Mostar was a city long before the Turkish invasion of the country. Luccari says Mostar was built in 1440, 'by Radigost, major-domo of Stefano Cosaccia;' but it was doubtless of a much earlier date, and traces of a Roman road are said to exist, leading from it to Gliubuski. Some suppose Mostar to be the ancient Sarsenterum. It was formerly a bishop's see, which was afterwards transferred to Narona, and then included in that of Macarska; and it had a convent of Franciscans, until about the beginning of the seventeenth century. On either pier of the abutment, at the east end of the bridge, is a Turkish inscription; one of which bears the date 1087 A.H. corresponding to 1659 A.D., the second year of Sultan Mahomet; probably referring to repairs made during his reign."

Sir G. Wilkinson had an interview with the Vizir of Bosnia, who resides at Travnik, and has three pashas under him, whose villa at Boona he also visited, at his request, and who assured him that his visit had been most welcome.

"During my interview with the Vizir I had obtained permission from him to sketch his palace and harem from the garden, and, while occupied in doing this, his youngest son, a child of four or five years of age, was brought by a Greek nurse, at the desire of the ladies, whose curiosity was excited at this novel proceeding. In the meantime they indulged as much of it as they could by looking out of the windows, and the conversation was evidently very animated among them, the usual expressions 'Oh, my sister,' 'Oh, my two eyes,' &c. being abundantly ejaculated. At length I received a message requesting permission to look at my sketch-book, which, on their promising not to touch the coloured drawings with their fingers, I sent by their Greek slave. They kept it a reasonable time, and then returned it with many polite speeches; but whether they looked at it upside-down or not I will not pretend to say. The difficulty that Orientals have in understanding European drawing is very singular, and some cannot even distinguish a horse from a house. The *shadows* are particularly puzzling to them. 'One side of your face,' they say, 'is not black;' and they ask 'Where is the other arm?' when a figure stands sideways. But the same person who is unable to comprehend one of *our* pictures can immediately point out all that is portrayed in Egyptian sculpture, where the figures are in profile, shadowless, and with the different members put together to form the whole. It is not therefore surprising that the first efforts of sculpture or painting were in that rude style, and we see that in old Greek profiles the eye was in front, as in those of Egypt, Etruria, and Chaldea," &c.

In the ninth chapter of his work the author has given an account of the *Morlacchi*, of their origin and their first arrival in Dalmatia. He observes that in this part of Dalmatia—about Vergoraz and Imoschi—he had an opportunity of observing the manners and customs of this people, many of which we find in other Slavonic countries.

The Morlacchi, like other nations existing in the same state of semi-civilization, have various superstitions, increased and fostered by the sequestered and solitary life of the mountain tribes, and by their wild habits and savage country. A Morlacco believes that if he murders any one he will be haunted by his shade, unless he carries about him a piece of the murdered man's dress—the part preferred is the sash—and having once put it on his breast he never goes without it. He also believes that the blood of the dead body will boil up if he approaches it. Another belief is in the vampire: any one who has led a bad life it is supposed will come out of the tomb about forty days after his death, and suck the blood of the children.

The cure for this is found in the priest going to the grave and pricking the dead body with pins; sometimes a precaution is taken to prick the bodies of friends at the time of burial to prevent accidents. Dreams are of great importance and the priest charges a certain sum for the interpretation of them, and many families, it is said, have been impoverished by these tricks of priestly avarice. The *Maçich* is a "spirito folletto," or little elf, in the form of a boy, who is always laughing, and wears a cap on his head; he is fortunate to whom he appears, for he has the power of ordering him to do whatever he pleases. If commanded to bring money, he generally proposes to steal it from his neighbour; but if rebuked for his dishonesty he goes to the sea, and returns dripping with water, and presents the treasure. The *Vila* (or fairy) is the good companion of a man, and it is very desirable to be favoured by her. She is a very handsome girl, accompanying him every where, assisting him in all his undertakings, and carrying him wherever he wishes. The fortunate man is called *Vilénik*, and is, as is very natural, envied by his friends and feared by his enemies. Charms against the Evil Eye are used, as in the East, and the oriental belief prevails of possessing devils. Some women for their own crooked purposes pretend to this reputation of evil power, but a remedy is often in the husband's hands, which as it has long been out of fashion in England, we forbear more particularly to mention. The Vistize, or Viéstizze, are witches; they are women who have been naughty, and made a compact with his Satanic majesty. Their spirits at night leave their bodies, and fly like sparks in the air, after inflicting injuries on their enemies. They meet in companies by night under walnut trees. If a husband suspects that his wife's spirit is out, and has left him only the bodily shell below, he turns her head in the bed where her feet were, so that when the wicked spirit returns she is unable to re-enter the body, and is obliged to request that the original posture may be resumed. Lovrich says, the witches sometimes take the partial form of butterflies; these are mostly old maids, who having long and vainly sought husbands, out of spite take to witchcraft. Their meetings are held on the vigils of St. George and St. John (23d June), and whoever on that night can gather the seeds of the fern (thus agreeing in the old superstition in our own country) may acquire a knowledge of all events and learn the thoughts of every one. As a protection against enchantments they fix the tail of the wolf to the door of the house. In ancient days they fixed the snout, "rostrum lupi," for the same purpose. The wolf and the witch seem allied in matters of enchantment. The *Orco* seems to correspond with the Irish *Phooka*, or spirit horse. It appears in the shape of an *ass*, and, carrying off people, gallops with them over precipices, and suddenly vanishing in mire, leaves the rider immersed in it. *Morra* is the nightmare. She is supposed to be a girl who is enamoured of a man who loves some one else. She therefore torments him, till he agrees to remove her rival and marry her. Her potent power over him lasts, even when she has become the wife of another, for then she becomes a real witch, and it is only the amulet of the priest, handsomely paid for, and worn at the back of his neck, that can preserve the victim of a woman's revenge. They kill the *snake* wherever he can be found, for he is supposed to have swallowed two suns, and half of the present, being incommoded by the excessive heat of these three celestial fires. Therefore the present sun, who has barely escaped free, as Sir Brook Watson did from the shark, with a part of his body, favours any one who kills a snake.

A dog * is a messenger of good; but if a man sees an *owl* (infelix bubo) he will return home, though half his journey is over, even after a march of two or three days, and start afresh with better hopes. These are in many instances curious instances of superstitious belief and practise, derived from Pagan times, and preserved in the mountains of Dalmatia and Montenegri, as well as in the villages of Naples and the temples of Rome.

The author has given us much interesting information relating to the mode of living and houses, as well as the music, dances, and poetry of the Morlacchi, for poetry has always been much cultivated in Dalmatia; and some of the Illyric poems, we are told, are not devoid of elegance and taste. We can, however, only find room for the mention of one custom of the country, which we consider as curious, because only found where society is in a certain grade, and civilization imperfect.

The custom or initiation of the Pobratimi, or Half Brothers, or Sworn Brothers, is said to be common to the Slavonic people, and is probably the faint representation of the same peculiar kind of bond which united Pylades and Orestes, and other heroes, in ancient days. It exists also among the females, and any disregard of such an attachment would be looked on as the infringement of a sacred bond. It is indeed a solemn religious act, and the prescribed rites bind the two friends together, whether men or women, for their whole life. The two *brothers* have every thing in common; they are bound to fight for one another, and if one falls the survivor must avenge his death. This custom is peculiarly adopted among the Haiduk robbers, who, united by common dangers, have formed these alliances without regard to creed or nation; and George Tzerni, the father of the present Prince of Servia, and Pasvan Oglou, were bound together by the ties of Pobratimi.†

We must now take leave of these interesting sketches of this singular and romantic people, and turn our faces homeward; before however we close our book we may refer to what Sir G. Wilkinson has said relating to the Slavonic races, and the probable parts they will perform in the history of Europe.

> "Their present condition," he observes, "and the effect they are likely to have on the condition of South-eastern Europe, are subjects for attentive consideration, and time will decide whether *Russia* knows how to profit by the sympathies of the Slavonic populations, or whether they will unite to form a distinct nation. Much, it is thought, will depend on the present Panslavistic movement; and the independent, and enthusiastic, wishes of many Slavonians may lead to better results than the support and aggrandisement of Russia."

We find that the idea of *Panslavism* had an origin purely literary, and was started by one Kollar, a Protestant clergyman of the Slavonic congregation at Pesth in Hungary.

> "He wished to establish a national literature, by circulating all works, written in the various Slavonic dialects, through every country where any of them was

* The dogs in Greece and Turkey are very formidable to strangers, so Sir G. Wilkinson says. The most ragged beggar (whom all dogs seem constantly to fear and hate) could not excite the ire of *Morlacco* dogs to the same extent as a Frank dress. "*I thought they would have gone off in a fit*, or have choked with rage, at my unusual appearance."

† Pobratimi signifies, literally, "half brothers," from Po "half," Brate "brother"; but they are half brothers from choice, not by birth. There is also a "Drougina," or "friendhood," among the Slavonians.

spoken. He suggested that all the Slavonic literati should become acquainted with the sister dialects, so that a Bohemian or other work might be read on the shores of the Adriatic as well as on the banks of the Volga, or any other place where the Slavonic language was spoken; by which means an extensive literature might be created, tending to advance knowledge in all Slavonic countries; and he supported his arguments by observing, that the dialects of ancient Greece differed from each other, like those of his own language, and yet that they formed only one Hellenic literature."

This idea of an intellectual union led to that of a political one, and the Slavonians, seeing that their numbers amounted to about a *third part of the whole population of Europe*, and occupied more than half its territory, began to be sensible that they might claim to themselves a higher position than they have hitherto occupied. This opinion, it seems, is gaining ground; and the question agitated at present is, whether the Slavonians can form a nation independent of Russia, or whether they should be satisfied in forming part of one great race, under the protection of the most powerful member as their chief. It appears that the latter opinion is gaining ground, and some Poles are disposed to attribute their sufferings rather to the individual will of the Czar than to the general feelings of the Russian people. They therefore begin to think that, if they cannot exist as Poles, the best thing to be done is to rest satisfied with a position in the Slavonic empire; and they hope that, when once they give up the idea of restoring their country, Russia will grant concessions to their separate nationality. Great efforts are making among other Slavonian people to induce them to look on Russia as their future head, and she has already gained considerable influence over the Slavonic population of Turkey.* This feeling, it is said, has not extended to Dalmatia, or to other states, which are animated by a greater love of independence. Some think that Austria, who has among her various population above sixteen millions of Slavonic subjects, might put herself at the head of a movement in their favour; and others think that a Slavonic empire might be established on the ruins of Turkey.†

"It will be interesting," says the author, "to watch the turn taken by this movement, or by the policy of Russia. The Russians are enacting much the same part as the Macedonians of old; and the means then used to excite the Greeks against the enemy of their race may find a counterpart in those now beginning to be employed to rouse the prejudices of Slavonians. Like the 'Regale Numisma' of Philip, the gold of Russia performs its part; and the fear for Europe is not, as Napoleon suggested, when a 'bearded Czar' shall wield the sceptre, but when Russia shall possess wealth enough to further her projects, and shall command the co-operation of the Slavonic populations. On the other hand, there is reason to believe, that the liberty of Europe will not be endangered by the increasing power of Russia: she has an encroaching, rather than an invading, tendency; she is unassailable herself, but her system of government, her social condition, and the difficulty she has in keeping up a large army at a distance from home, prevent her being formidable to any but her immediate neighbours; many of the Slavo-

* The author observes, that a large blank in the history of Europe, during the dark ages, may be supplied by tracing the inroads of the Slavonic race upon the provinces of the Byzantine empire.

† "Whether the Turks will ever become really civilized, before their rule ceases in Europe, may be doubted; and the rapid decline of their power is everywhere perceptible. Nor are they ignorant of it; and the conviction that they are losing their consequence in the world, though not openly allowed by them, already influences their conduct; as success and power formerly inflated their pride, and rendered them overbearing and oppressive; and no people will more quietly sink from conquerors to passive, indolent, inoffensive subjects than the Turks, when they see themselves reduced to that condition by a power they cannot resist." P. 67, and see p. 85.

nians are not disposed subserviently to perform a part to suit her purposes; and so long as the other states of Europe are true to their own interests, no fear need be entertained from the magnitude of her empire."*

There are many curious and many important portions of these volumes which we have been unable even to allude to, from the variety and copiousness of the materials which they afford, and the attractive novelty of the subjects. The author has given, towards the close of the second volume, a history of Dalmatia under the Roman empire, and also a continuation of that under the Byzantine Emperors and the Dukes of Dalmatia, from the arrival of the Slavonians to the peace of 1814; to which we must add a history of the *Uscocs*, a kind of fugitives turned pirates and buccaneers, who fled from their rulers and princes, and about 1500 began to acquire renown, having their stronghold in the citadel of *Clissa*, and afterwards at Segna. They seem to have been the origin of the Greek pirates of later days, with even more than their savage and relentless cruelty.

SONNET

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF MY BOOKS BY FIRE.

[See our last Magazine, p. 517.—Edit.]

Farewell companions of each passing year
Which o'er my head has roll'd—ye cannot feel
The pangs which on my broken spirit steal.
Ashes are ye, while I indulge a tear—
To you I look'd in sad affliction's hour—
When illness press'd in you I sought relief—
Oft have I felt the influence of your power
Assuaging sickness or consoling grief.
'Tis solace to me, that in earlier time,
When my eyes feasted on your various lore,
The dire calamity was kept in store,
And the blow struck when I was past my prime.
'Twas will'd by Him, who judges what is fit—
'Twere impious to repine—'Tis duty to submit.

JOHN ADAMSON.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 27th April, 1849.

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* At the close of his Preface Sir Gardner Wilkinson refers those who are interested in Panslavism and the Slavonians to the recent publication of Count Valerian Krasinski, which was reviewed in our Magazine for April, p. 388. In the course of his book, Sir Gardner has frequently quoted the former works of that author.

LINES

SUGGESTED BY THE MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED ON THE TERRACE OF RICHMOND HILL

TO THE MEMORY OF THOMSON.

. . . Ipsæ te, Tityre, Pinus,
Ipsi te fontes, ipsa hæc arbusta, vocabant.

Of no heroic enterprise of war,
Or laurels gather'd 'mid ensanguined fields,
Did he delight to sing,—whose honour'd name,
Grateful memorial of a nation's praise,
This monumental column proudly bears.
But him the Muse, studious of song divine,
Led to her favourite haunts, with genial dews
Refresh'd, and with the peaceful olive crown'd.
There with benignant hand to him disclosed
Her secret springs—the Genius of the woods,
The Naiad by her silent fountain laid,
The Nymphs, her loved companions, in their groves
Received him, then of Nature's richest stores
They chose—for him the melodies of morn
Awoke, and on the green earth's flowery lap,
Flung their purpureal splendors—to his ear
The stream in sweeter murmurs flow'd along,
The dewy landscape glitter'd to his view
In more than vernal freshness—of each shape
Of beauty, spread interminable, none
Was wanting—while to his enraptured eye
Through every varying season of the year
Majestic forms, the ministers of Time,
Each in its duteous order moved along.
First Spring upon the sleeping flow'rets breathed
With tenderest smile—the Summer as she pass'd
Blush'd 'mid her roseate dews—rich Autumn fill'd
The vales with golden splendor—latest came
Pale Winter gazing on his sunless skies.

So 'mid these studious scenes, his blameless harp
Was heard, by every rural power beloved,
Loved by each sylvan deity—to them
His heart was as a consecrated shrine,
A grateful altar built for richest gifts
Of Wisdom, to his calm retirement led,
And Truth and Virtue by the Muse bestow'd.

Then waft his name ye winds that murmuring pass
Through these soft groves; and thou, beloved stream,
Gliding between thy verdant banks of bloom,
Bear to each distant vale the Poet's song.

J. Mitford.

Benhall, May 1, 1849.

SOME HISTORIC DOUBTS RESPECTING THE MASSACRE AT FORT DEL ORE, ON SMERWICK HARBOUR, CO. KERRY, A.D. 1580. BY THE REV. ARTHUR B. ROWAN, M.R.I.A.

IN presenting an original, and, as I believe, hitherto unpublished document for publication, I beg to introduce it by a few remarks upon the double aspect in which history may be regarded, in each of which it has its own attractions and uses.

First, and in the more exact and appropriated sense of the term, we may view history as the grand chronicle of the events which have marked the succession of ages, and determined the course of the world up to that state of things in which we live at the present hour. In this point of view history employs itself with public transactions and their bearing upon the general interests of mankind; and the qualifications of a writer for this department may be briefly stated as the power of condensing a subject from a variety of materials, and presenting it in a style at once concise and clear, which shall alike avoid diffuseness, and allow nothing of essential import to escape notice. With this power is required the faculty for abstracting from trivial occurrences the philosophic principles involved in them. On the laborious and extended research necessary for him who aspires to rank as a writer of "Philosophy thus teaching by example" I shall not dwell, but merely observe that as culinary artists sometimes astonish us by stating the enormous quantity of animal food expended in concocting some exquisite morceau for an epicure's table, so it is only from his own private memoirs that we can form any adequate conception of the vast amount of literary toil of which we enjoy the result while revelling in the flowing generalities of the History of Gibbon.

But there is another description of literature which may claim to rank under the title History, and which, if less aspiring, may not be less useful to the student of the past. I mean that class of writings of which the French have expressed the use in their name "Mémoires pour servir l'Histoire," and which are daily becoming more numerous among us as lapse of time removes those restrictions which prudence or reserve had for a while imposed upon the archives of departed statesmen or other public characters. The avidity with which diaries, journals, or familiar correspondence are received and read, is the best test of their utility in elucidating general history, and it is not easy to express the satisfaction with which the student places the stately generalities of the authorised historian on one side, and the minute details and familiar gossip of the day on the other, for the purpose of mutual illustration.

How often a public transaction, mysterious as it stands upon the page of general history, becomes intelligible when we connect it with its motives, as we collect them from the confidential communications of the actors. How interesting to find in some secret diary the connecting link which joins to its cause an event which the formal historian, devoid of what is called "behind-the-scene knowledge," has set down in his pages as "inexplicable." Nor, as I conceive, is the satisfaction slight with which a rightly-constituted mind discovers in any private record of the day the means of removing some groundless aspersion under which an illustrious name has stood forth in the records of public history as "damned to everlasting fame," or, in the words of some of the authorities I propose to correct, "branded with infamy over Europe."

The document I am about to submit to the public belongs to the last class, and I shall now briefly relate the cause and object of presenting it to notice.

A splendid edition of the Annals of the Four Masters has been lately given to the public under the editorship of Mr. O'Donovan, M.R.I.A.* Of the elegance of the execution, fidelity of the translation, and vast research exhibited in the notes I do not pretend to speak as a competent judge, though I willingly concur in the general approval they have elicited. I hope,

* Reviewed in our Magazine for October last.—*Edit.*

however, that I may reckon upon the indulgence both of the learned editor and of the public while I attempt to correct an error which he has adopted from others, embalmed in the beauty of his typography, attested and aggravated by his own authority, and which deeply affects the memory of two illustrious men.

The error to which I refer, is that of charging upon Arthur Lord Grey de Wilton, Deputy of Ireland in 1580, and Sir Walter Raleigh, then serving under him, the direction and execution of an wholesale massacre of the Italians and Spaniards who garrisoned Fort Del Ore, on the west coast of Ireland, when it had surrendered to the English forces under Lord Grey's command.

The authorities upon which this charge is made to rest are,—first, the brief notice in the Annals themselves; next, Muratori, the Italian annalist; again, "the testimony of all Catholic Irish writers," upon which, as Mr. O'Donovan states, "Lord Grey's character was branded with infamy over Europe;" and lastly, that of Doctor Leland, who, affecting more accuracy as he is removed further from the origin of the story, asserts, upon what authority he does not state, nor can I ascertain, that "the detestable service of butchering the prisoners in cold blood was committed to Sir Walter Raleigh." In opposition to these authorities, accredited as they are by Mr. O'Donovan's own remarks, I propose to place an original document, written on the spot by an eye-witness, and at the very date of the transactions themselves; and from which I design to argue that, though the reality of the lamentable massacre is unquestionable, yet that it was done neither under Lord Grey's direction nor by Sir Walter Raleigh's agency; but that it was one of those fierce casualties of war which in all ages have been the inevitable result of military licence, and was the lawless act of a soldiery provoked by resistance, and in the first flush of victory and plunder setting all subordination at defiance.

Before we proceed further, let us reduce the subject-matter of inquiry within as small a compass as is consistent with free and full examination. The Annals themselves, though perhaps nearest in point of date, were compiled more than fifty years after the transaction, and they are very brief and general in their mention of the whole affair. Muratori, who writes more than a century after, mentions nothing but a charge of cowardice and treachery against his countryman San Joseph, who commanded the fort. For "all the Irish Catholic historians" referred to by Mr. O'Donovan, after examining with some attention those within my reach, namely, "O'Daly's History of the Geraldines" and the "Abbe Geohogan's General History of Ireland," I find in their accounts of this affair such minute and literal agreement with the text of an earlier authority, that I feel warranted in dismissing both, as mere transcripts of one and the same original. A comparison of both these writers with Philip O'Sullivan's (Bear) "Historiæ Catholicæ Iberniæ Compendium," published at Lisbon, A.D. 1621, will, by their complete identity, at once satisfy any one, that the two later writers have merely copied from the pages of their predecessor, and that their seemingly cumulative testimony, like Falstaff's "men in buckram," dwindles into the evidence of "one," whom the learned Archbishop Usher* (to pass by a still stronger term elsewhere†) does not scruple to designate as "nugatorum nostri temporis facile princeps," —the greatest triller of the day. "Curry's History of the Irish Civil Wars" comes too close to our own time to have any authority beyond what he can derive from the writers from whom he quotes, and these all must stand or fall with the credit of their original. We have then upon the one side "The Annals of the Four Masters," "O'Sullivan's Compendium," and "Leland's Modern History;" and on the other "Spencer," the secretary of Lord Grey, who accompanied him in the expedition, and the document I am about to present to you, written from Smerwick Harbour the very day after the capture of the fort itself; and on which I cannot but think it strange that Mr. O'Donovan has made no use

* Usher, de Primordiis Eccles. p. 739.

† In his "Religion of the Ancient Irish," p. 69, he says, "As egregious a liar I am any (I verily think) that this day breathes in Christendom."

in elucidating this transaction, as I find by his notes on another part* of the "Annals" that he was fully cognizant of its existence.

The words of the "Annals" themselves are very few, and quite reconcilable with my authorities, except upon the point of whether "conditions of safety" were assured to the besieged by Lord Grey, and this will always be a question to be determined by the credibility and opportunities of information of the conflicting witnesses. Here I must notice a remarkable difference between the two modern translators of the "Annals"—O'Donovan and Mac Dermot—in this particular passage; and the omission by the former of a word introduced by the latter, which would be of peculiar significance in determining the point at issue. I must place their versions in contrast, for the purpose of making this more clear.

O'Donovan's version.

"Chosen parties of his (the Lord Justice's) army went daily to reconnoitre the island. Many communications mutually took place on both sides, and *a promise of protection was made them.* The Italian captains came to the Lord Justice, *as if they would be at peace with him,* but the people of the Lord Justice went over to the island and proceeded to kill and destroy the Italians, so that of the 700 Italians not one individual escaped, but all were slaughtered on the spot."

Mac Dermot's version.

"A select party of his (the Lord Justice's) forces went every day to reconnoitre the island, during which several messages were interchanged on both sides, and *friendship was promised between them.* Their captains came to the Lord Justice *for the purpose of entering on terms of peace with him,* upon which the Lord Justice's people passed onwards *unawares* to the island, and began to kill and slaughter the Italians, so that not one of the 700 Italians escaped from destruction on the spot."

I cannot but think the omission of the word "unawares" from Mr. O'Donovan's translation remarkable, because the introduction of it makes the narrative to concur so exactly with the explanation of the transaction which my document suggests, namely, that while measures were taking for the formal surrender of the fort, "with order and ceremonie thereto belonging," the place was entered by some reckless sailors and soldiers without the lord deputy's knowledge or directions, and that the wholesale slaughter which ensued was their unauthorised act, a mournful occurrence certainly, but which, besides other explanatory circumstances, to be detailed hereafter, does not seem to be justly set down as an act of deliberate cruelty on the part of the English commander or his officers.

The narrative of Philip O'Sullivan comes next under consideration, and, though probably written at about the same period as the annals, if not earlier, yet when we consider that the author was not resident in Ireland, that every line of his book breathes forth his hereditary animosity to the English, and, above all, that in many other particulars his relation bears demonstrative evidence of being little better than a fairy tale, I think it must be seen to what slight reliance his testimony is entitled, in this single particular, "Whether Lord Grey gave a pledge of safety to the garrison?" The main object of O'Sullivan's narrative seems to be to magnify the importance of Fort Del Ore, by representing it as perfectly impregnable by any means but treachery without, and cowardice within. The Lord Deputy's army, which he states at 1500 men, he calls a "force far too weak to capture a fortress of such strength."* The English fleet he speaks of as "two or three merchant ships;" he then goes on to describe a "forty days' fruitless siege of the heretics,"† their wasted army, their houseless‡ condition, the advancing winter,§ and other dispiriting circumstances, which ultimately induced Lord Grey to obtain by treachery what he failed to accomplish by

* A.D. 1586. Page 1850.

* "Mille quingentos milites comparat, copias minime validas ad expugnationem tantæ munitionis, tamen cum illis et duabus aut tribus navibus onerariis Sebastianum vallat."

† "Jam quadraginta circiter dies hæreticus munimentum tormentorum ictibus frustra verberat."

‡ "deserto campo sine ædibus."

§ "hyemis inclementia quassus."

force, "quod viribus minime est assecutus dolo tentat." According to him, it was Lord Grey who sought* a parley, and not the besieged themselves. He then relates how "Plunket," an Irish gentleman, left with the Spaniards as an interpreter, having first tried to hinder any communication between the parties, then endeavoured to deceive both, by misrepresenting their offers to each other; and ultimately, when discovered in his treachery, and imprisoned within the fort, that he continued, even in his chains, to "clamour against the surrender of the fortress of his Holiness the Pope."† Finally, O'Sullivan represents the terms granted to the besieged, and confirmed by the Lord Deputy's oath, to be, that "they all, officers and soldiers, should depart with their arms, baggage, and stores, in perfect safety; but that the perfidious heretics, disregarding all laws, human and divine, and the sanctity of an oath, which even the heathen respect, first disarmed and then slaughtered the whole garrison, with the exception of the Commander and of the interpreter Plunket, who was reserved for the more cruel death of being pounded to death by a mallet!!"

To this flowing narrative, which I give *verbatim*, and which seems to have formed the basis of the accounts and comments of "all succeeding Catholic writers," I cannot help applying a remark from "Sheridan's School for Scandal," namely, that "though it is undoubtedly the most circumstantial," I believe I can offer one considerably more correct as to facts. Although O'Sullivan writes with all the minuteness of an eye witness, we know that he composed his book in a foreign country, and at least forty years after the events had occurred, while every word of his narrative is evidently tinged by the deep political and religious prejudices of its author; hence it is no matter of surprise that there is scarce a single detail of his "hearsay" story which is not contradicted by the relation of one who wrote actually on the spot, and at the time; as for example, where O'Sullivan speaks of "two or three merchant vessels," as the whole naval force engaged in the reduction of Fort Del Ore, we find the captain who commanded one of the vessels referring to the Admiral and Fleet generally, and particularizing the landing of the cannon for the battery from the "Revenge," the "Swiftsure," the "Tyger," the "Achate," and from a lesser ship which he calls the "ayde," or tender to the fleet. O'Sullivan invents an "ineffectual siege of forty days," by a houseless and harassed army; whereas the writer I introduce, giving day and date, states that Lord Grey advanced his camp from Dingle on Monday, the 7th Nov. 1580; began his earthworks against the fort that same night; and, on the Wednesday night following, had the fortress in his hands.*

If O'Sullivan is to be believed, it was Grey who began an insidious treaty in order to retrieve his previous disasters. The eye-witness tells us that about four o'clock in the afternoon the besieged "came to the point of the rampier, which had been beaten in" by the English ordnance, "with a white banner, and bare-headed, requesting a parley, which the Lord Deputy granted." And lastly, to come to the principal point at issue. While O'Sullivan is positive that the terms sworn to by the Lord Deputy were safety for the whole garrison, with their arms, and property of all kinds, our eye-witness is as express in stating "that the place was surrendered to Lord Grey's will, to have mercie or not mercie, as he should think good." Where there is such direct contradiction of testimony in so many particulars, each person must judge for himself as to which witness had best opportunity of knowing the facts, the least apparent motive for perverting them, and the best general character for accuracy and truth,—and give his verdict accordingly.

There now remains for consideration the narrative of Leland, who, while acquitting Lord Grey from the charge industriously spread against him of violating any pledge of safety to the

* "dato signo petit ut colloquendi fiat potestas."

† "reclamat Pontificis arcem perfide prodi."

* O'Sullivan is not even accurate as to the month in which the transactions took place. He says, "arcem dedidit mense Decembri!"

besieged, yet accuses him of "reserving the Irish prisoners for execution by martial law," of commissioning "Wingfield his Master of the Ordinance to disarm them, and then of sending an English company under command of Sir Walter Raleigh into the fort to butcher the garrison in cold blood, in pursuance of a deliberate sentence by a court martial."

I have been quite unable to find any authority whatever for this last statement of Doctor Leland's, with regard to Sir Walter Raleigh. That he served in this expedition is certain, both upon the authority of Camden, and from the anecdote mentioned in "Ware's Annals," of his turning the "withs prepared by the Irish for hanging English churles," to the service of "putting to death an Irish kerne," whom he found plundering the English camp at Rathkele;" but that he took any particular part in the capture of Fort Del Ore is no where stated by any contemporary authority that I can discover, while Sir Richard Bingham expressly mentions that "the band which had the ward of that day was Mr. (afterwards Sir Edward) Denny's,"* who was Sir Walter Raleigh's cousin-german; and the statement that the massacre resulted from the deliberations and decision of a court-martial, at which "Lord Grey is said to have shed tears," is no where mentioned that I can learn; and though Leland would appear to suggest it for the purpose of vindicating Lord Grey from the imputation of personal cruelty, yet both the "Annals of the Four Masters," and the letter of Sir Richard Bingham, which both testify that the occurrence was unpremeditated, and concurrent with the surrender of the garrison, leave no time for any such transaction as the holding of a council of war; and, even if the incident of "Lord Grey's shedding tears" should rest upon any actual authority, it may be better accounted for by supposing his grief to have arisen from a miserable casualty against which precaution should have been taken, and for which neglect he might feel himself as a man morally, if not otherwise, responsible.

Having thus endeavoured to clear away the impressions made by statements, loose, inaccurate, prejudiced, and written far from and long after the events to which they refer, I now proceed to give the letter which attracted my notice while engaged in some researches in the British Museum last year, long before I had seen Mr. O'Donovan's work. That Mr. O'Donovan himself knew of its existence I have already stated, as I find at page 1850 of his work, that he gives the reference to the department of the Cotton MSS. in which it is to be found, and a summary notice of a letter written a week previously by the same hand, which contains nothing of material import; but of this letter, though bearing so directly on a subject on which he has put forward so strong an opinion, he merely makes mention as existing, without any reference to its contents. This I can only account for by Mr. O'Donovan's having already prejudged Sir Richard Bingham, the writer,—one of the most distinguished officers of his day, afterwards successively Governor of Connaught and Marshal of Ireland, as, what he afterwards calls him, "one of the bloody actors at Dun an Oir," and therefore unworthy to be heard, either in his own defence or that of others. I must, however, think that, all circumstances considered, his evidence is rather better entitled to attention and credit than the passionate invectives of Philip O'Sullivan, while its accordance with the calmer statement of the Chroniclers of the Abbey of Donegal (the Four Masters) will be perceived upon perusal.

*Sir Richard Bingham to Mr. Ralph Lane.**
(Cotton MSS. Titus B. XIII. 313—317.)

"Right worshipful, and my singular good friend, may it please you to be advertised that on Saturday, being the 5th of November, in the afternoone, the Admiral, with the rest of the fleete which had been absent with him, came into the harbour of Smerwicke, to which place my Lord Deputy came that day, from encampment at the Dingel, hearing of their arrival

* Sir Edward, second son of Sir Anthony Denny, who (as Fuller says), "by God's blessing, Queen Elizabeth's bounty, and his own valour, atchieved a fair estate in the county of Kerry, in Ireland."

* There is a duplicate letter of same date and purport to "The Earl of Leceister."

here, to confer with them for the landing of two culverins out of the Revenge, two out of the Swiftsure, and two out of the Tyger, with one other forth of the Acate, and another forth of the Agade, as also what powder and shot they might spare for the batterie of the fortresse, with all other necessarie preparation for the trenche; further to advise your worship that on Monday, being the seventh of this present, earlie in the morning my Lord Deputy marched with his campe from the Dingel towards the enemie, where about noone he pitched his tent within cannon-shotte, and in the evening there was order taken that most of the men forth of the ships should come to labour to begin the trenche, which trenche the first night was wrought one hundred paces, and two culverins placed within three hundred paces of their forte to dismount their pieces, which were ready to plaie at break of day, and before two o'clock afternoone they were all dismounted. The night following and the next day, being Wednesday, we came with our trenche within six score paces of their curtayne, when we cast sufficient a-head for the guard of the ward that day, which my conche had. This day, in the forenoon, about nine or ten of the clock, my cheeke was struck from the fort, being on the height of the trenche; this same day, about four of the clock in the afternoone, they came to the point of the rampier which we had beaten in with our culverins, with a white banner, bareheaded, and requested a parley, which my Lord granted them, on which they were contented the same night to surrender up the place with their lives and all therein was, to my Lord's wille, to have mercie or not mercie as he should think good; yet for that it was nighte and no time to get them forthe they were by my Lord respected untill the morrowe, but the best of them taken forth for gages or pledges; and we, that notwithstanding, followed our trenche, which we finished that same night within three score paces of their forte, and so ran the same all along their fronte, where we meante to plaie our batterie, to which we brought the same night two pieces. In the morninge, which was Thursday and the tenth, early in the morning my Lord sent in divers gentlemen to take order that such munitions of powder and vittles should be preserved to her Majesties use as there was. Then order was taken that the colonel, with the captains and chief officers, should come forthe and deliver up the ensigne with order and ceremony thereto belonging; this done, the band which had the ward of that daie, which was Mr. Denny's, then entered; but, in the meantime, were entered a number of mariners upon the parte next to the sea, which, with the soldiers aforesaid having possessed the place, fell to revellinge, and spoiling, and withall to killinge, in which they never seased while there lived one,—the number slaine might be between four and five hundred, but, as some do judge, between five and six hundred; they had, as I hear, of powder left 50 barrels,—of pykes 4000! other furniture of arms, harquebus, morryons, and such like, to the like proportion; of victuals they had great store, save that they wanted water, which they had not within their forte. Thus hath my Lord most worthily atchieved this enterprise, and so nobly and liberally dealt with all sorts that he hath given a great satisfaction and content to all his followers. Thus with my heartie commendations unto yourselfe and all the rest of my good friends, I take my leave.

"From Smerwicke Roade, the xi. of November, 1580.

"Your most assured,

"Ri. Bingham."

"To the right worshipful,
and my verie goode friend,
Mr. Ralph Lane, at the
Court, give this."

Such is the letter on authority of which I venture to correct popular impressions, and to vindicate the memory of brave men departed from aspersion, and I now leave it to speak for itself, merely observing that there is one minute coincidence in which it is confirmed and borne out by the very opposing testimony itself. It will be remembered that Bingham speaks of the enemy coming forward with their flag of truce, bare-headed, and requesting a parley. O'Sullivan, while he would fain make the English the party desiring the conference, yet unintentionally admits the correctness of this account, for he condemns the pusillanimity of San Joseph for carrying on the conference bareheaded, while Plunket, the interpreter, kept his hat on.*

Those who know the value of "undesigned coincidences" as a test of the truth of testimony, will not dismiss this little fact as trifling or unworthy of notice.

I have now performed to my best ability what I originally proposed, namely, to shew that in the unhappy

* "Aperto capite allocutus, fertur animi abjecti homo, cum tamen interpres caput operuerit."

massacre at Fort Del Ore there was neither "malice aforethought" nor "breach of pledged faith." I am neither here to vindicate the act on the plea of utility to the state, nor necessity of the occasion, as Spencer does; but in the course of this inquiry some facts have presented themselves which suggest a question whether these luckless strangers are altogether entitled to that sympathy and interest which party representation has so largely and unjustly elicited for them.

Puffendorf who in his Law of Nations lays it down that "war gives the conqueror a sovereign power over his enemy," also sets down the express case that a stranger landing on a foreign shore is entitled by humanity to present shelter and no more. "A hut," he says, "may be raised for present shelter, but no lasting structure raised on the strand, without the sovereign's express permission." It is not necessary to embarrass ourselves with the consideration of the denial of Elizabeth's sovereignty by the natural sovereigns of these unhappy men, for surely it would be monstrous to hold that the sovereign "de facto" of the country, or commanders acting under her, should admit as reasonable or valid the answer of the garrison of Fort Del Ore to the summons of surrender, namely, "that some were sent by Pope Gregory, some by the King of Spain, on whom he had bestowed the kingdom of Ireland, and for him they were determined to hold it."* Whether regular soldiers returning such an answer in the circumstances of taking hostile possession of the soil and erecting a post in a foreign kingdom, would be entitled to the privileges and immunities provided by the laws of war, is not the present question; for it seems singular to me that in no view of this subject has the origin and composition of this Hispano-Italian force been sufficiently adverted to. Spencer indeed, in a general way, states, that "The Lord Deputy told them they could not justly plead either custom of war or law of nations," for that they were "no better than rogues and runnagates, with whom it would be dishonorable for him in the name of his Queene to condition or make terms." This might pass for part of the general defence which the Secretary thought himself bound to advance on behalf of his patron, and as such I should not, if it stood alone, have much insisted upon its value; but to my surprise I find it fully borne out by the following passage from "Philip O'Sullivan," who, in the fulness of his conviction of the Pope's authority, as the "dispenser of kingdoms," apparently writes without the slightest consciousness of the extraordinary character which he was giving of this Italian expedition.

> "Italy," he says, "was at that period much infested by small bands of robbers, who, issuing from their lurking-places in the woods and mountains, plundered the villages by nightly incursions, and waylaying travellers spoiled them also. James (of Desmond) supplicating Gregory the Thirteenth, the Sovereign Pontiff, to aid the Catholic Church in Ireland, just on the verge of ruin, at last obtained from him the pardon of these robbers, upon condition that they should transport themselves with him into Ireland, and of these and some others he made up a force of about a thousand men."

Such is the account, given by their own partial historian, of the *matériel* of that expedition, for which has since been claimed the sympathy of posterity and almost the dignity of martyrdom.

These men, the predecessors of that fearful banditti who to this day infest Italy, who when hunted down in their mountains are shot like beasts of prey, or if captured are broken on the wheel or impaled alive, without compunction or pity—are transported to another country under the conduct of one often pardoned, and as often breaking out into inveterate rebellion,* and merely in consequence of change of place are spoken of as entitled to all the terms of favour and respect which one brave enemy claims from another. Their fate was an appalling but not an unnatural result of the desperate service upon which they ventured; and in reading the whole narrative of their unhappy progress o
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* Ware's Annals.

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apostle, Paul,—"No doubt these men are murderers, who though they have escaped retribution at home, yet vengeance suffereth not to live." Upon their progress to Ireland, we find that their first destination was Lisbon, where they arrived just in time to lend or hire themselves to the memorable expedition of Sebastian against the Moors, when a large proportion of them, together with their leader, Stukely, left their bones to whiten on the plains of Mauritania. The remnant returned to place themselves again at the disposal of James of Desmond, who conducted them to what proved their final slaughter-house, the fatal Fort Del Ore. Their end was the melancholy but not unnatural termination of a career on which they entered, knowing that in evading the punishment of their crimes at home they had set their lives upon the event of an all-but desperate enterprise abroad; and it seems to me more accordant with the facts of the case, to attribute the event to that Providence which so often over-rules to its own uses the "unruly wills and passions of men," than to any set purpose, which, though it might not be obnoxious to the charge of perfidy, could hardly stand free of the charge of cruelty as the act of one in Lord Grey's position.

Belmont, March 12, 1849.

ON THE NAVAL POWER OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

Mr. Urban, *Bydews, Maidstone, March 9th.*

A PASSAGE is extant in Xiphilinus which, if literally taken, indubitably implies that the ancient Britons fitted out powerful naval armaments in the reigns of Augustus and Caligula; but so many other passages from ancient authors are apparently repugnant to this, or at least are reputed to be so, that an examination of what is said respecting the vessels of the Britons may not be without interest. We shall find that generally they by no means make the statement of Xiphilinus impossible or even improbable, while a passage in a classic author confirms his words to a remarkable degree. Extracts may therefore follow from ancient authors, and at the conclusion of them that which has been alluded to from Xiphilinus, accompanied by its presumed corroboration.

The ancient British chronicles, could we rely on their authority, would at once obviate the necessity of the present inquiries, as they in several instances speak of the fleets of the Britons: these historical documents are, however, far too apocryphal in their earlier parts to be of any use. It is necessary therefore to set aside their testimony altogether as regards our present subject.

Whoever has referred to Lucan and Pliny will see that the Britons are described in those authors as possessing solely barks covered with bullocks' hides in which they navigated the ocean. Lucan's mention is Lib. iv. 130.

Utque habuit ripas Sicoris camposque reliquit
Primum cana salix madefacto vimine parvam
Texitur in puppim, cæsoque inducta juvenco
Vectoris patiens tumidum superenatat amnem.
Sic Venetus stagnante Pado, fusoque Britannus
Navigat oceano: sic quum tenet omnia Nilus
Conseritur bibulâ Memphitis cymba papyro.

Of this the following may be given as the version: "When the river Sicoris began to subside, and to be contained within its banks (by Cæsar's orders, see his Commentaries, Civil Wars, i. 54), first the hoary osier with its moistened twigs is woven into a small ship; and then covered with the hide of a slain bullock it supports its navigator upon the swollen stream. Thus the Venetian navigates the stagnant Po, and the Briton the wide-spread ocean; and thus, when the Nile overflows, the Memphian boat is interwoven of the bibulous papyrus."

In Pliny's Historia Naturalis there are several passages to the purpose. One in book iv. 30 (16). "Timæus historicus a Britanniâ introrsus sex dierum navigatione abesse dicit insulam Mictim in quâ candidum plumbum proveniat; ad eam Britannos vitilibus navigiis corio circumsutis navigare;" *i. e.* "Timæus the historian says that the island of Mictis, where

tin is found, is within six days' sail from Britain; and that the Britons navigate to it in vessels of wicker-work covered with leather." Another, vii. 57. "Plumbum ex Cassiteride insulâ primus apportavit Midacritus. Etiam nunc in Britannico oceano vitiles (naves) corio circumsutæ fiunt;" *i. e.* "Midacritus was the first who brought tin from the island of Cassiteris. Even now vessels of wicker-work are to be found in the British ocean." Further, in book xxxiv. 47 (16) he says, "Sequitur natura, plumbi cujus duo sunt genera, nigrum atque candidum. Pretiosissimum candidum a Græcis appellatur cassiteron, fabulosèque narratum in insulis Atlantici maris peti, vitilibusque navigiis circumsutis corio advehi. Nunc certum est in Lusitaniâ gigni, et in Gallæciâ, summâ tellure arenosâ et coloris nigri. Pondere tantum eâ deprenditur. Interveniunt et minuti calculi, maximè torrentibus siccatis. Lavant eas arenas metallici, et quod subsidit coquunt in fornacibus;" *i. e.* "The class of metals of the nature of lead comes next; of this there are two sorts, the black and white. The white is the most valuable, called by the Greeks 'cassiteron,' tin, and is fabulously narrated to be sought in the islands of the Atlantic sea, and brought in vessels of wicker-work sewed round with leather. Now it is certain that it is produced in Lusitaniâ (Portugal) and in Gallæcia (*i. e.* Callæcia, Gallicia in Spain and the north of Portugal,) being found there in a sandy soil on the top of the earth and distinguishable from it solely by weight. Small pebbles of it are also found, principally in the dried-up beds of torrents. The workmen wash those sands, and what subsides they roast in furnaces." In book xxiv. 40, he speaks of "sutiles naves," or ships sewed together; but at that place the method of fastening the planks by sewing them together with thongs, holes being bored through them for the purpose, is solely to be understood; a contrivance we find practised with the larger canoes in the South Seas. Therefore this passage does not apply to our present purpose.

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Hiberniam et Britanniam interluit undosum inquietumque toto in anno, non nisi pauculis diebus est navigabile. Navigant autem vimineis alveis quos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubalorum." That is, "The sea between Ireland and Britain is generally swelling with waves and untranquil the whole year, and only navigable for a few days. They navigate (it) in vessels made of wicker-work, which they surround with a covering of bullocks' hides."

Further, Festus Avienus, who lived about A.D. 400, in his poem the Ora Maritima, describing the inhabitants of the Œstrymenides, islands which he evidently treats of as in the neighbourhood of Britain, specifying that they were "metallo divites stanni atque plumbi," *i. e.* rich in the metals of tin and lead, says of their shipping.

Notisque cymbis turbidum latè fretum
Et belluosi gurgitem oceani secant.
Non hi carinas quippe pinu texere
Acereve norunt, non abiete ut usus est
Curvant faselos; sed rei ad miraculum
Navigia junctis semper aptant pellibus
Corioque vastum sæpe percurrunt salum.

That is, "In their boats, as is well-known, they navigate both the stormy narrow seas, and the ocean itself, full of sea monsters. For they have not been accustomed to build ships either of the fir tree or maple; or to plank vessels with oak, as is usually done at other places; but it may be noted, for the wonder of the thing, that they always cover their barks with hides joined together; and thus using this covering of leather they often traverse the broad seas."

A passage from Julius Cæsar's Commentaries, Civil Wars, i. 54, should not be overlooked. "Quùm in his angustiis res esset; atque omnes viæ ab Afranianis militibus equitibusque obsiderentur; nec pontes perfici possent; imperat militibus Cæsar ut naves perficiant, cujus generis eum superioribus annis usus Britanniæ docuerat. Carinæ primùm et statumina ex levi materiâ fiebant; reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum coriis integebatur. Has perfectas carris junctis devehit noctu millia passuum xxii, militesque his navibus flumen trans-
ontinentemque ripæ collem
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communit. Huc legionem postea transducit; atque ex utraque parte pontem institutum perficit biduo." That is, "There being these difficulties, and all the roads being occupied by the soldiers of Afranius, horse and foot; and as there was no possibility of constructing bridges; Cæsar ordered his soldiers to make ships of the same kind as he had seen used in former years in Britain. The keels and frame-work were first made of light materials; the rest of vessels being woven with twigs was covered with skins. These having transported by night on cars joined together a distance of twenty-two miles, he passed a party of soldiers over the river Sicoris (see before the passage from Lucan), and unexpectedly occupied a hill close to the river. This he quickly fortified before his adversaries perceived it. Here he after this conveyed across a legion, and beginning a bridge from both banks finished it in two days."

St. Isidore of Seville, who wrote in the beginning of the seventh century, in his work De Originibus, xix. i. has a passage relating to our subject. He says: "Carabus parva scapha ex vimine facta quæ contexta crudo corio genus navigii præbet. Papias (prodit autem); carabus navicula discurrens in Pado, id est linter. Est autem ex vimine et corio." That is, "The vessel called a carabus is a small boat made of wicker-work, which, being covered with a raw hide, forms a species of bark. According to Papias, the carabus is a little boat or skiff used on the Po, made also of wicker-work and leather."

What we otherwise chiefly know of this species of vessel is as follows:—Sidonius Apollinaris, who lived in the fifth century, acquaints us that they were used to cross the seas by the Saxon pirates of his day, and several ancient chronicles mention three Irish saints who in the year 891 crossed over in a boat constructed of wicker-work, and covered with hides, from Ireland to Cornwall in seven days; intending to go from thence to Rome, and afterwards to Jerusalem.

All these vessels of wicker-work and hides hitherto mentioned, except those referred to by St. Isidore and his authority, it is evident were not quite boats of the smallest size. They were vessels which navigated the ocean; were sometimes used by pirates in their predatory expeditions; and are called navigia, *i. e.* ships, by one or two writers. Cæsar, when he builds vessels of this class, is obliged to join two cars together in order to transport them from place to place. In short, in respect to size, they must have been of the dimensions of the larger boats; and the skiff or canoe of wicker-work, and covered with a hide, used for fishing on the rivers, which would seem originally to have suggested this mode of construction, is not brought to our notice by ancient writers except as before specified. This smaller vessel, however, is still in use on the rivers in the west of England, and by its name of "coracle" is well known.

Though it seems the use of wicker-work and hide-covered vessels was not peculiar to Britain (see the passage before quoted from the poet Lucan,)* yet, as connected with Britain, they appear to have attracted great notice in times of antiquity, principally, no doubt, from their navigating so tempestuous an ocean with them. However, the possession of these vessels is not necessarily a proof that the ancient inhabitants of this country used no other. Some further inquiry on the subject may be therefore requisite.

One principal testimony that the Britons did not possess shipping is found in the panegyrical writers, those

* Herodotus also mentions towards the end of his first book a species of circular vessels or floats, which he describes as resembling rounded, and of course to a certain degree concaved, shields, as we find by the Phigalian marbles in the British Museum those of the ancient Greeks were. These were built by the shepherds of Armenia, who cut down willows to supply the materials of their construction, and covered them with skins. Their lading consisted of straw, casks of palm wine, &c. with which they descended with the stream of the Euphrates to Babylon. He informs us that they were of a larger and smaller size, specifying that some of the former were able to carry a burden of 5,000 talents, or, as nearly as may be estimated, about 125 tons. On their arrival at Babylon, and their cargo being disposed of, they were broken up, their wood-work sold, and the skins re-conveyed to Armenia on the backs of asses, brought down in the floats for that purpose.

well known eulogists in the later times of the Roman empire, who addressed complimentary orations to the emperors for various purposes; which flowery effusions are in many cases come down to us, and indeed very frequently afford materials for the historian. In Eumenius, who addressed a panegyrical oration to Constantius Chlorus, A. D. 296, we find the following passage, the time referred to being the earlier part of the same year, when Constantius sailed with an expedition against Alectus:—"Sed enim illâ ætate (alluding to Julius Cæsar's expeditions to this country) nec Britannia ullis erat ad navale bellum armata navigiis, et Romana res inde jam a Punicis Asiaticisque bellis, etiam recenti exercitata piratico et propiore Mithridatico non magis terrestri quam navali usu vigebat. Ad hoc natio etiam tam rudis et solis Britanni Pictis modo et Hibernis assueta hostibus, adhuc seminudi facile Romanis armis signisque cesserunt; prope ut hoc uno Cæsar gloriari in illâ expeditione debuerit quòd navigasset oceanum," *i. e.* "But at that time Britain was not provided with any ships for a naval war, and the Romans were no less prepared for a war by sea than for one by land, from the Punic and Asiatic wars and the recent piratical and Mithridatic wars; and thus this nation, so uncivilized, and only used to Pictish and Irish foes, easily yielded to the Roman arms and standards; so that Cæsar could only in reality boast that he had conquered the ocean." It may, however, be contended in answer to this passage that it is of no weight, being obviously not founded on any historical information as to the state of Britain in Cæsar's time. The Picts had not at that time located themselves in Caledonia, not having emigrated to this country till shortly before the reign of Severus, according to the opinion of the best writers; nor is there authority for the wars of the early British with the Irish. The passage of Eumenius is therefore merely an oratorical flourish.

Another argument that the Britons had no ships may be deduced from the Welch Triads, which, mentioning the three British leaders who were famous for their fleets, specify not persons who lived in early times,—not Cassibelan, Timancius, or Cunobeline,—but Geraint, March, and Gwenwynnyn, the two first of which lived in the fifth century; the third also being in no early era. This again is indefinite evidence; for the Triads, written according to some about A. D. 700, do not often, or rather so to say, do not always refer to times more ancient than the Roman conquest; and if no use is made of the apocryphal testimony of the British chronicles in favour that Brennus, a British king, about B. C. 400, fitted out a fleet, and that Gurguntius, another British king, about B. C. 375, fitted out a naval armament against Denmark to enforce tribute, and that Cassibelan, in the time of Cæsar, had a fleet, so ought not adverse inferences from the Triads to be admitted.

On the other hand, as to the arguments for our purpose, *i. e.* that the ancient Britons had ships, there seems a higher degree of probability attached.

In the first place, it is most generally believed that the Phœnicians and Greeks traded to the island with their shipping; at any rate, it is certain from Strabo that there was a great resort of shipping hither in his time from Gaulish ports. It is therefore extremely probable that in length of time, from imitation, the Britons themselves may have attempted the construction of ships. If they did not, they must have been inferior in capacity to other nations under the same circumstances, which we have no reason to suppose.

Again, in Cæsar's Commentaries the Veneti, in their war against the Romans, are described as almost solely assisted by the maritime states of Gaul and by the Britons. (Gaulish Wars, book iii. 9.) The Osismii, Lexovii, Nannetes, Ambiliati, Morini, Diablintes, and Menapii of Gaul, as well as the Britons, came to their assistance. As the above states of Gaul, with the exception of the Diablintes, who were their near neighbours by land to the north-east, were all maritime states, it is almost unquestionable that as well as with men they assisted their countrymen the Veneti with ships, contributing to form that powerful armament which offered so great an opposition to the Roman admiral Publius Crassus. And as the Veneti

ceived assistance from Britain, it is most reasonable to suppose that the same assistance was rendered not with men only but with ships. The presumption is here in our favour, and this is a fact that we may almost, though not with entire certainty, assume.

Those who are inclined to assume the affirmative will bear in mind that the ships of the Veneti were of some considerable size, as is shewn in the note below, for they are described by Cæsar as overtopping with their towers the Roman ships, to which superiority of size the great difficulty of the Romans in defeating the fleet of the Veneti is ascribed. (Book iii. 13.*) If this passage therefore proves the Britons had ships, as many think, it appears to show that those ships must have been sea-going ships and of large dimensions for ancient times.

As, however, it so happens that we are not entirely able to obviate counter statements and objections on this subject, so we have rather as qualifications to the above that Cæsar, a year or two after the said naval war with the Veneti, when he intends to invade Britain, arms a single galley to explore the British coast to ascertain the best place for landing. (Book iv. 21.) This vessel Volusenus commands, and it is out five days, and nothing is said of its meeting any British ships at sea, or apprehending to do so; though indeed hostilities do not appear at this time to have commenced, yet in the doubtful posture of affairs had the Britons possessed a naval force it is hardly probable Cæsar would have sent a single vessel only on the mission.

Again it is suggested in vol. ii. of the Archæologia Cambrensis, a work of learning and research, that the Guenethi, or inhabitants of North Wales, formerly called Venedotia, the Ordovices in fact, were from similarity of name of the same origin with the Veneti before-mentioned; that a friendly commerce existed between these two branches of the same stock, and that it was the British Guenethi who assisted their brethren the Veneti of the continent in their naval war. This suggestion, would it hold good, might make it appear probable that this one part of Britain possessed shipping and the rest of the island none, and thus might be a species of compromise of the present question. The due degree of proof, however, seems wanting of the fact of the intercourse between the Veneti of Gaul and the Guenethi of Britain, and of the capabilities of the latter of fitting out naval armaments. The only presumption in favour is, that, being the supposed colony of a maritime state, they might possibly have been more advanced in the art of navigation than the other Britons. Against this we may place that the southern and south-eastern ports of Britain might seem *primâ facie* to have been more in the thoroughfares of the commerce of Europe than those of the Guenethi.

We now come to the passage in Boadicea's speech, as in Xiphilinus, which first gave occasion to these remarks. The words of this passage before referred to are,—"Ἡμεῖς δὲ δὴ πάντων τῶν κακῶν τούτων αἴτιοι—γεγόναμεν—οἵτινες οὐ πόρρωθεν σφίσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ τῷ Αὐγούστῳ καὶ τῷ Γαΐῳ τῷ Καλιγόλα φοβερὸν τὸ πειράσαι τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιήσαμεν." *i. e.* "We ourselves have been the cause of all these evils; who, when they (the Romans) were yet a far off, did not make the navigation hither too formidable to be attempted, as we did to Augustus, and to Caius, called Caligula." Here the meaning appears so plain, that in the edition of Xiphilinus by Guglielmo Blanci, 8vo. 1551, which was one of the earliest published, p. 152, he translates the concluding part of the passage thus,—"Qui non contra eos quùm adhuc longe abessent ut contra Augustum et Caligulam magnâ et metuendâ classe contendimus:" thinking, it is evident, that he best rendered the sense of his author by introducing the words "with a great and formidable fleet" into his Latin translation. The passage should have stood in Book lxii. of Dion Cassius; but much of that author's work being lost, including this part, we have it in Xiphilinus, his abbreviator. It

* *i. e.* admitting the Roman galleys to have been about 25 or 30 tons burden, and their war vessels of greater size, 60 or 70. Therefore the ships of the Veneti, having towers higher than the Roman ships, to have been safe as sea-going ships, which they were, must have been at the least of about the burden of 150 tons.

has then Dion Cassius' authority: and we have the evidence of that historian, given indeed as part of a speech, which it must be allowed somewhat weakens the direct testimony which would have otherwise been afforded by the words used.

Are we then warranted by history to repute that the Britons persisted ever in the use of their small vessels, formed of wicker-work, and covered with hides, and made no attempts to imitate the construction of ships of more substantial materials, either of the Phœnicians, Greeks, Gauls, or Romans, or do we consider that they did?

On the whole the most credible supposition seems to be that the assertions of Dion and Xiphilinus are correct, that the ancient Britons had not only ships, but on occasion fitted out powerful fleets. Their ingenuity in constructing smaller vessels of wicker-work is, in fact, not really an argument to the contrary, but rather otherwise; though from the loss or mutilation of so much of ancient history their naval efforts are not recorded. It may easily have been that the Romans on their conquest prohibited the Britons from ship building, desirous in so distant a province to keep the whole naval power in their own hands. Thus, the Britons ceasing to build ships under the Romans, and being chiefly known for their wicker-work vessels, the idea may have originated that they never had any other.

According to Propertius, the Britons had not only a fleet fitted out for their defence, but matters actually proceeded to several naval contests. In his Elegies, ii. 20, he has this passage:

> Seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos;

i.e. "Whether we pursue the Parthians on land, or the Britons with our fleet."

This is the passage before spoken of as considered to afford a striking corroboration of Xiphilinus: for as Propertius was contemporary with the British king Timancius, the father of Cunobeline, between whom and Augustus there were misunderstandings for nearly twenty years, as we may gather from Dion Cassius and Horace, this passage applies to the very time when it may be inferred from Xiphilinus that the Britons possessed naval forces: and therefore is attended with the greater probability.

It is true the speech as in Xiphilinus from Dion may not be considered so much as expressing the very words of Boadicea as introduced as a species of ornament of composition, in imitation of a passage in the sixth book, c. 34, of Thucydides. In the place in question the Syracusans are represented as addressed by one of their leaders, who expostulates with them, and incites them to fit out a fleet in the endeavour to cut off the Athenians on their passage. This, however, seems a confirmation rather than otherwise, as no one will assert that the Syracusans might not have so acted, and fitted out a naval force. The like capability must, therefore, be conceded to the ancient Britons.

If it be conceded that the Britons possessed ships, it may only be deemed congruous to the advance they had made in coinage; though it is true no representation of a ship, or aught approaching to it, appears on any of the coins of Cunobeline, or those of other British princes. It would also be congruous with what Strabo mentions respecting the custom-house duties *(portoria)* paid in Gaulish ports on goods exported and imported to and from Britain, which amounted to an equal sum to the Roman tribute. It is improbable that some of these goods should not have been conveyed in British ships. Can it be believed that there were no merchants in Britain, or that, if there were, these possessed no ships in a country abounding with every material for their construction? The silence of ancient authors may not therefore be taken as a conclusive negative argument in this case.

Yours, &c. B. Poste.

NOTES ON THE PRESENT STATE OF BEDFORD.

WHEN the visitor now crosses the bridge here, he finds the former view of Saint Paul's Church impeded by a tall, gawky, stilted-looking house of several stories; and thinks that the town would have done better to have bought off the party with 500*l.* than to have suffered such an erection on that spot. On inquiry, however, he ascertains that it is the Parsonage House of the parish, lately so rebuilt.

Bedford has fully doubled its population since 1811, when it was not quite 5,000; it is now about 10,000. The size, however, of the "new town" is scarcely commensurate with the great increase. There are some neat "terraces" in a superior suburban style: the poorer parts are too crowded. The mortality in some quarters has been much above the average, and attention is at length directed to improvements, making sewers, &c. One thing at least surprises—the excessive number of "beer shops:" in some of the new parts they average one to eight houses.

There is but one "view" near Bedford, from what is called "Foster's Hill," about three quarters of a mile off, and yet the path and lane to it would disgrace the poorest country village. We may allow that the footpaths on the roads are neatness itself. The river strikes as of very respectable width—perhaps about the same as at Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or rather that of the Thames at Henley.

Attention has been much engaged of late on the age and intended form of *Saint Paul's*, the venerable ecclesiastical, and formerly collegiate, church. A Mr. Jackson, who appears to be an intelligent and rising architect here, read before the Literary and Scientific Institution, on the 24th of June last, a diffuse paper which was complimented as "valuable" by the archdeacon and several gentlemen present. Of the two-fifths of it which were that gentleman's own, the writer fully believes this to have been true: of the other three he may perhaps wish it to be so, as they were taken precisely from his own publication, though that fact was forgotten to be stated.

Mr. Jackson thinks it was originally a small Norman cross church, without aisles, of which the present tower formed a part. But it does not appear to the writer in that light. The church was demolished about 1220, when the Norman style was going out, and there are no specific indications of the tower being spared, which is somewhat heavy and plain, but affords no proofs of Norman architecture. There may, certainly, have been a northern building, transept or chantry, but this "says nothing." There may, too, have been three successive churches, or it may have lain in ruins for a century. On the age of the present church Lysons and Rickman differ: the former, always respectable; the latter ingenious, but perhaps more fanciful. It was probably erected about 1350 or 1400. But, in a map which belonged to Mr. Gough, older than 1290, Bedford appears to have had a spire.

The peculiarity of this church consists in having two aisles, which may be called a double nave, of equal and considerable height, and nearly exactly equal width, with a double tier of windows on both sides, which gives it a grand appearance. It has also pinnacles, two fine west windows, and two porches, of which the southern one has two stories with statues, and is the record room of the corporation. The tower is at the east end of the north aisle, properly flanked on the south; and there are two chancels. The extreme length (from the writer's former measurement) being 147 feet, and the breadth 45; the second length in the county, only exceeded at Luton. The spire is reported to be 60 yards high, the same as at St. Mary's, Oxford; the tower contains eight bells, the tenor being upwards of 27 cwt., with chimes erected in 1754, prior to which most of the bells had been recast.

In the north chancel is the epitaph of Muriel Calt,* engraved in a continuous style, perhaps of the fourteenth century:—

* In Speed's Plan, the lane which still runs parallel with the side of the school, is termed *Calt's Lane.*

Muriel Calt gyt issi.
De sa alme Deus eyt mercy.
Ky por sa alme priera
XL iours de pardun auera. ✠

Muriel Calt here doth lie,
God of her soul have mercy.
Whoever for her soul prays
Shall pardon have of forty days.

In the year 1832 the church was "improved," or altered. The neat wainscot fronts of the galleries, which are suitably large for the population of the parish, were retained; but the square fluted pilasters have been replaced by very slender iron ones, which is a poor change. The fine and distinguishing traceried stone pulpit fixed to a pillar, a real old one before a single modern imitation had been made, has been banished to the chancel. Some loose benches in the very centre of the church, instead of free pews, are a perfect abomination. Yet the worst of all relates to the Organ. This was a fine old one, date 1715, by Father Schmidt, afterwards improved; and, in lieu of being repaired or enlarged, it was sold for 50*l.*—about the price of the case! The "Moravians," who have an establishment here, had the good sense to appreciate its worth, and in their chapel, though reduced, it is much admired. The substitute here is perhaps quite equal to the price—400*l.* only—by Flight and Robson. This is now placed at the east, in lieu of the west, end, which possibly may be an improvement, as also the altered place of the pulpit may be, only it is not the proper pulpit, which may yet be returned. The tracery of the chancel windows has been restored of late years. There is no probability of this church having possessed, or being intended to possess, a third (north) aisle of the same dimensions, although the point has been mooted. Amongst very few churches (if any) on the same plan, there is one approaching to it on a smaller scale, but with a fine roof to one of the aisles, at Ruthin, North Wales. At Reading the aisles are not similar, or equal. There is, however, a little resemblance in St. Helen's Bishopsgate. This church (St. Paul's) is now undergoing the process of
roofing, some of the ornamer
being fit to be replaced; ar
factory to add that it will l
instead of being reduced to a covering of slate. It was fortunate that the discovery was made in time, as the ends of the main beams were more decayed than the centres. When these lay in the churchyard part of the wood appeared rotted to the consistence of snuff. The columns in the interior are of so hard a stone, that a workman was engaged, many years ago, three weeks, in boring a hole through one, for a special purpose.

In the part south of the tower, which shows signs of former painting and gilding in its roof, is the substantial mural monument erected to Sir William Harpur and his "dame" or lady Alice, and an altar-tomb has since been placed over their grave, at the Archdeacon's Court in the south chancel.

The four lofty and conspicuous dials of the clock—a new one, erected in 1812 at a cost of 400*l.*—are becoming much more venerable in appearance than useful, and, as the expense of regilding would most likely not exceed 50*l.*, it would be better undertaken at once. A plan for lighting the clock was ineffectual several years back, about the same time that a correspondent of the Times recommended the Janus-like projecting one of Bow church, Cheapside, to be illuminated, which would have been very useful.

A chapel of ease, misnamed *Trinity Church*, has been erected at the "new town" in this parish. It is a building of three aisles, without arches and columns, in the Early Pointed style, with coupled lancet windows. The tower is the best part of it, having triple belfry windows. The east end is a poor imitation of the Temple, London, and a belfry window in the centre of the roof is most ungainly. The tower only contains one bell, and the interior has no organ. Adjacent is a small burying-ground, but insufficient for the additional requirements. This building is stuccoed of a yellowish cast, which perhaps is not the most appropriate colour.

The pretty little rural church of *St. Peter's* has had a north aisle added. The
been lengthened.
ch separated
Church,
fore

Peter's Dunstable," which stood opposite,* have been replaced by neat clustered columns, with lighter arches. The pews have been demolished, and open seats substituted, on which tastes will differ; but there is a neat screen of wainscot, with quatre-feuilles in front, for the organ. The six musical bells here are one of the lightest sets in England.

St. John's Church has undergone no alteration.

The new "miniature cathedral" of *St. Cuthbert* is well enough, or grand enough, in itself, with two exceptions: 1. the common house-slates on a "Norman" building; if lead could not be afforded, it should have been slab-slate (such as may be seen at Caernarvon), as used at Camberwell New Church—or at least green Westmerland: and 2. an immense tower, large enough for ten bells, containing one small one. This, as at the church at Notting Hill, is a "hollow mockery;" and, if nothing more was intended, a little turret or bell-gable would have been a great deal more suitable.

The former miserable building, which had an aisle and chancel under one roof, tiled and broken in outline, and a cupola, with latterly a still worse substitute, in the centre, appears of the same form in Speed's plan (1610) of the town,—in which also the town appears to have been quite as large as it was 30 years ago.

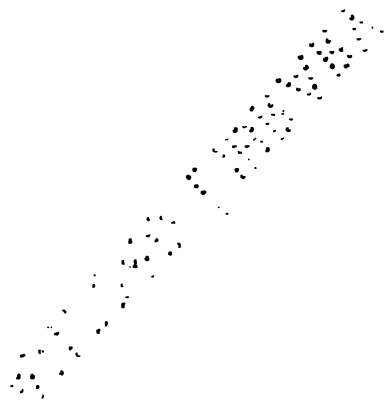
The *new School buildings*, for the prosperous foundation of Sir William Harpur, form a handsome though straggling pile, with a tower in the centre, copied from that of the Indigent Blind Asylum, St. George's Fields, and not unlike the entrance gate of Wadham College. It is much to be regretted, however, that the expenses of this, and purchasing ground and houses, amounting altogether to between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* have caused embarrassment to the noble charity. The grammar school should also have been included in this expense, if required to be rebuilt at all. But it would be a thousand pities to destroy the present, built in 1767, and the most pleasing edifice in the town. It might obviously be enlarged at the back, and the head master's outbuildings transferred, or his house altogether rebuilt, elsewhere.

On a projected new act for the management of this charity, the following statement appeared in "The Athenæum" two or three months ago, and was copied in other quarters, exciting much attention:—

"Sir William Harpur left a property for the maintenance of a grammar school of one master and one usher, the *residue* in sustentation of poor children, marriage portions, and alms. The income has immensely increased, and so accordingly have the schools, which now embrace a great number of things besides grammar, with a corresponding number of masters and teachers, 'exhibitions,' and other advantages; and to all this there was little objection, except that the salaries of the two principal masters were rather more plethoric than was required for the interests of learning—the 'master' having 1,150*l.* and the 'usher' 850*l.* per annum, with other advantages payable out of the charity. But, in process of time, the charity has got into debt; through that particular way of spending money called 'building,' which is far from being a difficult one. And now the 'surplus,' the charitable desire of the founder, which for more than fifty years has been employed in honourable and munificent ways of benevolence, is to pay in purse, that is if Parliament and the voice of the kingdom will be parties to it. The two plethoric salaries are to be just touched, one or two other deductions to be made, whilst other salaries will be increased, and upwards of 1,500*l.* a-year is to be abstracted from the charitable allowances. The only thing answerable to the founder's injunction of 'alms,' 500*l.* out of 12,000*l.* in different ways amongst the poor of the town is to be no longer given; 'marriage portions' and 'apprentice fees' reduced nearly half; 'donations to apprentices' and 'for good service' to 'servants' to be cut away; a 'hospital' left open to the extent of fifty children, 'orphans, or with some personal affliction,' out of the population of 10,000, to be reduced to the minimum number of twenty-six. This is the proposed 'reform' of the Harpur charity; and the way in which the interests of the higher and middle classes are proposed to be defended against those of the poor."

The two salaries alluded to will, however, be more reduced than the above writer asserts, whilst the deduction from the charitable half would be nearer 2,000*l.* But the abolition of the "good service" donations, the reduction of

* Lysons.



THE WOODEN CHURCH AT GREENSTED, ESSEX.

the hospital, and the doing away with any gifts to the poor of the place, in direct opposition to the intention and wish of the founder, have excited strong objections, and fifteen out of thirty-one trustees oppose the new project. It would certainly be a VERY great pity for a town which has usually borne a high character for humanity—by a deliberate act, and that in a main point of trust, to throw it off. An avowed desire to make this "a second Eton or Rugby," if not late in the day, might be honourable enough in itself, but is not fit to be gratified in a mixed charity at the expense of the poor of an increasing population.

A petition has been presented against the proposed act from the town by Sir Joshua Walmsley, and another is stated (March 31) to be in course of signature. On an interview with Lord Brougham, that distinguished nobleman assured the petitioners that the matter would be fully considered, with a special reversion to the will of the founder.

The present head master, Dr. Brereton, who has held the office since 1811, is considered a kindly and generous man. The late Rev. Dr. Abbott, an elegant scholar and author of a "Flora Bedfordiensis," and the present Dean of Manchester, have been second masters here. The last was also chaplain to the county jail, and had the very small living of Elstow, and was respected in each of these offices, as afterwards at Covent Garden.

Nearly in front of the school buildings an edifice has been lately erected, with a portico in front supported by four fluted columns, termed the Bedford Rooms, adapted for public meetings, &c. and a very convenient addition to the town.

The *Jail* is now being enlarged and rendered more convenient, though the building was pretty good before; and it is to be hoped that the dietary is now established on an humane basis. The *Infirmary*, made "general" about twenty years ago, with the yet further addition of a fever hospital last year, and the *Lunatic Asylum*, lately enlarged at an expense of 5,000*l*., are objects of particular credit in this small county.

The *Ouse*, which flows hence to Lynn, making 45 miles by its meanderings out of 18 through this county, averages 10 feet in depth, and commands a good water traffic. The *Railway* lately opened to Bletchley, by which the North Western Company undertakes to convey passengers to and from London, without extra fare for the 17 miles, has considerably increased the prosperity and convenience of the town.

J. D. PARRY.

GREENSTED CHURCH, ESSEX.

(With a View.)

WE are indebted to our excellent contemporary The Builder for the accompanying view of this very remarkable church, as it appears after the recent repairs effected under the direction of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon. The particulars of these repairs have already been minutely described in the statement of the person who performed them, inserted in our Magazine for February, p. 194.

Among the notices which occur in old historians of our earliest churches in the Anglo-Saxon times there are many which speak of churches built of wood: and this little church of Greensted, being the only wooden church now existing in the country, has been taken as the type of such Anglo-Saxon churches. This, however, has evidently been one of those numerous cases in which antiquaries have been too ready to generalise from isolated examples; and it happens fortunately in correction of the misapprehension that there is abundant historical evidence to show that this very small and very rude structure was not originally erected as a church, but that it was a more hasty and imperfect erection, which obtained its title to respect and preservation from an incidental occurrence, which the religious feeling of the times regarded as highly memorable and important.

It is quite certain that these wooden

walls were existing in the year of our Lord 1012. They were either then put together on the occasion which will be presently described, or more probably they were already erected for some humble agricultural purpose; for we cannot suppose that in the eleventh century either the churches or the houses of the Anglo-Saxons were built of cleft logs of timber, and without windows.

The circumstances which gave rise to the veneration with which this humble shrine was regarded, were as follow:* "In the year 1010, and the 30th of King Ethelred, [the body of] Saint Edmund, by reason of the invasion of Turchil earl of the Danes, was removed by Ailwin the monk to London; but in the third year after it was carried back to Beodricesworth (now Bury St. Edmund's): a certain sick person *at Stapleford* gave house-room to the body of the Saint on the return from London, and, for the cure he received (in consequence of his pious hospitality), he gave to Saint Edmund his manor of Stapleford."† This was the manor afterwards called Stapleford Abbat's, as may be seen in Morant's History of the county, vol. i. p. 175.

Again, another MS. of the abbey of St. Edmund states, that the body was lodged *at Aungre, where a wooden chapel still remains in his memory.*‡

Now, as Mr. Letheuillier states, the ancient road from London into Suffolk lay through Old Ford (over the river Lea), Abridge, Stapleford (over the Rodon), Greensted, Dunmow, and Clare; and he cites Newcourt to show that Greensted has been constantly called *Greensted juxta Ongar*, to distinguish it from another place of the same name near Colchester, and that it is probable that the parish of Chipping Ongar was first formed out of Greensted in the reign of Henry II. when the church at the former place was built by Richard de Lucy.

Indeed, in the reign of Edward VI. the near contiguity of the two churches was made an excuse for "dissolving" the church of Chipping Ongar, the distance being stated as "but a quarter of a mile," and Greensted was then constituted the parish church for both places; but this consolidation was again reversed in the following reign.

There can therefore be no question of the identity of the "wooden chapel" mentioned by the monkish historian as existing at Aungre, with the body or nave of Greensted church. Ongar, as a road-side place, became a town of importance, and from its market acquired the name of Chipping or Chepen Ongar (the next parish being called High Ongar); therefore the monks of Bury who might visit the wooden chapel on their road to the metropolis might well say the wooden chapel was at Ongar, as it was in fact just without the town.

As for Stapleford, it is five or six miles nearer London, and it may be doubtful whether the reception said to have been given to the Saint's body by the lord of that manor was at the same halt on its homeward journey as when it rested in the wooden chapel. It is possible that the Saxon, whose name is not preserved, was lord both of Stapleford and of Aungre, and that it was a distant portion of his estate which he afterwards gave to the church of Bedricesworth, and which thus became the manor of Stapleford Abbatis. Or the Saint's body may actually have rested within the Saxon's manor-house at Stapleford, and the wooden chapel at Greensted may be a

* This historical evidence is duly stated in the description (written by Mr. Smart Letheuillier) which is attached to a view of Greensted church taken in 1748, and published by the Society of Antiquaries in the second volume of the Vetusta Monumenta; and it is repeated in later works, as the Beauties of England and Wales, &c. Yet a century after, in the year 1848, we find a Mr. Burkitt coming forward and parading the result as a grand discovery before the "British Archæological Association."

† "Languidus quidam apud Stapleford hospitio recepit corpus Sancti Edmundi in redeundo de Londoniis, et pro sanitate recepta dedit Sancto Edmundo manerium suum de Stapleford." Leland's Collectanea, i. 247, and Dugdale's Monasticon, edit. 1655, vol. i. p. 293. Also Vita et Passio Sti. Edmundi, a MS. in the Lambeth Library, quoted by Mr. Smart Letheuillier.

‡ "Idem apud Aungre hospitabatur, ubi in ejus memoria lignea capella permanet usque hodie." Registrum Cœnobii Sancti Ædmundi.

distinct though neighbouring memorial of the same memorable journey.

Having thus placed, as we conceive, the historical records of this wooden church in their true light, we have only to add a very few words on its construction, in addition to what was stated in our February Magazine. For this purpose we are glad to have the judicious assistance of the Editor of "The Builder." He states that the inclosing walls of this building are apparently of oak, and not of chesnut, as has been supposed by some. They are about 6 feet high, including the cill and plate, and are formed of rough half trees, averaging about 12 inches by 6 inches (the greatest length on the base line being 18 inches by 9 inches, and the least 8 inches by 6 inches). Mr. Suckling * does not believe them to have been "half trees," but that "they had a portion of the centre, or heart, cut out, probably to furnish beams for the construction of the roof and cills; the outsides or slabs thus left being placed on the cills." The Editor of "The Builder" sees no evidence of this, for the timbers were evidently left rough, and the dimensions prove them to have been, as nearly as may be, "half trees." These uprights were laid on an oak cill, 8 inches by 8 inches, and tenoned into a groove 1½-inch deep, and secured with oak pins. The cill on the south side was laid on the actual earth; that on the north side had, in two places, some rough flints, without any mortar, driven under. The roof plates averaged 7 inches by 7 inches, and had a groove corresponding with the cill, into which the uprights were tenoned and pinned. The plates were also of oak, but they and the cills were very roughly hewn, in some parts being 10 inches by 10 inches, and in others 6 inches by 6 inches or 7 inches.

There were twenty-five planks or uprights on the north side, and twenty-one on the south side. The uprights in the north side were the least decayed. Those on the south side required an average of 5 inches of rotten wood to be removed, those on the

1 inch only; and the

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inches, on

the south side, 4 feet 4 inches, the cills being bedded on a few courses of brickwork in cement to keep them clear of damp. The uprights were tongued together at the junction with oak strips, and a most effectual method it proved of keeping out the wet; for, although the interior was plastered, there was no evidence, in any part, of wet having driven in at the feather-edge junction of the uprights,—a strange contrast to many of our modern churches, where, with all the adjuncts of stone and mortar, it is found no easy matter to keep out the driving weather from the south-west.

The eastern wall of the building was removed in order to its prolongation by the addition of a chancel; this chancel is described by Mr. Suckling as being of red brick, in the style of the latter days of Henry VII.: it has been considerably lengthened in the recent repair. The western wall of the old wooden frame is represented in the Vetusta Monumenta as being formed of upright logs running up in single pieces into a gable, and consequently much higher than the side walls; and as having a hole rudely cut through for a doorway to communicate with the wooden bell-tower: this wall we presume remains unaltered, though not particularly described by recent visitors. The ground-plan to which Mr. Suckling refers seems to have been accidentally omitted when his Essex Collections were published in Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture.

Mr. Urban, ——, *near Cork.*

I HAVE just read, with great pleasure, Mr. Britton's book on the authorship of Junius,* and rejoice that the task of elucidation has fallen to the hands of one so eminently qualified by his previous literary pursuits, recondite experience, and habits of research. He has brought before the world a mass of evidence mostly circumstantial—in this case it could be no other—that carries conviction with it; and if we cannot say "causa finita est," we can only imagine the possibility of any future discovery wholly

* Reviewed in our Magazine for August last.—*Edit.*

the result of chance, and beyond calculation, or even probability.

Mr. Britton observes that little is known of Mr. William Greatrakes, who is supposed, and I believe justly, to have been the amanuensis employed by the author of Junius, and the person who actually communicated with Woodfall: I regret it is not in my power to add much to that little: but, having been in the habit, from my earliest years, of hearing much of his family, and somewhat of himself, I am induced to offer you the following particulars relating to him.

The family of Mr. Greatrakes, originally English, and of some antiquity, seems to have settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and to have acquired a good estate in the counties of Cork and Waterford, in which latter, and a few miles below Lismore, on the north bank of the Blackwater, the most beautiful of our rivers, yet stands the old manor house of Affane. On this spot was fought, in the feudal times, a battle between the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, chiefs of the two great rival families of Butlers and Fitz-Geralds, in which the latter were defeated, and their leader grievously wounded. Whilst he was borne off the field on a litter, by some soldiers of the victorious party, one of them tauntingly asked, "Where now is the great Earl of Desmond?" "Still on the necks of the Butlers," was the reply of the warrior, whose high spirit even defeat and captivity could not quell.

In the manor house of Affane resided, circa 1600, William Greatrakes, who was father of another William, married to a daughter of Sir Edward Harris, Knt. one of the judges of the King's Bench, and of an old Devon family. Of this marriage were two sons. The elder was the celebrated Valentine Greatrakes, about whom so much has been written and said. I shall here only remark that his posterity in the male line soon became extinct, and that he is now represented through the female, by Mr. Power, of Affane, a scion of the ancient and noble family of "Le Poer," whose chief is the Marquess of Waterford. The younger son was William, also styled "of Affane," a captain in the army, married to Jane, daughter of Mr. Taylor of Ballynecourty, in the same county, and was grandfather of Allen Greatrakes, married to Frances, daughter of a Mr. Supple—of the family of "Supple's Court," now represented by Sir A. De C. Brooke, Bart. Of this marriage, William Greatrakes, the subject of the present notice, was the eldest son, born about 1728, in his father's house at Mountlahan, in the county of Cork. In due time he was placed at Midleton School, then the most eminent in the south of Ireland, from which he entered Trinity College, Dublin; where he could not have remained long, as we find he was admitted as a student of the Middle Temple in March, 1750, where he stayed until 1761, in which year he returned to Ireland, and was called to the bar. After practising a few years, he relinquished that profession, and adopted that of the army. It was soon after that, being quartered in Ireland, "He signalised himself again as a barrister, by undertaking the defence of a friendless soldier upon trial for a capital offence. This circumstance led to an acquaintance with the judge; that to an introduction to the then Lord Lieutenant, and so on finally to an intimacy with Lord Shelburne, in whose house he was an inmate during the letters of Junius. He became a half-pay officer, and retired about 1779 to a small property of his own in the neighbourhood of Youghal. Here he was engaged in continual writing and much correspondence with Lord Shelburne." With this eminent statesman he continued on terms of intimacy until the time of his death in 1781, when, being on his way from Ireland to London, he was taken suddenly ill in the town of Hungerford, and there dying, was buried in the church-yard of that place, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing the inscription quoted by Mr. Britton, and terminating with the well-known motto of Junius, "Stat nominis umbra." This, joined to other circumstances of his later years, seem to point him out as one who was in some way connected with the Letters of Junius. Indeed, *the universal belief amongst the family and friends of Mr. Greatrakes, that he was the author of Junius*, though in itself erroneous, yet affords a strong argument in favour of Mr. Britton's theory, and, until the

contrary be shewn, most people will join him in looking on Mr. Greatrakes as the person who actually copied the letters, and then communicated with Woodfall.

It is said that Mr. Greatrakes stated he was the author of those letters. I entirely disbelieve it. He was incapable of such deceit, and the gratification of so silly a piece of vanity would be irreconcileable with the smallest share of discretion, as his friend and patron Lord Shelburne was then living. But Mr. Greatrakes has left behind him an unblemished character. Whilst residing on his own property in this county, he was several times sole arbitrator on matters relative to disputed property. I have in my possession the minute of an arbitration between two parties in a chancery suit, one of whom was related to himself. Mr. Britton remarks a discrepancy between two different accounts as to the contents of a trunk of papers. This is, I think, easily cleared up. His executor, Capt. S. took possession of those with Mr. Greatrakes at the time of his death; others must have remained at his residence in Ireland, and it must have been one of these containing papers which was examined by Mr. Richard Wigmore, a friend and neighbour, and who, indeed, was related to the husband of Mrs. Courtenay, Mr. Greatrakes's sister. We cannot doubt there were then discovered papers relating to the "Letters of Junius," of which Mr. Wigmore afterwards spoke, but certainly he never could have represented Mr. Greatrakes as the author of Junius.

In the course of time, however, the report, like the "fama" of antiquity, "vires acquirit eundo," gains strength, and grows into a general belief in this corner of the world. I knew Mr. Wigmore intimately, and can vouch that he was an upright man, entirely incapable of misrepresenting the matter, and who, though of incomplete education, possessed a thoughtful mind, had read much, and was fully competent to appreciate the value of such a discovery as that of the authorship of the "Letters of Junius." Mr. Britton has remarked, and rightly, several errors in the letter of Mr. Charles Butler, who describes, with more of romance than accuracy, the arrival of "an old man, seemingly poverty-stricken, at an inn in Devizes," &c. Mr. Greatrakes was then, as at all times of his life, in easy circumstances, and was not old, being in the 52nd year of his age, or thereabouts. In fine, Mr. Greatrakes seems to have had many advantages, and nearly the best education—using the term in its broadest sense—attainable. Born a gentleman, he had the honour of ancestors to sustain. After the usual time devoted to elementary studies, he remained at the Temple long enough to become acquainted with the laws of his country, and, without the depression and narrowing of the mind too often the consequence of continued legal practice, he adopted the first of all professions, that of arms. Here he had the opportunity of meeting people of the world, and of varied politics, of maturing his opinions, and developing those talents which led to his intimacy with Lord Shelburne and Colonel Barré.

I may be permitted to remark that Mr. Butler concludes, "from several expressions which could only be familiar to a person of this country, that the author of Junius must have been an Irishman," &c. As to the implied claim of being English, when addressing "the English nation," Junius says, "I dedicate to you a collection of letters written by one of yourselves,"—he may have used the expression in a general or British sense. If not, I must observe that, in his day, the better classes of our people were of English descent, of which they never lost sight or feeling; and even the descendants of French refugees, like Colonel Barré, being amongst the classes alluded to, entirely identified themselves with them. Mr. Britton describes the letter which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1813 as bearing the unusual signature of "One of the Pack." The letter came from the country of "unusual" sayings and doings, and I believe the signature meant,—one of those who were hunting for the true author of Junius.

Yours, &c. F. H.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The History of the most vile Dimagorus, who by Treachery and Poison blasted the incomparable Beauty of Divine Parthenia, interwoven with the History of Amoronzo and Celania. By John Quarles, *Gent.* 12*mo.* 1656.

ANTHONY WOOD gives us the following account of the author of this little volume.

"John Quarles, son of Francis Quarles the poet, was an Essexian born, became a *Batler* of Exeter College in the latter end of 1642, and in that of his age 18, bore arms with them in the garrison of Oxford for his Majesty, and was afterwards, it was said, a captain in one of his armies; but upon the declining of his Majesty's cause, he retired to London in a mean condition, where he wrote several things merely for maintenance' sake, among which were these:

"1. Regale Lectum Miseriæ, or the English Bed of Miserie, in which is contained a Dream. 1649.

"2. Elegy upon that never-to-be-forgotten Ch. I. late (but too soon martyred) King of England.

"3. Elegy and Epitaph on Arthur Lord Capell, beheaded 9 Mar. 1648.

"4. A Curse against the Enemies of Peace.

"5. His Farewell to England. These 4 last things were printed with *Reg. Lect. Miseriæ.* Afterwards he took his rambles beyond the seas, but whether in the condition of a tutor, or bare traveller, or pilgrime, I know not. After his return he lived as occasion served, and published

"6. Fons Lacrymarum; or, a Fountain of Tears, from whence doth flow England's Complaint.

"7. Jeremiah's Lamentations paraphrased, with Divine Meditations.

"8. Elegy upon that Son of Valor Sir Charles Lucas. These three last things were several times printed in octavo, one edition whereof came out in 1677.

"9. The Tyranny of the Dutch against the English. Lond. 1693. oct. Written in prose.

"10. Continuation of the History of Argalus and Parthenia. Lond. 1659. in 4to. He also published in verse The Rape of Lucrece, committed by Tarquin the Sixth, &c. Lond. 1655. in oct. written by W. Shakspeare, Gent.; and added to it, Tarquin Banished; or, the Reward of Lust. Lond. 1655. oct. in verse. He hath also written Divine Meditations upon Several Subjects, whereunto is annexed God's Love and Man's Unworthiness, with several Divine Ejaculations. Lond. 1659, &c.

"11. Triumphant Chastity; or, Joseph's Self-Conflict, when by his Mistress was enticed to Adultery, showing the powerful Motives betwixt the Flesh and the Spirit. Lond. 1683. oct. A divine poem.

"This person, J. Quarles, who perhaps hath written other things, was esteemed a good poet and a great royalist, for which he suffered, and lived therefore mostly in a poor condition. At length, upon the raging of the plague in and near London, he was swept away there among thousands that died of that disease, in sixteen hundred and sixty-five, but *where his carcass was lodged I cannot tell.* One Joh. Quarles occurs Archdeacon of Northampton an. 1640, and was living after the restoration of King Charles the 2d, but he is not to be taken with Joh. Quarles the Poet."—Ath. Ox. vol. ii. p. 244.

This little volume is of very considerable rarity, which we must reluctantly confess will to many be a greater recommendation than its poetical merits. The story is intended as a continuation of the Argalus and Parthenia * of his father Francis Quarles, which was in those days a favourite with the public. Philips, in his Theatrum Poetarum (p. xxxiii), says, "That the Poet should check his fancy for such, either men or ladies, whose conversation will not

* Mr. Campbell has done injustice to this poem of Quarles in accusing it of *obscenity*. See his Specimens, vol. iii. p. 306.—Rev.

ascend above Argalus and Parthenia." And we are informed by the author of "Woodstock" (ii. p. 312), "The volume treating of the lives of these celebrated Arcadians (Argalus and Parthenia) was the favourite study of swains and damsels throughout merry England."

It is some time since we read the poem, not considering such amorous toys now suitable to our time of life, but one line has remained imprinted on our memory for the many intervening years:

> "She sternly shook her dewy locks and brake
> A melancholy smile," &c.

But we must leave "this old Puritanical poet (as Wood calls him), the sometime darling of our plebeian judgments," and come to what Mr. Hayley would designate as "the *filial* volume."* It is dedicated to his honoured friend Richard Culmne, of Canalee, in the county of Devon, to whom he recommends his poem, and whom he "advises to meditate on the unworthiness of Dimagorus with detestation; upon the puissance of Amoronzo with admiration; upon the hospitality of Kalendo with emulation; upon the virtues of Celania with affectation," and so gather delight from the story. But this story to us is very tedious, and somewhat confused, and we find it rather difficult to keep our interest in the events and actions always awake. The ladies cry, and the gentlemen boast, a little too much for our taste, and, instead of wishing success to any one party, we felt very easy and unconcerned as to the issues that might befal any; but we must say that much of the versification is smooth and harmonious, and a few of the lines and couplets not unworthy of being remembered, as—

> And then wele give what we can best afford;
> *A pen oftimes cuts deeper than a sword.*
>
> Take courage in thy ruine, haste away;
> *He feels a danger most, that loves delay.*
>
> Resolve, resolve, and let thy speedy breath
> *Express—'tis better die, than live in death.*
>
> For statesmen must, like watermen, still show
> *Their faces eastward, when they westward row.*
>
> Charm'd in a dream, which soon shall be exprest;
> *He that dreams most still takes the least of rest.*
>
> Oh! how I'd make these tyrants fly, and run
> *Like subject mists before the princely sun.*
>
> Love is the ground of love, a thing divine,
> And truly noble,—such a love is mine.

We now add two of the lyrical pieces interspersed in the narrative.

THE PILGRIM'S SONG.

1.

Sail, gentle sail, the wind blows fair,
Despair is buried in despair;
For wind and tide now seem to court,
And lead us to our wished-for port.
The wanton billqws seem in state to dance,
To see our safe, our blest deliverance.

2.

The pilot smiles,—the ship prevails,
The storm submits,—the swelling sails,
Puft up with pride, does seem to run
More than post-haste to kiss the sun.
Then cease, sad heart, thou needest not bewail,
For thou art neither tempest, ship, nor sail.

* Mr. Hayley, in his "Memoirs," calls his son "*the filial sculptor.*"—REV. of Canonleigh: see Lysons, Devonshire, p. 91.

The following is a ditty sung by four damosels sitting on the ground cushioned with hillocks near a neighbouring brook.

Whose silver streams, long proud to overflow
Those verdant banks, stood still, as 'twere to show
An admiration, seeming to express
An humble duty to each shepherdess, &c.

Feign would I love, but dare not trust,
Because I know the hearts of men
Glory ofttimes to be unjust;
Therefore I'll love—I know not when.
Happy and blest is she who can
Live without this thing—called man.

Were I like fair *Parthenia*,
And had an *Argalus* to woo me,
Experience bids me sadly say
Dimagorus might undo me.
Happy and blest is she that can
Live without this thing—called man.

I will not love, nor will I hate,
But constant to my vows I'll prove.
I'll be contented in this state.
When men prove just I'll learn to love.
Happy and blest is she that can
Live without this thing—called man.

Then farewell all those flattering toys,
Which some esteem the greatest pleasure;
They are but outside painted joys.
Virginity's the best of treasure.
How truly blest is she that can
Live without this thing—called man.

So fare thee well, Master John Quarles. We have done to thee even as thou hast desired—"When defects are not watched, a little virtue may go far;" and we agree with thee, "that money is not accounted base unless the alloy exceed the pure." So fare thee well! we have fulfilled thy wishes—"We have with a pleasing horror read and seriously perpended the mischievous designs of Dimagorus; and with a sad delight we have ruminated upon the obstacles of the sacred loves of Amoronzo and Celania; and so, our conceit being thereby doubled therein, is doubled thy recompense."

B——ll. J. M.

NOTE.—In this poem by John Quarles two expressions occur which we meet with also in Milton's Paradise Lost; as—

P. 5.—

To which Dimagorus yielding, soon reposed
Upon his mother's verdant lap.

See Paradise Lost, Book XI. v. 536.—

So mayest thou live, till like ripe fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap.

The other, p. 65.—

But even like *the sun*,
The world's great eye, that may be overrun
And clothed with clouds.

See Paradise Lost, Book V. v. 174.—

Thou sun, of this *great world both eye* and soul.

Quarles' Poem was printed in 1658; Paradise Lost in 1669.—The exp probably accidental coincidences of language—the images taken from poets.—REV.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Certaine Considerations upon the Government of England; by Sir Roger Twysden, *Knt. and Bart. Edited from the unpublished manuscript by* John Mitchell Kemble, *Esq. M.A., &c.* [*Camden Society.*] 4to.

THIS important and valuable contribution to the series of the Camden Society possesses many claims upon the attention of all historical and antiquarian readers. The subject to which Sir Roger Twysden's book relates was, in his own day, the most important that could well be conceived. In our times it has happily ceased to have that direct practical bearing upon passing events of the highest and most urgent moment which it then possessed, but it relates to what is still, and, as long as the name or fame of England shall exist, will never cease to be, a subject of the highest curiosity and historical importance, namely, the origin and growth of that well-balanced public liberty which has distinguished the government of England from that of all other countries in ancient or in modern times. Sir Roger's treatise leads us, in the first place, to consider the source of all government; the nature of the supremacy attributed to English kings; and the title of the then actual reigning family. Under the last point he traces the operation of the principle of election as exhibited in the selection of a sovereign out of one certain family from the earliest period down to Henry VII. From that time the descent had then been in a strict hereditary succession; but the old principle of election was still to be traced, as it is even to the present time, in the coronation service, and in the proceedings of that important ceremony.

"It seemed to me," Sir Roger remarks, "no good omen, when at the coronation of this King Charles, the bishop informing the people that his majesty came thither to bee settled on that throne God and his birth had appoynted for him, and did therefore exhort them by their acclamations to testifie their consent and willingness thereunto, and yet not any one answered till the earle of Arundell told them they should crye, 'God save Kinge Charles!' by which they may bee thought rather to have been prompted to it then to have accepted him willingly."* (p. 76.)

Sir Roger next considers the liberty of the people of England, the limitation of the royal authority, and the several ways in which English people had at various times vindicated their ancient freedom. The first of these ways is, by force. He shews that an express power of "raising the commons" was reserved in case of a breach of Magna Charta, and remarks that although if there be no such stipulation it is a question of great difficulty whether subjects may forcibly resist, yet "no man can renounce his natural defence, and I do hardly know any (not to mention Buchanan, Goodman, Knox, etc. who are held opposers of monarchy), but propound some cases in which they permit the people the taking arms." He also alludes to certain cases cited by Bishop Bilson in his treatise on obedience, in which that author had laid it down that lords and commons might join to oppose the king. This very passage, Sir Roger adds, was, "as I have been credibly informed, shewed to Queen Elizabeth, and by her permitted to stand, with this asseverance, that when she did so govern her subjects she would not disallow it in

* The same circumstance was remarked by D'Ewes. "Upon which," he says, "whether some expected he [Laud, then Bishop of St. David's] should have spoken more, others hearing not well what he said hindered those by questioning which might have heard, or that the newness and greatness of the action busied men's thoughts, or the presence of so dear a king drew admiring silence, or that those which were nearest doubted what to do, but not one word followed, till my lord of Arundel told them, they should cry out God save king Charles. Upon which, as ashamed of their first oversight, a little shouting followed." (Ellis's Letters, 1st ser. III. 217.)

them; yet I have of late seen that King Charles speaks as if his father, King James, did altogether disallow of Bilson for those opinions." (p. 94.)

Besides fully asserting the power of resistance to Cæsar when Cæsar demanded, not the things which were his own, but what was pleasing to him and was none of his, Sir Roger further illustrates his position by examples of the removal of evil counsellors, and then passes to consider the history of parliaments. He derives them from Germany, and contends for the existence of an assembly of the three estates, which we call a parliament, from the time of the Saxons. He touches here upon several important points of constitutional law and history. His opinions are occasionally not quite borne out by the evidence which has subsequently become accessible to us, but they deserve a minute consideration from all persons who are interested in these deep and curious questions.

There follow chapters upon "who are the three Estates of this Kingdom which assemble in Parliament;" "of the Calling and Concluding of Parliaments;" "of the Manner of Proceeding in Parliament in redressing of public Evils;" and "of the Privileges of the two Houses."

It is obvious, even from this brief detail of its principal subject-matters, that this treatise cannot be otherwise than of considerable value, whether it be regarded legally or historically. In the former view it stands pre-eminent, considering its time, for its command of record and chronicle evidence, and for the quiet reasonable tone and sound critical spirit in which it is written; but probably its chief importance arises from its historical character; from the way, that is, in which it exhibits the real feelings and opinions of a calm, intelligent, well-educated person, occupying a kind of middle position during the struggle between king and parliament, upon the great points which were then in issue. To understand the way in which this treatise bears upon the history of that important period, we must give some attention to the biography of the writer contained in the admirable introduction prefixed by Mr. Kemble.

Of this elegant and interesting paper the Camden Society has good reason to be proud. It will give an enviable distinction to this work, and will be the means of directing attention to historical questions respecting the period in question as to which there is some chance of the public mind being led astray. We allude especially to Mr. Kemble's observations in defence of the country gentlemen of the seventeenth century in opposition to Mr. Macaulay. Upon this subject we must allow Mr. Kemble to speak for himself.

"Mr. Macaulay, in one of the most brilliant passages of his brilliant History,* has given a picture of the country gentleman in the latter half of the seventeenth century, which I believe to be hardly just to that distinguished and powerful class. He represents them generally as men without refinement or education, little above their grooms and gamekeepers in manners or acquirements, hardly capable of more than signing their names to a mittimus, and separated from their rude neighbours and dependants only by their wealth, station, and the exercise of a barbarous hospitality. . . . . Even under James the Second the country-gentlemen appear to me, as a class, to have merited a better note than they have received in Mr. Macaulay's attractive volumes. Very little earlier this was the class that produced Wentworth, Carew, Osborne, D'Ewes, Cotton, Dugdale, and Twysden; and that had produced Wyat and Raleigh. No doubt there were, even among them, many vulgar, and some brutal men; but when we look at the figure made by many of this class in the House of Commons, the works they sent to press, the public papers they prepared in their grand juries and magistrates' meetings, and the petitions they drew up to kings and parliaments, we must necessarily claim for them a far higher amount of civilisation than their learned and able critic has allowed to the generation that immediately succeeded them. He speaks with disrespect of their books and book-learning; yet many of them, in spite of difficulty and expense, collected large and excellent libraries, still in the possession of their descendants. So late as 1653 thirteen copies of the 'great Hebrew Bible'—that is, Walton's Polyglott—were subscribed for by twelve Kentish squires, Sir Roger Twysden's friends and relatives, at a cost of not less than ten pounds a copy,—a large sum for those days, and perhaps more than equivalent to five-and-thirty now. And, without disrespect to

* "Hist. of England, i. 320."

the honourable successors of those men, I may be allowed to doubt whether a similar work would now meet with a similar reception in any English county.* Sir H. Spelman's energetic zeal for learning is recorded not less in the elaborate works which he published himself, than in the patronage he extended to Wheloc, and the attempted establishment at Cambridge of a Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Anglo-Saxon. The anxiety which Sir Roger Twysden felt about his own collection of books is shown in the following note: 'I would not have them come after me sell any of my bookes, ney though they find I haue two of one and y^e^ same sort, assure hymself there was somewhat why I kept them. Ney, if it so fortune I haue y^e^ same edition twise, as certayn workes of Padre Paolos and others printed at Venice 1606 and 1607, during the tyme y^t^ republiqne was interdicted by Paolo V^to^. yet put them not away, for they are such bookes as are not to be got, at least of y^t^ edition, nor neuer will bee prynted again w^th^ equall authoryty by y^e^ approbation of y^t^ state; see the Trattato del' Interdetto, prynted at Venice an°. 1606, not only by y^e^ alowance of y^e^ repub. but w^th^ y^e^ armes of that state, and I haue two of them of y^t^ impression w^ch^ I keepe, fearing I may loose one of them, or it might haue some mischance; and one or more of another. Now for books y^t^ it may bee my sonne cannot vnderstand, yet put them not away, for some may come after vs y^t^ will hyghly esteeme them: my father was a great Hebrician and left many books of y^t^ tongue, w^ch^ though I haue little knowledge of, yet I neuer parted w^th^ any of them, though I could haue sold them well. So perhaps I haue bookes of Italian, French, Spanish, and some manuscripts, w^ch^ my sonne will not reguarde, perhaps can not read, yet let them not bee sold, for perhaps hys sonne may esteeme them as much as I doe. In short, I would haue my library bee an earthloome, or heyrloome as wee call it, to the famyly of Twysdens for euer.' Among his MSS. was the excellent copy of Ovid's Metamorphoses which Farnaby used for his edition: it is now in the British Museum. Nor will Mr. Macaulay's description justly apply to the wives and daughters of these gentlemen: undoubtedly they were busy and careful house-wives, spun, made puddings and eye-water, and decoctions for the yellow jaundice, and looked closely to the affairs of their families; and some of these functions we perhaps now see performed more satisfactorily through the wise application of a great principle,—the division of labour. Worse educated than the men they no doubt were, wrote ill, spelt worse, and probably read neither Racan nor Ariosto; but then again they certainly had the advantage of not reading Dudevant and Balzac, and of escaping the sentimental poison of Hahn Hahn. Moscheles and Bordogni would have smiled disdainfully at their performance on the spinet and their execution of madrigals, nor would they probably have appreciated the *fioriture* of Mademoiselle Lind, or the tender expression of Signor Mario; but they were genuine, hearty women, strict mothers, careful, submissive, and affectionate wives, active managers, and honest matrons: their familiar letters, of which we have a few, are distinguished, as women's letters so often are, by the most agreeable as well as endearing qualities; and their religious exercises give us occasionally the very highest opinion of their talents as well as piety. Some of the lady Anne Twysden's — Sir Roger's mother — can hardly be excelled. At this time London was not the sole centre of civilization. Country gentlemen did not perhaps often visit it, although many of their number had houses in it and in the neighbouring villages: nor are they to be confounded in opinions and in manners with the courtiers who thronged the antechambers of Whitehall, or administered welcome doses of adulation to the royal patients at Windsor and Theobalds. Though mutual society was difficult at a time when the roads were so bad as to form a satisfactory excuse for not attending a manorial court, yet each county had its own means of communication, and its own internal organization. Its gentry were often little more than one wide family connexion, resting on common descent and constantly repeated intermarriage. The assizes, the musters of the militia, the duties of the bench, continually brought them together, and furnished occasions on which the example and influence of the more elevated and enlightened acted upon the ruder and coarser members of the body. The manorial relations of lord and tenant threw the various members of the county aristocracy into continual contact; innumerable commissions for the public—or rather royal—service incessantly assembled them. The bonds of blood and neighbourhood were incomparably stronger than they now are, and even the feuds of great families were a means of concentrating the interests, increasing the inter-

* "There is also an entry of sums paid by him on account of Castell's Dictionary in 1658, towards which he obtained six subscribers, at three pounds a copy, in the same county."

course, and fortifying the interdependence of various branches of the same stock. At the commencement of the seventeenth century, an insult offered to one leading country-gentleman by another, might still have put forty hot partizans in the saddle on either side. But, before the close of its first quarter, the squires had hung up the large-hilted swords and bumped head-pieces that had saved the brains of their fathers in many a civil brawl, and taken to much more efficient weapons, the law-book and the pen; though they no longer turned out on the southern downs to fight, they crowded to Maidstone to swear, with one another. At the first glance we are apt to be suprised at the great knowledge of law manifested by men of this class about the time of the Civil War; but it is in reality not so surprising as the utter ignorance of it so often manifested by their descendants of our own day. The vexatious interference of the crown with the tenants in capite, of the Court of Wards, of the commissioners for the supply of the household, of the purveyors,—the disputes about illegal patents of monopoly, tenths and fifteenths, benevolences, loans, and ship-money,—the questions of tithes and moduses, heriots and quitrents, had made men abundantly familiar with the details of a system which we can happily afford to neglect: the squire was the assessor of the Judge of Common Pleas or King's Bench, who came down at the assizes, and his name stood in the commissions of oyer and terminer; nor in many respects was the law then so intricate as to require the exclusive management of counsel 'learned' in the same. An earlier, and probably also a later, race might have made a far less enlightened stand against ship-money. I am indeed disposed to believe that in 1720 the country-gentlemen answered far better as a body to Mr. Macaulay's description than a century earlier, though we should undoubtedly wrong them were we to believe that even then their body did not produce men who would have been the ornament of any age. Even at that most degraded period we can as little suppose them to have been all Squire Westerns, as we can admit all the clergymen to have been Parson Trullibers, or all the waiting-women Pamelas. But undoubtedly in the earlier half of the seventeenth century a great amount of both solid and polite learning distinguished them; and to this must be attributed the energetic resistance which the king and his corrupt courtiers met with in their insane crusade against the liberties of England."

It was from this class that Sir Roger Twysden sprung, and to it that he continued to belong through life. His father was the head of an ancient Kentish family; his mother was Anne Finch, daughter of Sir Moyle Finch, whose widow was created Countess of Winchelsea. Mr. Kemble prints affectionate testimonials from Sir Roger to the memories of his parents, which set both their characters before us in most engaging terms. The father was a scholar and a courtier; holding offices in the households of Elizabeth and James, and well skilled in the Hebrew text of the sacred scriptures. The mother added the useful qualities which appertain to the careful mistress of a household, to a competent knowledge of Latin, Italian, Spanish, and French, and to the still higher qualification of an admirable piety. Her prayer for the sick, as printed by Mr. Kemble, is justly pronounced by him to be "most characteristic and beautiful." Sir Roger was born in 1597. His education was such as might be expected from the station and acquirements of his parents. Mr. Kemble thinks he was at St. Paul's school, under Alexander Gill. It is certain that he was a fellow commoner of Emmanuel College, in Cambridge. At the age of 31 he succeeded to his father's baronetcy. Seven years afterwards he married Isabella, daughter of Sir Nicholas Saunder, of Ewell, in Surrey, descended from an ancient and noble stock. The bride was penniless, her father having lost his fortune in Sir Hugh Middleton's scheme for supplying London with water from the New River. "But all Golconda could not have added to the worth of Isabella Saunder, and whether Sir Roger chose wisely or only luckily, he had reason to thank God for having given him the perfection of all earthly blessings in an excellent wife." (p. xxxix).

Sir Roger took a deep interest in all those public questions, the agitation of which disquieted the state of England from the accession of Charles I. Among his private papers are many and many a blotted page on the subjects of ship-money and general taxation, and the treatise now printed adds its evidence to that of his formerly published treatises on usury and schism, to shew that he was not merely a considerer but a deep student of all passing questions of policy. He was returned

to the short parliament of 1640 as one of the knights of the shire for Kent, in opposition to Sir Edward Deering. When the elections took place for the Long Parliament Sir Roger either retired or was defeated. Much to Sir Edward Deering's misfortune he now superseded Sir Roger. But the misfortunes of that time did not solely turn upon presence in or absence from that assembly. Sir Roger signed, if he did not prepare, the famous Kentish petition. It was a movement most obnoxious to the parliament, for the petition contained strong declarations in favour of the liturgy and episcopacy. Sir Roger was called before the House and committed to custody. After some time he was discharged on bail; but new offence was soon given, and the tide of trouble having once set in did not cease to flow until his estate had been ruined by its mismanagement under a long sequestration, until he himself had been confined a prisoner for more than two years at Lambeth, under the custody of Alexander Leighton, and until a fine of 1,500*l.* had been extracted out of his plundered and half-ruined property. It was during his imprisonment that he projected and got together his collection of "Decem Scriptores," published in 1652. His beloved wife died on the 11th of March, 1656-7. Mr. Kemble writes of her as follows:—

"In the days of trouble on which her husband and family fell, she displayed in the fullest light the heroical qualities which are often united in good women with the utmost sweetness of temper and tenderness of disposition. During his incarceration, she shared his prison, waiting upon him with all a wife's devotion, and submitting with patience to every privation; for him she made difficult and dangerous journeys backwards and forwards, when far advanced in pregnancy, and at seasons of the year when the roads were hardly passable, and the climate is most inclement: for him she braved the insolence of the enemies of her house and their agents,—petitioned, implored, nay confronted and defied, committees and parliaments. Well might her husband say that she had been the salvation of his estate!" (p. xxxix.)

Sir Roger survived until the 27th June, 1672. He was attacked with apoplexy while riding through the Malling woods on his road to attend the petty sessions, and shortly afterwards expired.

"His published works," remarks Mr. Kemble, "give but a slight notion of the resources of his well-stored mind, or the energy of his application. To form a worthy conception of these, one should have studied the numerous common-place books in which he entered his passing thoughts, and collected the results of his multifarious reading. The margins of his books, the interleaved copies of his law-dictionary, and his many manuscript treatises, yet awaiting a competent editor, are ample evidence of his steady and mature labours. The treatise which hereafter follows is but a specimen of his great knowledge and exhaustive method. Among the most valuable of his remains, in a legal sense, are his learned Annotations on Cowell: among the most interesting, attractive, and instructive, are the journals of which such ample use has been made in this Introduction." (p. lxxiv.)

We must again repeat that this work is most creditable both to the editor and to the Camden Society. It sets before us a valuable treatise of a learned English antiquary, and in its biographical details it exhibits the author and his family as delightful examples of the pure and religious simplicity, the earnest, stedfast, conscientious noble-mindedness of the men and women of that most interesting period. It shews, also, by an admirable example, that the large and important body of Englishmen who, in the struggle between king and parliament, were in heart friends to the king, and suffered in his cause, were no advocates of Charles's own slavish principles, but were ready to contend as warmly and probably more wisely than the stiffest Roundhead for a monarchial authority limited within reasonable bounds, and for all those ancient popular liberties which Charles I. habitually disregarded.

Sacred and Legendary Art. By Mrs. Jameson. 2 *vols.* 8*vo.*

MRS. JAMESON makes an unnecessary but a beautiful apology for venturing upon the delightful subject of combined archæology, poetry, and art, to which these volumes relate. "Like a child," she says, "that has sprung on a little way before its playmates, and caught a glimpse through an opening portal of some varied Eden

within, all gay with flowers, and musical with birds, and haunted by divine shapes which beckon forward; and, after one rapturous survey, runs back and catches its companions by the hand and hurries them forward to share the new found pleasure, the yet unexplored region of delight; even so it is with me: I am on the outside, not the inside, of the door I open." In the spirit of this lovely simile the whole book is written. A feminine elegance of expression and illustration pervades every part of it, making the commonest incidents and the driest details not less alluring than they are instructive. Mrs. Jameson descends upon her subject as from that mysterious ladder which the patriarch saw in Bethel. Angels and archangels, cherubim and seraphim, are the first of the illustrious band of whom she treats. Representations of the winged messengers of heaven are traced through Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek, and modern art; but it is in the archangels, and especially in the three who are mentioned in the scriptures, canonical or otherwise, Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael, that the legendary portion of her subject first opens upon her. Under the name of the first of these glorious beings we have notices of pictures in which the leader of the armies of heaven is represented in combat with the prince of darkness; under the second, pictures of the Annunciation form the principal subject; the third figures chiefly in the story of the young Tobias. From Angels and Archangels we pass to Evangelists. The earliest symbolic allusion to the writers of the gospels is found in four scrolls, or four books, or four streams,

> that flow'd
> Fast by the oracle of God.

The application to the Evangelists of the four beasts, or living creatures, mentioned in the prophecy of Ezekiel, came to us through the church of the Jews. Those beasts or living creatures were by the Jews accepted first as symbols of four Archangels, and afterwards as representations of the four great prophets. The recurrence of the same visionary representations in the book of Revelation led to a Christian application of the similitudes, and the Evangelists naturally succeeded to the Prophets. Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel gave place to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, and it will be observed that in the application of the symbols the Evangelists followed in the same order as the Prophets, which is that of Ezekiel, and not that of the Apocalypse. Isaiah and Matthew had the face of a man; Jeremiah and Mark that of a lion; Ezekiel and Luke that of an ox: Daniel and John that of an eagle. Other reasons have been assigned by fanciful writers for the application of the emblems to the several Evangelists, as, for instance, that to Matthew was given the head of a man because he dwells principally on the human nature of the Saviour; to Mark the lion, because he sets forth the Redeemer's kingly office; to Luke the ox, because he dwells on the divine priesthood; and to John the eagle, because he soars to the greatest heights of revelation in his declaration of the divine nature of the Redeemer. These we have no doubt were mere afterfancies. The Prophets were taken in the order in which they stand in the canon of scripture, and the Evangelists succeeded in the same order. At first they were figured in the forms of the adopted animals: so they are represented in ancient mosaics in Italy. "The next step," says Mrs. Jameson (i. 104), "was the combination of the emblem with the human form, *i. e.* the head of the lion, ox, or eagle, set upon the figure of a man," of which there are many examples. Then followed the delineation of the inspired penmen as venerable personages, each accompanied by his emblem; and, lastly, they have been represented in all ages as mere human beings, each offering his gospel to the world.

St. Matthew has not afforded many subjects to legendary art. The purse or money-bag, significant of his original calling, is frequently introduced as his emblem, and in the Queen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace is a curious picture by Mabuse, representing him rising up to follow our Saviour. It belonged to Charles I. but was originally brought to this country from Cadiz in 1596. It was part of the booty of Essex's expedition. (i. 113.)

Legendary pictures relating to *St. Mark* are chiefly found in Venice. There is one notable exception in the original sketch of a Tintoretto in the possession of Mr. Rogers. The finished picture is in the Academy of Venice, but the sketch is preferred in many respects to the picture itself. The subject is extremely simple. A slave, having worshipped at the shrine of St. Mark, is condemned to torture. The saint rushes from heaven to save his votary. The instruments of torture are broken, or blunted, the oppressor and the executioners are confounded. Nothing can be finer than the grouping, the expression, or the colouring of this beautiful picture.

St. Luke is the patron saint of artists. The legend that he was a painter is traceable to the tenth century. A rude drawing of the Virgin discovered in the catacombs, with an inscription that it was "one of seven painted by Luca," confirmed the belief, and the seven has increased to perhaps seventy. Such pictures are found in innumerable places. They are "generally of Greek workmanship and of a black complexion." Celebrated images of the Virgin at Bologna and elsewhere, also said to have been painted by St. Luke, are likewise black. This blackness, it may be remarked, has arisen from the chemical changes which time has produced in the colour originally used. To the same cause is to be attributed the similar blackness of the female countenances in ancient tapestry, lately commented upon by Mr. Repton before the Society of Antiquaries.

St. John in an ecstacy of inspiration, by Domenichino, with the eagle at his feet, is the glory of the gallery of Mr. Miles at Leigh Court; and one of the curious legends which have been woven into the Apostle's history, "has the rare interest," Mrs. Jameson remarks, "of being English in its origin and in its representation." (i. 141.) This alludes to the legend commemorated on three compartments of the screen of Edward the Confessor's chapel in Westminster Abbey. The story runs that St. John, habited in the disguise of a beggar, accosted King Edward and craved an alms. The king had left his purse at home, but he drew a costly ring from his finger, and, unseen by any one, slipt it into the beggar's hand. Many years afterwards the saint appeared to some English pilgrims in the Holy Land, and bade them take back the ring to the king, and warn him to set his house in order, for that in six months he should be translated to live for ever with St. John. The pilgrims punctually performed their commission, and the king as punctually quitted the world. The serpent issuing from a sacramental cup, St. John's usual emblem, is commemorative of an attempt to take the life of the Apostle by mixing poison with the sacred wine, but no sooner had the Apostle's lips touched the cup than the poison evaporated in the shape of a fiend. The original cup (it may be interesting to some people to know) to which this transaction has relation, is preserved among the relics of the church of Santa Croce at Rome. (i. 136.)

Of legends connected with others of the Apostles, we may notice one which refers to *St. Peter*, and which is the subject of a picture by Annibal Caracci in our National Gallery. Peter, on the entreaty of his Christian converts, was flying from Rome to escape persecution. Two miles from the city gates, as Peter fled along the Appian way, he encountered the Saviour travelling with his cross on his shoulder towards the city. Struck with amazement, Peter inquired, "Lord, whither goest thou?" The Saviour looked upon him with eyes full of touching sadness, and replied, "I go to Rome to be crucified a second time." Having so spoken he instantly vanished. Peter accepted the heavenly vision as a sign that he ought to submit to the sufferings prepared for him. He turned back, and re-entered the city. The incident is known among artists as the "*Domine, quo vadis.*" (i. 180.)

The historical life of *St. Paul* is so full of incident that neither artists nor legend-writers have been driven to invention for subjects by which to do him honour. There are consequently few legendary pictures relating to the apostle of the Gentiles. The few that exist have reference to his supposed decollation, or the discovery of his relics.

The subjects of pictures respecting

the other disciples are almost entirely legendary. Comparatively few such pictures are found in England. The martyrdom of *St. Andrew* at Leigh Court and Dulwich, by Murillo, is indeed an exception, and a glorious one; and the hideous subject of the traditional death of *St. Bartholomew* by flaying is treated, as Mrs. Jameson informs us (i. 223), in a picture by Agostino Caracci in the Sutherland Gallery, and also in one at Hampton Court, copied from Ribrera.

Mrs. Jameson next proceeds to paintings of *The Last Supper*. A beautiful criticism upon that "miracle of nature" Leonardo da Vinci, is followed by a notice of Raphael's three compositions upon the same subject,—we say three, for Mrs. Jameson has no doubt respecting the authenticity of the fresco at St. Onofrio at Florence. We are pleased to learn that the original drawing of the best of the three, which has never been painted, although engraved by Marc Antonio, is in the collection of Her Majesty. Nicholas Poussin's Last Supper is in his series of the Seven Sacraments, in the Bridgewater Gallery.

We next pass to the Four Latin Fathers—Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory. Of *St. Jerome*, especially represented in the act of translating the Bible, there are pictures everywhere; of *St. Ambrose*, we have in the National Gallery a beautiful copy by Vandyck of a great picture by Rubens, portraying the saint's refusal to admit the blood-stained Emperor Theodosius into the cathedral of Milan. The National Gallery has also a picture by Garofalo of what is termed the Vision of *St. Augustine*. The story, as told by the saint himself, is, that whilst lost in thought upon the subject of the Trinity, he wandered by the sea-shore. Suddenly a little child appeared before him. The infant dug a hole in the sand, and began to occupy himself in bringing water from the sea to fill it. Augustine inquired his meaning. The child replied, that he intended to empty into this cavity in the sand all the waters of the great deep. "Impossible!" exclaimed Augustine. "Not more impossible," replied the child, "than for thee, O Augustine, to explain the mystery on which thou art now meditating." (i. 297.) Of *St. Gregory*, with his attendant dove, there are examples in the Bridgewater and Sutherland Galleries, and we believe there is in a celebrated English collection (perhaps in several) a representation of what is called The Supper of St. Gregory. The saint's charity was limited only by his means. When he was a monk, a beggar, whom he had once relieved, came to the monastery again and again, until nothing was left for the saint to bestow but a silver porringer, in which his mother had sent him a *potage*. He directed that the porringer should be given to the suppliant. When he became Pope it was his custom to entertain every evening at supper twelve poor men, in remembrance of the number of the Apostles. One night chancing to count his guests he found there were thirteen. He called upon his steward for an explanation. The servant told them over several times. "Holy father," he said, "there are but twelve." Gregory held his peace, until the meal was over, when he accosted the unbidden guest. "Who art thou?" he asked. "I am the poor man," he replied, "whom thou didst formerly relieve; but my name is Wonderful, and through me thou shalt obtain whatever thou shalt ask of God." Thus Gregory found that he had entertained the Saviour unawares. (i. 305.)

The Four Greek Fathers succeed to those of the Latin church. They are Chrysostom, Basil, Athanasius, and Gregory Nazianzen; to whom is added a fifth of celebrated name, Cyril; but we pass on to Mrs. Jameson's next division of her subject, comprising beatified penitents. Of *Magdalen* portrait-picture we have numbers. Every one will at once recollect the Reading Magdalen by Correggio and the Tearful Magdalen by Titian, familiarised to the eyes of all Europe by engravings, and the Guido in our National Gallery, and the Annibal Caracci at Dulwich; and in England we are not without choice examples of historical and traditional Magdalens. Mr. Rogers has a finished sketch of the supper at which the Magdalen anointed the Saviour, by Paul Veronese, and the same subject is treated in a sketch by Rubens at Windsor. "At Hampton Court," Mrs. Jameson remarks, "there is a curious picture of Christ in the house of Martha

and Mary, which is an elaborate study of architecture." (i. 357.)

Mr. Rogers's *Noli me tangere* is a Titian of surpassing beauty (i. 360), and the Rembrandt upon the same subject, in the Queen's Gallery, is "not less a miracle of art, nor less poetical." (*ibid.*) Of legendary Magdalens there is one at Dulwich by Rubens, seated in a forest solitude, still arrayed in her worldly finery, blue satin, pearls, &c., and wringing her hands with an expression of the bitterest grief; but we have nothing upon this subject to equal in curiosity an old picture in distemper in the Hotel de Cluny, said to have been painted by King Réné of Provence, the father of our Margaret of Anjou. It represents the Magdalen preaching to the inhabitants of Marseilles. Réné and his wife are among the auditory, and Margaret herself is probably one of the damsels seated in the foreground. A view of Marseilles, of which city the raised Lazarus, Mary's brother, is said in the legend to have been the first bishop, fills the background of the picture. In Magdalen pictures the penitent's sister Mary is often introduced as a pendant. "As Mary Magdalene is the patroness of repentant frailty, so Martha is the especial patroness of female discretion and good housekeeping. In this character she is often represented with a skimmer or ladle in her hand, or a large bunch of keys is attached to her girdle." (i. 375.) Mrs. Jameson refers for examples to an old altar-piece in the Queen's Gallery, attributed to Albert Durer, and to a missal of Henry VIII. in the Bodleian.

Mrs. Jameson now passes to patron saints, and first of all to "*St. George*, who was for England." She says that our special veneration for him dates "from the time of Richard I., who in the wars of Palestine placed himself and his army" under his protection. "In 1222 his feast was ordered to be kept throughout England, and the institution of the Order of the Garter in 1330 seems to have completed his inauguration as our patron saint." (ii. 8.) We will not pause to ask for authorities, but pass on with all-embracing faith. Pictures of St. George and the Dragon are too numerous to be separately referred to. Mrs. Jameson reminds us of the Tintorettos in the National Gallery and at Hampton Court, and especially of a Rubens in the Queen's Gallery, "which has to an Englishman a sort of national interest, being painted for Charles I., in honour of our tutelar saint. After the death of Charles I. it was sold out of England; it passed into the Orleans Gallery, was brought back to England in 1798, and subsequently purchased by George IV." (ii. 14.) We will add that its national interest is increased by a view of the Thames and Windsor Castle in the background.

St. Sebastian was the protector against pestilence. The manner of his intended death is recalled by his arrow emblem; and the Francia in the National Gallery, and the Guido at Dulwich (wonderfully beautiful examples of two very different characters of works of art) are popularly thought to be representations of his actual martyrdom. But the cruel legend dooms him to a double death. Left for dead by the archers, Irene came to carry away his body to the burial. To her astonishment and joy she found that he breathed. She bore him home to her own house. She dressed his wounds innumerable. She tended him day and night until he had wholly recovered. His friends counselled him to fly, but he disdained the thought. He presented himself at the gate of the palace. The Emperor looked on him with amazement. "Art not thou Sebastian?" "I am," he replied, "whom God hath delivered from thy hand!" The tyrant commanded that he should be beaten to death with clubs, and that his body should be thrown into the Cloaca Maxima. Again it was rescued by female heroism. A Christian lady, Lucina, found means to recover the sacred remains, and piously deposited them in the catacombs, at the feet of Peter and Paul. (ii. 20.) Mrs. Jameson adds:—

"St. Sebastian is the favourite saint of the Italian women, and more particularly of the Roman women. His youth, courage, and beauty of person, the interest of his story, in which the charity of woman plays such an important part, and the attractive character of the representation, have led to this preference. Instances are recorded of the figure of St. Sebastian

producing the same effect on an excitable southern fancy that the statue of the Apollo produced on the 'Girl of Provence,' a devotion ending in passion, madness, and death." (ii. 32.)

St. Roche, who is almost worn out of memory in England, was a special protector against plague. His legend is a simple and beautiful romance; but we must pass it over, together with that of the medical brethren *Sts. Cosmo* and *Damian*, who are the Christian successors of Esculapius, as the patrons of medical art.

St. Christopher follows next. His legend is too well known to detain us even an instant. The colossal size of his images and pictures was not merely indicative of the enormous bulk of the giant himself, but was kindly designed to insure his being seen. As he was passing to death, he prayed that those who looked upon him, trusting in God the Redeemer, should not suffer from tempest, earthquake, or fire. It was believed that in consequence of this prayer whoever beheld even his image was exempt, during that day, from the evils against which he had prayed. "The mere sight of . . . that type of strength was deemed sufficient to inspire with courage those who had to struggle with the evils and casualties of life.

> Christophori sancti speciem quicumque tuetur,
> Illo namque die nullo languore tenetur."
> (ii. 53.)

St. Nicholas was the patron of sailors and travellers, of poverty and innocence; and children in Russia, Greece, and throughout all Catholic Europe, are still taught to consider him their peculiar guardian; "if they are good, docile, and attentive to their studies, St. Nicholas, on the eve of his festival, will graciously fill their cap or their stocking with dainties; while he has as certainly a rod in pickle for the idle and unruly." (ii. 60.)

St. Catherine stands distinguished as the patron of learning and eloquence. Her chaste, symbolical marriage with the Saviour, and her intended instruments of death—the wheels—are the points upon which art has principally seized. The legend of the former is a singularly beautiful allegory, for which we must refer to our author. That of the latter lies in shorter compass. Maximin offered to make Catherine his Empress if she would repudiate the name of Christ. She refused with scorn. In a fever of disappointed rage the Emperor commanded four wheels to be constructed, armed with sharp points and blades, each two revolving in contrary directions, so that between them her tender body should be torn into ten thousand pieces. The saint prepared for death, but prayed that the fearful instrument of torture might be turned to the glory of God. She was bound between the wheels, the word was uttered for her destruction, when fire from heaven struck down the executioner and multitudes of the spectators, and broke the wheels to atoms. The "thrice-hardened tyrant repented not." He ordered Catherine to be carried outside the city, and, after being scourged with rods, to be beheaded. The sentence was allowed to be executed; but angels took up the body and deposited it in a marble sarcophagus on the summit of Mount Sinai, where a monastery was built over the saintly remains. (ii. 86.)

St. Barbara was the patron saint of arms and armourers, and the protector against accidents by lightning, and afterwards by gunpowder. The point of the legend of the tower, which is her emblem, is found in the construction of certain windows. Her heathen father had directed two windows to be inserted: she ordered the workmen to insert three. When asked by her father for an explanation, she replied, "Know, my father, that through three windows doth the soul receive light,—the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and those three are one." The father, enraged at the avowal of the hated faith, persecuted, and in the end murdered poor Barbara.

St. Ursula and her eleven thousand companions were the patrons of young girls. Mrs. Jameson rejects the explanation which by converting XI^M^V. into XI.M.V. would reduce the "eleven thousand virgins" to "eleven martyred virgins," and we may all agree with her, for the romance is one and indivisible. Nothing would be gained, and a great deal of picturesque fiction lost, by such an approximation

to the credible on a single point. The story has a special interest from its relation to England, but we must refer for it to the pages of Mrs. Jameson.

St. Margaret, the patron of ladies in childbirth, closes Mrs. Jameson's list of patron saints. Her dragon emblem commemorates a contest with the demon not less terrible than that of St. George. Unarmed with sword or spear, the dragon made the meek and innocent Margaret an easy prey. He swallowed her up whole; but mark the result of this seeming triumph of the evil one. The greedy demon burst in twain, and the saint emerged unhurt. And there they stand, the saint with cross in hand, and at her feet the prostrate enemy, in Henry VII's. chapel, and in many another noble building, sensibly typifying to the believing worshipper the power of simple innocence in our earthly contest against sin.

"The noble army of martyrs" follows next in Mrs. Jameson's division. She marshals them in three holy bands; 1. The early martyrs, including *The Innocents*, the young and beardless deacon *St. Stephen*, *St. Lawrence*, with his gridiron, or with purse in hand distributing as deacon the alms of the church; *Hippolytus*, a Roman soldier who was converted by the constancy of St. Lawrence; and *St. Vincent*, whose emblems are a raven or a pitch-fork; the latter having been the instrument of his martyrdom, and the former divinely deputed on two several occasions to guard his sacred remains, once when thrown to the wild beasts at Saragossa, and again when landed at the Cape which from that circumstance has ever since been called by the Saint's name. 2. The Greek Martyrs; and 3. The Latin Martyrs—a glorious band, comprising the four great virgins of the Latin Church, Cecilia, Agnes, Agatha, and Lucia; the Roman Martyrs;* and the Martyrs of Tuscany, Lombardy, Spain, and France;—and why not those of Britain?

Then succeed the Early Bishops (including Sts. Denis, Martin, Eloy, and Hubert); the Hermit Saints, as Paul and Anthony; and, finally, the book closes with the Warrior Saints, Sts. Maurice, Longinus, Victor, Eustace, and a few others.

The brief outline which we have given of a considerable portion of the contents of these valuable volumes is the most effective criticism. The multitudinous variety of the subjects of which they treat is obvious, the interest of those subjects is equally obvious, nor, in addressing our readers, will it be necessary to insist upon their importance. The monuments of the middle ages can be very imperfectly understood without some such guide as Mrs. Jameson. The legendary literature which she unfolds to us is mixed up with them in an infinite variety of ways. Painting, sculpture, poetry, language, customs, and manners are full of traces of that literature, and it is in vain to think of fully entering into their spirit, or even of merely comprehending their literal meaning, without having some knowledge of that vast storehouse of romantic fiction which the Church accumulated around its ancient heroes. Much of it is absurd, not a little profane, irreligious, and even disgusting; but a great deal of it is beautiful, pathetic, poetical, and touching in the highest degree. Be it what it may, it must be understood by every one who desires to attain to an accurate acquaintance with the remains of the middle ages. To such persons Mrs. Jameson's work is specially addressed. It is written with great taste and knowledge, and is beautifully illustrated. Art and archæology were never more elegantly combined, nor can the students of that legendary lore which is common to both, find anywhere else a better or a more trustworthy guide.

* In her notice of St. Clement, whose emblem is an anchor (to which he was bound and cast into the sea), Mrs. Jameson remarks, "The church of St. Clement in the Strand is dedicated to this saint. The device of the parish is an anchor, which the beadles and other officials bear on their buttons, &c. and which also surmounts the weathercock on the steeple. To choose the anchor—the symbol of stability—for a weathercock appears strangely absurd till we know the reason." (ii. 250). We fear some churchwarden who never read Mrs. Jameson's book, and therefore saw nothing but the suggested absurdity, has permitted the anchor-weathercock to be removed.

Characteristics of Men of Genius; a series of Essays, &c. 2 *vols.*

THESE volumes contain a selection of articles by American writers, reprinted by permission in England; and, as the editor observes, "to the majority of readers they will come invested with a complete novelty, as the sources whence they have been obtained are known to very few; they will therefore, it is believed, possess considerable interest to the English public as specimens of transatlantic literature." The guiding principle of the selection, we are told, has been that of portraying "the Characteristics of Men of Genius;" and the arrangement of the essays into four groups has been adopted, as imparting as much order as was possible to the work, and a greater appearance of completeness. The order of succession in which the characters appear in each group is *chronological*, as being the best practical arrangement, and the order of the groups is regulated by the period of their respective development. The editor's preface should be read, as not only an useful but a necessary introduction to the spirit and intention of the work. After some philosophical remarks on the character of Goëthe and Byron, and their connection with the age in which they lived, and the mutual action and reaction of the one on the other—the person and his times—the writer observes,

"Ours is an age of science, not of wisdom, of bold inquiry, daring curiosity, division, decomposition, dissolution, destruction, radicalism, doubt, and unbelief. Every thing must be demonstrated. Faith has lost her power, and her serene and confiding features are only beheld with philosophical indifference or contemptuous scorn. Even men of genius are not exempt from the influences of the epoch. Excepting Shakspeare and Goëthe, they are exclusive and partial. They are magnificent fragments of the ideal man; nevertheless, while we yield them our reverence and meditate on their greatness, they cannot fail to inspire and stimulate us by their glorious examples; and, perhaps, the most important lessons which they teach us, they will only impart when we contemplate them as so many splendid and lofty columns now standing alone in solitary grandeur, but suggestive of the perfect temple in which each shall be combined, and whose beauty and grandeur shall transcend that of any structure which the world has seen."

These collected essays are by various writers, and consequently of different degrees of merit. As we read them we noted down at the end the impressions which they had respectively left in a few words, having no space either to make extracts from them or to enter into detailed accounts of the reasons on which our conclusions were made. They were certainly very favourable to the work as a whole, though they occasionally exhibit the faults in which the gentlemen *on the other side of the water* are apt to fall. As we did not read according to the disposition of the work—for in our literary, as in our other tours, we are seldom inclined to keep the high road—our notices will not be found to agree with the order in which the sketches occur; but, if worth the trouble, they will easily be found. So in honour to our own land we commence with the Laird of Abbotsford.

Sir Walter Scott. A light sketch, rather of his personal character than of his poetical talents, or his imaginative and dramatic powers, but pleasingly drawn. The facility with which Scott composed, the writer has justly dwelt on, for it was very remarkable, almost unequalled. One of his first ballads, we are told, was dashed off at the dinner-table. His "Lay" was written at the rate of a canto a week! Waverley, or rather the last two volumes of it, cost only the evenings of a summer month. Forty-eight volumes of novels, and twenty-one of history and biography, were produced between 1814 and 1831, or in seventeen years. This would give an average of four volumes a year, or one for every three months during the whole of that period, to which must be added twenty-one volumes of prose and poetry previously published. The complete edition of his works, it is said, properly contains *ninety volumes* small octavo! The most extraordinary specimen of his intellectual vigour and resources, however, was his being able to pay off by literary labour two-thirds of his gigantic debt (near 100,000*l.*) at Constable's bankruptcy, in little more than five years; and this too at a period of life when his genius may have b

supposed almost to have exhausted her abundant stores.

William Wordsworth. The editor of these volumes highly praises this article and that of Byron, which are by the same hand. Though the view which the writer takes we think is just, yet we could have wished he had expressed himself more briefly, and with more simplicity of manner and style. The purport of what he has advanced might have been given with better effect in half the space.

The German Poets. This is a lively sketch, in brief, of the principal poets and writers of Germany in modern days, including Wieland, Lessing, Winckleman, Herder, Goëthe, &c.

Michael Angelo. This article is written with much spirit, with feeling, and beauty of expression.

Canova. The conversations on art by this eminent sculptor, which are recorded by *Missirini*, and given in the account of him (p. 161, &c.), are of great interest, and form one of the most pleasing portions of the collection.

Machiavelli. This would form a good introduction to the works of this great and original writer; in our estimation it is well and justly written.

Louis IX. A poetical sketch, full of picturesque incident, somewhat in the manner of Carlyle.

Peter the Great. This also is a lively, graphic piece of biography.

Shelley. Written with fairness, but not discriminating as to his poetical merits and defects. We think that Shelley's poetical fame has scarcely preserved its former level. He appears to have written very rapidly, and too many of his unfinished poems have been printed.

Milton. A short sketch of his life, not containing much on the subject of his poetry. It is a strange mistake of the writer (p. 201) to say that "Milton was *sent* abroad;" he went abroad *at his own urgent request*, after his mother's death.

Petrarch and Dante. These are creditable to the writer, particularly that of Dante. A biography of Petrarch, worthy of him, is yet a desideratum in our language; but it would require fine feeling, fine talent, and fine learning. He was, indeed, the bright morning star of a dark and cloudy age.

Pascal. [illegible] just; on the subject of this man's mind and life we can meditate for ever, he was emphatically ὁν τυχων ἀνηρ.

Ignatius. This also is in Mr. Carlyle's manner and style, the subject most excellent for the artist. It is one of those histories that no one would willingly leave unfinished; and the same we say of *Gregory the Ninth.*

Biographical essays such as these, though small in compass, yet seizing on the leading principles and characteristic features of the subject, and giving facts with correctness, are among the most delightful of all the various provinces of study. They are like animated portraits, once seen, permanently dwelling on the mind; but they require the pencil of a master. We hope Mr. Chapman will continue his collection with the same judgment and attention to selection which he has already shown, both as to the subject and the reviewer, and his work will be of permanent interest, and an honourable testimony of his zeal and knowledge.

The History of the Jews of Spain and Portugal from the earliest Times, &c. By E. H. Lindo.

THE history of the Jews of Spain and Portugal, the two great countries of the *southern* Jews—Poland being that of the northern ones—has long been a desideratum, and it is now well and ably filled up. Basnage, Maynard, and Jost, we are told, in their general history of the Jews, and Milman in his abridgment, have given tolerably accurate accounts of the Spanish and Portuguese Hebrews; but the present author, during a visit to Spain, has had access to Spanish MSS. and obtained information with which those writers were unacquainted. The petitions to the various cortes, and the answers of the sovereigns, are all from MSS. which have not been printed, even in Spanish. In this work the Hebrew authors have been arranged in the respective ages in which they flourished, so that their learning can be better appreciated by a comparison with other writers of the same period; but it must be kept in mind that this work is confined to the Hebrews of the Peninsula, and therefore the names of numerous celebrated writers in France, Germany, and Italy are not

mentioned. The author commences with the early settlement of the Jews in Spain and Portugal, long before the Christian era. The edict of Augustus, B.C. 15, proves that while Spain was under the dominion of the Romans the Jews enjoyed security and tranquillity. From this period the author pursues his history to the Gothic invasion, and through the various councils of Toledo, then to the invasion of the Moors, their various fortunes under the Kings of Spain, the founding of the Inquisition, the edict of banishment by Ferdinand, so impolitic, as well as unjust, and their settlement in different countries of Europe and America. The account of the learned Jews and their writings will be found very interesting, and, we presume, more full and accurate than in any other modern work. The Jews too, in early days, when Europe was awakening from her slumber, were the *only people acquainted with trade*, for it is said that the Lombards only learnt it from them; they managed mercantile enterprises, advanced the royal finances; they were the intendants, major-domos, stewards, physicians, and apothecaries of the court and of the grandees. The direction of the royal revenues was under the management of Jews, who advanced them for the state, or farmed them according to value, and thus acquired great wealth and influence. They also were the means of bringing much of the remote literature of the East to the knowledge of Europe; and thus they dwelt in peace, in affluence, and in power, till bigotry, fanaticism, and ignorance commenced those persecutions which never ended, till they drove the most industrious and enlightened of the monarch's subjects for ever from his impoverished shores. Their final banishment, with all its folly, its injustice, and its cruelty, will be re
deep interest and indignation
author's pages: pp. 275—2
make one short extract, descr
synagogue of Toledo, of which
a plate, p. 149:—

"About this time (1357) Don
obtained permission to build another
gogue at Toledo, which he erected
private expense, and furnished it
many gold and silver ornaments. It
completed in 1397. It is *unrivalled*
the world, and is considered one of the
finest architectural monuments of that age
in Spain. The Hebrew, Gothic, and
Moorish art combine to render it match-
less. The beams of the roof are of cedar
from Lebanon. Immediately under it is
a green band, having the eighty-fourth
Psalm in large Hebrew characters in white
cement running round it. Beneath which
is a wide band of beautiful arabesque
work, interspersed with flowers and fruit;
the vine predominating, its broad foliage
and tendrils being here and there lost,
then again appearing, running through
the whole, excites admiration at the fine
taste and infinite labour of the artist.
Below this again are Hebrew inscriptions
in relief; pieces have fallen off from some
of the letters, otherwise it is in tolerably
good preservation. On each side of a
recess at the east end, where the books of
the law were kept, are six lines of Hebrew,
surmounted by a beautiful arabesque,"
&c. p. 150.

Book of English Epithets, literal and figurative; with Elementary Remarks and Minute References to abundant Authorities. By James Jermyn. *Imp.* 8*vo. pp.* 124.

MR. JERMYN has devoted his life to a work of considerable national importance, namely, to the compilation of an *English Gradus*, of which this brochure may be considered as the *avant courier*. We hold language to be not so much a science as a philosophy; for the principles of science are fixed, while those of language and philosophy change their phases with the changes of things. Language is the voice of nature, articulated in human speech, not simply the operation of the reasoning faculty logically considered, but living in feeling and passion; and developing itself in vocal expression, often derived from the sounds of
elements, the cries of animals, a
noises of the motion of things i
universe of being; and Mr. Jer
book (as well as the Gradus in
on) is properly a *dictionary of*
its second title implies
of conception, a compi
s given our richl
nortality, and
nd hum

expression of our common wants and necessities—the embodiment of the richer faculties of the soul, of reason sublimed—of passion elevated; for passion is a necessary part of our nature, and necessarily gives a hue and tinge to our conceptions, and forces us to modify accordingly the forms of expression. These forms in all their purity, intensity, and beauty, it is the object of the author of the Gradus and Book of Epithets to classify and arrange in a shape adapted to the perusal or reference of the student, the scholar, or the educated gentleman.

Of the utility of such a work not one word need be said. The want of it has been long felt by every scholar. As regards the execution, so far as we have been enabled to judge, it is in every way commensurate with its acknowledged importance. The author seems to have brought to his task the most unwearied diligence, the nicest discrimination, and the most comprehensive learning and knowledge. We shall hail the appearance of the Gradus as filling a hiatus in our scholastic literature, and sincerely trust that the author's mode of publication by subscription will ensure him the patronage of those whose elevated position in literature makes it in some degree incumbent upon them to support such a great and gigantic undertaking.

A Plain Statement, &c. By the Rev. Hugh Bennett, *8vo. pp.* 43.—This pamphlet professes to consider the grounds of the argument, "that marriage within the prohibited degrees is forbidden in Scripture," and determines in the affirmative. The writer has dissected the origin and motives of the recent moving of this question, in a way that has informed us, and which should be generally known. His reasonings on the question itself are not always equally cogent, but he justly argues, that those who build a permission on the Mosaic command to marry a deceased brother's wife act rather inconsistently; for they should abide by the *command*, instead of treating it as an optional *licence* (p. 29), a conclusion which it does not seem they have any wish to adopt. For our own part, we believe, that such a measure as this might long since have been foreseen, from the opening of greater facilities to clandestine marriages, which has been the unintentional result of the registration act. That measure, which was meant for the relief of Dissenters, has far overshot its mark, and the present one is the consequence. Most fully do we agree with Mr. Bennett, that it would have been much better if the question had never been agitated.

Mede's *Apostacy of the Latter Times.* 18*mo. pp.* 332.—It has been the fate of this masterly treatise to be both praised and neglected, to be quoted as of the highest authority, and yet only known to the generality of readers through the medium of quotations. The fault, however, lies with those who are content to obtain their knowledge from secondary sources. "Mede (says Mr. Orme) was one of the most learned and laborious men of a learned and laborious age. His works, which were first published in detached parts, and after his death collected into one folio volume [1672], contain much elaborate exposition, and a great variety of learned and ingenious criticism." (Bibliotheca Biblica, p. 310.) He is principally celebrated for his Apocalyptic Key, with which, as Bishop Hurd remarks, he surprised the learned world; and all subsequent writers on the Apocalypse have been either indebted to it, says Mr. Orme, or have found it necessary to combat his views. His "Apostacy of the Latter Times," which is now reprinted, has received the valuable praise of Dr. Henry More, and of Bishop Newton, the chief of English writers on the prophecies. The former, in his "Mystery of Iniquity," 1664, anticipates that some readers may be so well satisfied "by those worthily magnified elucubrations of Mr. Joseph Mede as to judge any farther attempts of the kind superfluous." (p. 185.) And when examining the prediction of St. Paul, in 1 Tim. iv. 1—3, more particularly he acknowledges "these things are so solidly and copiously made out in Mr. Mede's 'Apostacy of the Latter Times' that I need add nothing more but a recommendation of that treatise to the reader." (p. 390.) Bishop Newton, when considering the same prophecy (Diss. xxiii. vol. ii. p. 134), says "But this subject hath been so fully and learnedly discussed by the excellent Mr. Mede, that we must be greatly obliged to him in the course of this dissertation. The dress and clothing may be somewhat different, but the body and substance must be much the same: and they must be referred to his works, who are desirous of obtaining farther satisfaction." Perhaps, in thus abridging Mede, Bishop Newton unintentionally helped to throw the original treatise into

the shade, in conjunction with the indolence of that generation, to whom learning was little welcome, except by a smooth and level road. We have fallen, however, on better times in this respect; a literary *ἀνάστασις* or resuscitation has taken place; even a rough and unfinished style, such as Mede acknowledges in one of his letters, is no bar to republication; and the only opposition to a reprint is from those who contest the author's views. The work is an exposition of the prophecy in 1 Tim. iv. 1—3, of which Mede proposes a new translation, substituting *demons* for *devils* (*δαιμονίων*), and explaining the word to mean "the souls of men deified or canonised after death." (p. 102, chap. iv.) Mr. Birks, the editor, has prefixed an introduction, in which he vindicates Mede's translation, in this and other particulars. He considers that critically and grammatically, "we appear shut up to the construction offered by Mede." (p. v.) But we remember that Mede himself has suffered from analysis, and must not hold out a temptation to neglect his editor. Readers who will fairly examine a work for themselves do not require an abstract of it; and those who will not, do not deserve that the trouble of making one should be taken for them. The republication of this volume was much wanted; its selection for that purpose was judicious; and we confidently hope that it will henceforth possess its proper place in theological libraries.

Prize Essays, by Five Working Men. 18*mo. pp. xviii.* 211.—These essays, on "The temporal advantages of the Sabbath to the working classes," are edited by the Rev. E. Bickersteth; with a preface relating the circumstances under which they were written. The several authors are, 1. a porter, formerly a gardener. 2. A journeyman shoemaker, now engaged as a schoolmaster. 3. A compositor. 4. A framework knitter. 5. A tailor. The idea of these prizes originated with John Henderson, esq. of Park, Glasgow, who gave three of them. As many as one thousand and forty-five essays by working men were sent in, and upwards of eighty received rewards. The editor justly observes, "We have, in maintaining the sanctity of the Lord's Day, to deal with opponents who profess to be animated by a regard to the social happiness and enjoyment of the lower orders. These essays have, we trust, for ever set that question at rest, and shown that the working classes are aware that the greatest injury and robbery that could be inflicted upon them would be to break down the barriers which preserve to them the sanctity of the Lord's Day." (p. ix.) He declines, however, being responsible for every statement in the essays, saying that "coming from the working classes, there is occasionally a freedom of remark respecting their position in society which must not be considered as our sentiments." (p. x.) We take a single specimen from the first essay, viz. the porter's, (not by preference, but at random,) in the writer's sixth argument, that "The Sabbath is absolutely necessary to health, and conduces to long life." (p. 9.) Such a volume is not only attractive in its title, and important in its object, but, as coming from the working classes, it affords a favourable argument for education, and reminds us that Æsop and Epictetus, although slaves, were moralists of the highest class.

The Daily Life of the Christian Child (*Masters*) is a very pleasing little poem, which reminds us of the sterling old composition, "How the Good Wife taught her Daughter a good woman for to be." It is at once simple in its expression, and judicious in the selection of topics.—We are sorry we cannot say so much for the *Little Christian's Sunday Alphabet*, though equally neatly got up by the same publisher. If the author was (as she says) conscious of its defects in metre, accuracy, &c. she certainly ought to have endeavoured to amend them. These we need not criticise; but the subjects are not all well chosen for the comprehension of children; as, Zephyr; the Word—represented as the tables of the commandments; the Universe—a globe in the clouds; the Temple—a Roman arch and niche; and (worse than all) a human eye for the Eye of God.

Man and his Motives. By George Moore, *M.D.*—That this work has received a second edition is a proof of its favourable reception by the public; and yet our own opinion is, that it might be abridged with much advantage in some of its parts. Yet we would exclude from any curtailment some chapters, as ii. iii. and vii.; also the one called "The Love of Action and Power." Some portions of the author's general subject have been oftener discussed by other writers on moral philosophy, and on Christian ethics, than others; and in these parts we think greater brevity should be adopted; for every book, we hold, should be as *short* as the author can make it, without loss of matter. But while we say this, we must do full justice to the spirit in which it is written, the sound and philosophical observations with which it is enriched, and the original reflections, which give a freshness and

novelty to the discussion of subjects familiar to us in the works of the moralist and divine.

Literary Gleanings. By an Invalid.—The Gleanings are from the best sources—as Shakspeare, Dryden, Johnson, Scott, Byron, Burns, Cowper, Rogers, Coleridge, Chalmers, and Hannah More; as well as from many authors whose works are but little known, yet whose sentiments are well worthy of republication. Miss Fanny H. Henslowe is the granddaughter of the late Sir John Henslowe, many years chief surveyor of the navy, and daughter of an officer who has received a medal for his services in Spain. The selection has been formed under much bodily affliction, but this appears to have given a beneficial tone to the Gleanings, which are made with much judgment; and we doubt not will be beneficial to Miss Henslowe's "Sisters in Affliction," to whom this neat little manual is dedicated.

The Monthly Volume. Nos. 39 *and* 40, 12*mo. pp.* 192.—The first of these volumes, entitled "*The Court of Persia*," is from the pen of Dr. Kitto. It treats the subject "in connexion with scriptural usages," and thus forms a sequel to the "*Life of Cyrus*," which was No. 16 of the same series. Oriental manners and usages alter so little, that the present state of Eastern nations often serves as a commentary on their past history, as in the present instance. Thus Esther vi. 1. is illustrated at p. 104, by the custom of the Persians, who generally rise during the night, take coffee, or some refreshment, and then lie down again. They sometimes find it difficult to sleep after this, and we may remember that it was in the latter part of the night, on towards morning, that the sleeplessness of king Ahasuerus caused him to order that the records of his kingdom should be read to him." The heads of the chapters are, Principles of Eastern Government, Legislative Functions, Judicial and Executive Functions, State Punishments and Rewards, a Royal day, State Ceremonies, a Coronation, the Royal Household. Not only juvenile readers will be interested in this volume, but all may derive both knowledge and amusement from it.—No. 40 transports us from warm to frigid regions, for its title is "*The Northern Whale Fishery.*" It is written by Captain Scoresby, the author of "The Arctic Regions (No. 38; see April, p. 395), and abridged, with some modifications and additions, from the second volume of the author's celebrated [illegible]st published at [illegible]'Culloch says of it, in his "Literature of Political Economy," that "this standard work comprises all that most persons can wish to know of the subjects of which it treats." (p. 234, chap. viii.) To many readers the subject must be new, at least in its details, and, as it results from a genuine acquaintance with the scenes described, it deserves an extensive circulation, which it will doubtless obtain.

Use and Abuse; a Tale.—When the author of this tale will make his adventures more probable, his characters more natural, his imagery more simple, and his language more like that of common life, then we shall read his works with greater pleasure than we have done this. We think that he would derive great advantage from the study of the writings of *Defoe*, who could recite the most tragic incidents, and paint the strongest passions, in the manner that made them most affecting—that is, in the language of nature and truth.

The Queen's Isle.—Chapters on the Isle of Wight, wherein Church Truths are blended with Island Beauties. By the Authoress of "Edith Aubrey." 12*mo. pp.* 62.—Edith Aubrey is "a pleasing little tract" of which the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have signified their approval by inserting it in their Quarterly Papers. The present writer has also published "Verses for Infant Schools," and two songs set to music by Alex. Lee, one of which is "My beautiful Isle"—the same island to the praises of which she has now devoted her pen, with an amiable and zealous earnestness to advance at the same time the cause of religion, especially in its field of missionary exertions. "The affectionate enthusiasm of my feelings towards this darling Isle," she remarks, "would be increased, were it possible, by the idea that its mountains and its valleys, its woodlands and its sea-girt shores, might speak another language besides that of their own unutterable beauty—even the celestial language of holy and imperishable truth." Her efforts will not fail of producing their good fruits in minds attuned to her own trains of thought: and in an historical point of view this little book will hand down to after-times many interesting events and circumstances in the ecclesiastical history of the Isle of Wight during the present generation.

Adventures in Borneo: a Tale of Shipwreck. 1 *vol. post* 8*vo. pp.* 260.—A custom has prevailed of late of dressing up works of fiction in the disguise of truth,

that we think should be checked before it has proceeded too far. Among these must be classed "Omoo," "Typee," &c. which appeared a short time back, and which are told so exceedingly like truth as to impose on the unsuspecting reader, and, were it not for a reckless flight of imagination which the author every here and there indulges, in spite of his habitual caution, are apt to deceive even the more watchful critic. To these we regret to add the "Adventures in Borneo;" for, were it not for this drawback, we should recommend it with pleasure as an amusing work of imagination. The story is pathetic; and, though the main incidents have often been drawn upon in various shapes, by former writers of romance, yet there is freshness in the author's method of relating them, and the interest is well maintained throughout. It is no detraction from the talents of the author to say that the worst parts of the book are its title of "Adventures in *Borneo*,"—instead of any other savage island,—and the clap-trap dedication to the Rajah of Sarawak.

Bibliotheca Londinensis. By Thomas Hodgson. 8*vo.*—This volume is intended as a Key or Index to "The London Catalogue of Books," the utility of which has been acknowledged both by the booksellers and their customers for many years, and has consequently been reproduced in frequent editions, the last of which appeared in 1846. The present classified index is now provided for the first time. It comprises thirty-six thousand books, all of which have either been published during the last thirty years, or have remained "in stock" on the booksellers' shelves during that period. They are arranged alphabetically under forty-five divisions of subjects. With this statement we shall have made a sufficient representation of the useful labour accomplished by Mr. Hodgson, and shall have established his claim to the thanks both of the dealers and readers in books.

Questions for Law Students on the Second Edition of Mr. Serjeant Stephen's New Commentaries on the Laws of England. By James Stephen, *esq. Lond.* 8*vo.*—A useful elementary book, compiled with care and judgment. It may be safely recommended to the class of students for whom it is designed.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

April 25. The Burney prize, for the best English essay, "On some Moral or Metaphysical Subject, on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or upon the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion," has been adjudged to J. Todhunter, B.A. of St. John's College (Senior Wrangler 1848). Subject:—"The doctrine of a Divine Providence is inseparable from the belief in the existence of an absolutely perfect Creator." (We were, then, in error in p. 401, in supposing that the first prize-subject was announced this year.)

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 20. The annual general meeting of proprietors took place, the Archbishop of Canterbury, President, in the chair. The report was very gratifying. Since the last meeting, 1291 students had entered, and many who had received their education there had risen to distinction in society. A Professorship of the Law of Nations has been instituted, and a department for the instruction of youths intended for the army and East India Company's military service, is being formed. The paid professional singers for the choir were dispensed with; and twelve young gentlemen, having natural organs suitable for the office, are to be trained as choristers. The finances, though still burdened with a heavy debt, are in a prospering condition as regards revenue and expenditure. The income was 36,093*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; the expenses 33,561*l.* 13*s.*; balance 2,532*l.*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 26. At the anniversary meeting of this Society, Henry Hallam, esq. the President was in the chair, and addressed the meeting in a brief but eloquent manner. Mr. L. Hayes Petit, after some feeling and well-expressed observations on the four years' presidency of Mr. Hallam, on the services he had done the Society, and on his high literary character, moved a vote of thanks to him, which was seconded by Sir John Doratt, and carried by acclamation. A request was made, and acquiesced in, that the address should be printed. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the President, Vice-President, and Council for the ensuing year, when the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected:—President, the Marquess of Northampton. Vice-Presidents, the Dukes of Rutland and

Newcastle; the Earls of Clare and Ripon; Lords Bexley and Colborne; H. Hallam, W. R. Hamilton, W. M. Leake, and Louis Hayes Petit, esqs.; and the Rev. J. Hume Spry, D.D. Council, Rev. Dr. Bosworth,* Beriah Botfield, esq.,* the Ven. Archdeacon Burney,* the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D. (Secretary), the Rev. H. Clissold, M.A., J. P. Collier, esq., P. Colquhoun, esq., Sir John Doratt, M.D. (Librarian and Foreign Secretary), H. Egerton,* J. Hogg, W. Jerdan, C. A. Smith, H. Fox Talbot, J. Godfrey Teed,* and W. Tooke (Treasurer), esqs., and the Rev. J. Wright.* Auditors, Newell Connop and A. J. Valpy, esqs. Clerk and Collector, Mr. Nathaniel Hill.

[Those marked * are new Members of Council.]

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 30. The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Museum of the Society, Hanover-square; Sir John Boileau, Bart. in the chair. Mr. Mitchell, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the receipts amounted to 10,089*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* among which were 2,645*l.* 6*s.* annual subscriptions for the last year; 4,040*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* admission to gardens, 1,683*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* sale of stock, &c. The sum of 9,824*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* had been expended, which left a balance in hand amounting to 265*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* As many as 143,630 persons have visited the garden establishment, an increase of about 50,000 over the number of visitors of the previous year. Several buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the animals, &c. of which the society now possesses 1,335—viz. 383 mammalia, 851 birds, and 101 reptiles. A camel, a lion, &c. presented by the late Viceroy of Egypt, are shortly expected, having been placed on board ship, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Murray, the British Consul in Egypt.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair.

The Report of the Council, whilst admitting a diminution of numbers, arising in part from deaths (no fewer than twenty-eight having occurred in the Society during the past year), and partly from the circumstances of the times, (which have been fatal to some other societies of a like character,) expresses a confidence in a continuance of support "amply sufficient to maintain the Society in its course of usefulness, and to prove the wide interest still felt in the objects for which the Society was instituted." The Society's invested stock arising from compositions, paid in lieu of annual payments, now amounts to 911*l.* 10*s.*

The Council have, during the past year, added the following works to the list of those to be published by the Society:

1. The Chronicle of Queen Jane and of Two Years of Queen Mary. To be edited by John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A.

2. A Selection from the Porkington MS. in the possession of W. Ormsby Gore, esq. M.P. To be edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S.

3. Household Roll of John of Brabant, Son in Law of King Edward the First. To be edited from the original in the Chapter House, Westminster, with a Translation and Notes, by T. Hudson Turner, esq.

The books issued for the past year have been

1. Camden's Visitation of Huntingdonshire, made by Nicholas Charles, his Deputy. Edited from the Original Visitation preserved among the Cottonian Manuscripts, by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., Sec. S.A. (reviewed in our Feb. Magazine).

2. Smith's Obituary, from 1628 to 1674: also edited by Sir Henry Ellis, from the Sloane collection of MSS., and undertaken at the suggestion of Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, who, having had a transcript made for his own use, kindly placed the same at the service of the Council.

3. Certain Considerations upon the Government of England. By Sir Roger Twysden, Kt. and Bart. Edited from the unpublished Manuscript by John Mitchell Kemble, esq. M.A. &c. This work was pointed out to the Council by Mr. Kemble as one of the most valuable treatises existing on the subject to which it relates; and they express their conviction that it derives additional value from the masterly Introduction, in which Mr. Kemble has furnished an outline of the author, Roger Twysden, "one of the most laborious and judicious Antiquaries that the seventeenth century produced;" and in which will be found an animated sketch of that distinguished and powerful class, the Country Gentlemen of England of 1640, the class that produced Cotton, Spelman, Twysden, and others.

The Council conclude their Report with alluding to a change which has gradually come over the character of the Society's publications, the result of causes over which they have had comparatively little control, but one they believe to be generally agreeable to the Members; it is the purely historical nature of the later Camden Publications. Since the establishment

of the Camden Society, similar societies have been instituted for the publication of works more immediately connected with our early national poetry and drama. Their success has been at once a proof of the soundness of the principles on which the Camden Society was founded, and a warning to the Council to devote the means at their disposal to illustrate, not so much the poetical and literary, as the political and social history of the empire.

After passing the usual votes of thanks to the officers, the editors of the past year, and to Sir Charles Young and the Rev. Lambert B. Larking, for their several contributions of MSS. the meeting proceeded to the annual elections, when the Council and officers were re-chosen, with the addition of John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. John Mitchell Kemble, esq. M.A. and Fred. Ouvry, esq. F.S.A. in lieu of the members retiring by law; and for auditors, John Yonge Akerman, esq. Sec. S.A. George L. Craik, esq. and Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A.

The first volume of the new year's publications, viz. Inedited Letters of Queen Elizabeth and of King James VI. of Scotland, between the years 1581 and 1594; from the Originals in the possession of the Rev. Edward Ryder of Oaksey, Wilts, and a MS. formerly belonging to Sir Peter Thompson; edited by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A., is nearly ready for delivery.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

April 26. The eighth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Craven Hotel. The report made special allusion to two memorable occurrences which have recently tended to revive the interest manifested towards the works and literature of the great period the Society has undertaken to illustrate. The sale of the house and tenements at Stratford-upon-Avon was too interesting and too important an event to those concerned in illustrating all that belongs to the personal history or the works of Shakespeare not to engage the attention of the members of the Council very earnestly; and the completion of the purchase of that house for the nation has occupied a very great deal of the efforts and time of the members of the Council, though not in their official capacity. The premises at present are invested in the Committee appointed to carry out the purchase, and about four hundred pounds are still required to place it in the hands of national trustees."*

The purchase by the President, Lord Ellesmere, of the Chandos Portrait of Shakespeare, from the gallery at Stowe, is a matter of considerable interest to the Society, as, from the liberal permission of its noble possessor, every member will have the opportunity of possessing a highly finished engraving from this the most generally acknowledged representation of the Poet. Mr. Samuel Cousins, the mezzotinto engraver, has undertaken the work, and the size of the plate, exclusive of margins, is ten inches by eight. A certain number of artist's proofs, and proofs signed by the Director, are to be struck off, at advanced prices; by which means the other impressions are furnished at a very slight expense to the Socety, and it is hoped will not interfere with the usual number of books supplied for the annual subscription. To accomplish the object as perfectly as possible, and to bring it distinctly within the original purposes for which the Society was established, the Director, Mr. Collier, has undertaken to accompany the portrait with an account of all the known and acknowledged representations of the Poet,—a work at any time highly interesting in itself, but appended to such an illustration, doubly so. It is expected that the print will be ready for delivery in the course of the present season; but, should this not be the case, it will, at all events, be included in the subscription of the present year.

By direction of the General Meeting last year, a new and separate subscription was opened, under the designation of "the Heywood and Dekker Fund," for the republication of the works of those early

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* The Report of the Committee of the Royal Shaksperean Club, read on Shakspere's Birthday at Stratford-upon-Avon, gives the following particulars on this subject. The committee having stipulated with the vendors to complete the purchase on the 11th Nov. obtained a loan of 470*l.* from the Stratford Bank, depositing the deeds of the property in security. A trustworthy person is placed in the Birthplace, and it is open to visitors free of charge, a book being kept in the room for subscriptions, which, together with the rents of "The Swan and Maidenhead" and the adjoining cottages, will it is expected defray the attendant expenses and the interest on the debt. The committee acknowledge a contribution of 200*l.* from Government made previously to the settlement in November; and add that the fund raised by Mr. Dickens and his friends, in a series of amateur theatrical performances during the last summer, for the endowment of the custodiership of the House, now amounting to 1500*l.* has been invested in the funds, in the names of Charles Dickens and John Forster, esqs.

dramatists, under the superintendence of the Council. The list has not yet filled in a manner to warrant the commencement of such an undertaking; but the Council are unwilling to abandon a scheme which they still hope to carry out in the course of the present year.

The books issued for the subscription of the year 1848, are:—

1. The Moral Play of Wit and Science. Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

2. Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Works entered for Publication between the years 1557 and 1570. With Notes and Illustrations, by J. Payne Collier, esq. Vol. I.

Another and important volume still remains due on the subscription of the last year, namely,

Inigo Jones's Designs for Masques at Court, now first engraved from the Original Drawings in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Edited by J. R. Planché and J. Payne Collier esqrs. with a new Life of Inigo Jones, by Peter Cunningham, esq. together with an engraving from an original portrait of Inigo Jones, by Vandyck, presented to the Society by Major Inigo Jones.

The fourth volume of the Society's Papers has been issued as the first publication for the subscription of the present year, 1849; the second volume of the "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company," is passing through the press, and several others are in various stages of progress; one of the most interesting is a volume of the Names, Lives, and Characters of the original Actors in the Plays of Marlowe, Greene, Peele, Lodge, Nash, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Dekker, Webster, Heywood, Middleton, Massinger, Ford, &c. alphabetically arranged, by J. Payne Collier, esq. V.P.S.A. &c. Some others, not yet produced, were named in our last report (June 1848, p. 638). The vacancies in the Council, occasioned by the retirement of five members according to the laws of the Society, were filled by the names of John Bruce, esq. F.S.A., W. O. Hunt, esq. Swynfen Jervis, esq. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart. and Thomas Thomson, esq. M.D. The Auditors elected for the year are Joshua W. Butterworth, esq. F.S.A., B. H. Smart, esq., and George Smith, esq.

FINE ARTS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

April 24. The usual annual meeting of this association was held in Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Godwin, the hon. secretary, read the report, which, after detailing the attempted interference of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade in the arrangements of the association, which has hitherto led to no positive result, proceeded to state that the total amount subscribed for the current year is 10,391*l.* 17*s.* The engraving and illustrated work obtained by each subscriber of the past year were "The Prisoner of Gisors" and the "Allegro and Penseroso" of Milton, which have elicited none but gratifying expressions. It may be mentioned as a striking illustration of the result of association, that 6*s.* 3*d.* of each subscriber's guinea sufficed to produce these works—works which, if published in the ordinary way, could not have been purchased for the whole amount of the subscription; and that—after paying for illustrating and printing the report, printing almanacs and prospectuses, the cost of the general meeting and the exhibition of prizes, a proportion of the cost of the charter, the reserve of two and a half per cent. to provide a gallery hereafter, and the expenses of carrying on the large operations of the Society—half the total amount subscribed was distributed in the shape of prizes. With the funds then allotted 137 works of art were purchased from the various public collections. They were exhibited in the Suffolk-street Gallery for four weeks, and visited, as heretofore, by an immense number of persons without any accident or injury. The engraving for the present year, "Sabrina," by Mr. Lightfoot, from the painting by Mr. Frost, A.R.A. is ready for electrotyping. In addition to this, each subscriber will receive an engraving, after a design in basso relievo by Mr. J. Hancock, "Christ entering Jerusalem," submitted in competition for a premium of 100*l.* offered for the purpose. In reply to the advertisement of this premium 25 designs were sent in, several of them having great merit. To one of these, "the Death of Boadicea," by Mr. Armsted, the Council awarded an honorary premium, and have arranged to produce a certain number of copies of it in bronze, by the electrotype process, to be distributed hereafter as prizes. Copies of the prize design in bronze will also be made. The satisfaction with which the Illustrations of Milton

have been received has led the Council to determine on producing a similar volume for the subscribers of the ensuing year. The poem selected is Goldsmith's "Traveller," which will be illustrated by 30 engravings on wood. Messrs. Richard Ansdell, J. Absolon, E. Corbould, Frederick Taylor, W. E. Frost, A.R.A., John Gilbert, F. Goodall, R. Huskisson, W. L. Leitch, Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., E. H. Wehnert, E. M. Ward, A.R.A., J. D. Harding, G. Hodgson, F. W. Topham, E. Duncan, E. Armitage, and Thomas Webster, R.A. have already accepted commissions for the drawings. The engraving of "The Crucifixion," by Mr. W. Finden, after Hilton, is advancing towards completion. Messrs. Bacon, Edward Goodall, and Shenton, are making progress respectively with "The Burial of Harold" (after Mr. F. R. Pickersgill), "The Irish Piper" (after Mr. F. Goodall), and "Richard Cœur de Lion forgiving Bertrand de Gourdon" (after Mr. John Cross). In addition to these, which, as mentioned in the last report, are being engraved on steel, as an experiment on the practicability of ceasing to electrotype the same plate for all the subscribers, the Council have placed "The Villa of Lucullus," by Mr. Leitch, in the hands of Mr. Willmore, to be engraved for the Society. Each subscriber of the ensuing year will be entitled to obtain an impression of one of these engravings—the particular print which each will receive being decided by lot. Statuettes in porcelain of "The Dancing Girl reposing," allotted last year, are in the course of completion, and will shortly be distributed to the prizeholders entitled to them. The engraving of "Queen Philippa interceding for the Lives of the Burgesses of Calais," by Mr. H. Robinson (after Mr. Selous), is in progress. The figure of "Thalia," in cast iron, already mentioned on several occasions, is now so near completion that the members to whom it was allotted may expect to obtain it forthwith. The reverse of the "Wren" medal has been completed by Mr. Benjamin Wyon, and the die is now being hardened. The medals commemorative of Hogarth allotted at the last meeting have been delivered to those entitled to receive them. The Flaxman medal, allotted some time since, and delayed by circumstances which the Council were unable to control, has been undertaken by Mr. W. Wyon, R.A. Dies for a medal in honour of Inigo Jones are in the course of execution by Mr. C. F. Carter.

The sum set apart for the purchase of works of art by the prizeholders themselves (3,205*l.*) was thus allotted:—

Sixteen works at 10*l.*; fifteen at 15*l.*; twelve at 20*l.*; twelve at 25*l.*; twelve at 40*l.*; seven at 50*l.*; five at 60*l.*; four at 70*l.*; four at 80*l.*; two at 100*l.*; one at 150*l.*; one at 200*l.* To these were added —20 bronzes of the Queen, after Chantrey (some of which were allotted last year); 50 statuettes of Narcissus, after Gibson; 300 proof impressions, "Queen Philippa interceding for the Lives of the Burgesses of Calais;" 300 lithographs of "St. Cecilia," by Mr. Maguire, after Mr. Tenniel; and 30 medals commemorative of Inigo Jones; making in the whole 791 prizes of art. The total sum appropriated to the purchase and production of works of art, including the estimated cost of the engravings, is 7,530*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The prize of 200*l.* value was drawn by Mr. G. Appleyard, of St. James's-place; that of 150*l.* by the Rev. C. Lane, of Wrotham; those of 100*l.* by Messrs. W. Biggs, of Conduit-street, and J. U. Martin, of East Dereham.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 8. Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Windus, esq. F.S.A. exhibited various specimens of chased works of art—in gold, silver, and ivory—belonging to himself and some of his friends, to which the several dates of 1530, 1620, 1640, and 1660 were assigned; that of 1530 was a pax, which, from the cognizance stamp, he considered to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini.

The Rev. Edward Wilton, of West Lavington, near Devizes, exhibited the drawing of a Copper Shield or Badge found near that place, bearing the arms of the elder house of Lancaster, descended from the younger son of King Henry III. It was accompanied by a letter from T. W. King, esq. York Herald, containing some remarks on the peculiarity that each file or point of the label contains only *two* fleurs-de-lis, and not *three*, the usual number when more than one [illegible] occurs. The same remarkable [illegible] from what appears to have [illegible] practice happens in three [illegible] the roof of the magnificen

mouth in Norfolk, which are described in a paper by Mr. King, read before the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a letter, from Queen Elizabeth to Sir William Pelham, Knt. Lord Justice of Ireland, blaming him for negligence in the government of that realm (which will be found in No. 17 of the Society's Minutes of Proceedings, lately issued).

The Secretary then read a Memoir by Edward Foss, esq. F.S.A. on the Justices of Trailbaston, a species of itinerant judges, whose office continued from the 33rd Edw. I. 1305, to the 16th Rich. II. In the Annals of Worcester, under the year 1305, it is said that "hoc anno Justiciarii Domini Regis, qui vocantur *Trailbaston*, primo itineraverunt." Thomas Trivet, in his Annals (page 404), says that this name was given to them by the people—"ab hominibus popularibus vocati sunt de *Traylebastoun*;" adding "quod sonat Trahe-baculum." Holinshed translates this last expression, "which signifieth *traile* or draw the staff;" and Jacob, in his Law Dictionary, professing to quote from Holinshed, calls this staff "the staff of justice." Thus, out of Trivet's simple statement of a fact, "an hypothesis is framed for which his words give no authority, namely, that these justices were so styled from trailing the staff of justice." Mr. Foss traces the name, and the early practice of its office, in Mr. Wright's "Political Songs of England" (published by the Camden Society); and in Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, which show that it was the outlaws themselves who were called Traylbastouns, or draw-staffes: they formed an illegal association, "sworn together to undertake private quarrels at fairs and markets,—for three or four shillings, or merely to shew their courage,—to beat a good man, who never did hurt to any Christian body."

Feb. 15. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The President announced that he had nominated as Auditors of the annual accounts, Lord Redesdale, Sir Fortunatus Dwarris, Thomas Crofton Croker, esq. and Beriah Botfield, esq.

Robert Porrett, esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Head of a Battle-Axe of bronze, found at Heathfield in Sussex, in 1848, within the area of that locality which in 1066 formed the memorable field of Hastings. From the place where it was found, the impression might naturally be expected to arise that it was a relic of that great event; but Mr. Porrett, in a short note which accompanied the exhibition, admitted that the form of this weapon did not agree with that of the battle-axes which appear in the hands of several combatants, and even of Harold himself, in the Bayeux Tapestry. The axe in question was of a square form, analogous to the instruments which go by the name of celts; it appears to have been made to fit into a mortice, and to have been secured by a transverse pin riveted at both ends. It has been recently purchased by the Board of Ordnance for the Armoury at the Tower. A drawing of this battle-axe, by Mr. Charles Corner, which accompanied the exhibition, was presented to the Society.

The Rev. J. M. Traherne, F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Spear-head discovered in Coed-mawr, St. Fagan's, Glamorganshire, in August, 1847, in cutting the South Wales Railway. Several bronze celts were found near the same spot.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, from the Cottonian manuscripts, the Letter which Queen Elizabeth wrote to the Earl of Essex, dated at Nonesuch, 17th Sept. 1599, in consequence of his failure to fulfil his promises to her to carry on the war in Ireland against Tir-Oen. (This letter has been since printed in the Society's Minutes.)

A Letter was read from Hyde Clarke, esq. in comment upon the 15th Chapter of the First, and on a portion of the 9th Chapter of the Fifth Book of Bede's Ecclesiastical History; in illustration of the peopling of England by the Angles, consequent upon the invitation from the Britons to Vortigern and his followers; connecting them with the Varini or Varinghi as a kindred tribe, who subsequently settled in Slavonia. In illustrating the early migrations of the northern hordes, and more particularly as connected with the invasion of this country by Hengist and Horsa, Mr. Clarke endeavours to shew that the History of the English, as a people, is still to be written.

Feb. 22. J. P. Collier, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Hugh Welch Diamond, esq. M.D. presented to the Society's Museum an Effigy and a Plate in brass to the Memory of Margaret, wife of Sir John Erneley, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, daughter of Edward Dawtrey, esq. who died the 18th Aug. 1518, said to have been found in the Thames.

William Richard Drake, esq. by permission of Colonel Reid, M.P. exhibited an ancient embossed Shield of middle-age work, of the *cinquecento* period.

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society an impression from the matrix of a Seal, recently picked up in Norfolk, which had been communicated to him by Dawson Turner, esq. of Great Yarmouth. It is of

oval form, the centre filled by the figure of an abbat, beneath a gothic canopy, mitred, bearing a crozier in his left hand, his right hand uplifted in the act of benediction. A small full-length figure represented in a niche below. The inscription round, SI. OFICII. P'OR. LINCOLII. ORDI'S. S'C'I. AVGVST'I. The seal of the Augustin Friars of Lincoln.

A letter was read from George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. accompanying the description of a Monument placed over the Grave of Eric Menved and Queen Ingeborg of Denmark, in the church at Ringsted, in the Island of Zeeland, translated by his friend Mr. Alfred Hansen, from Professor Werlauff's Memoir in the "Antiquariste Annaler," published at Copenhagen in 1821. Eric VIII. named Eric Menved, and his Queen Ingeborg, both died in 1319. This monument is stated to be the earliest memorial known for a Danish king bearing an inscription: it consists of a mass of stone work two feet high above the floor, and is surmounted by a slab of black marble, on which is a thick brass plate, bearing the engraven images of King Eric Menved and his royal consort, of the natural size, with elaborate accompaniments.

The Secretary then concluded the reading of the Inventories of the Countess of Leicester's Property at Essex House, in 1655, with Notes by J. O. Halliwell, esq. communicated to the Society by the Council of the British Archaeological Association.

March 1. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

A Letter from John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. was read, citing examples of the Crown Badge, as represented upon the sepulchral brass lately given to the Society's Museum by Dr. Diamond, (see our May Magazine, p. 520,) and referring particularly to a brass in the church of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, as recorded by Gregory King, in his Visitation of that county in 1684, for Thomas Lynde, Yeoman of the Crown. Mr. Bruce shewed the occurrence of the same badge in no less than five other known English brasses, still, however, leaving it in doubt whether the badge in question was specifically that of a Yeoman of the Crown, or generally that of a servant of the Sovereign.

Benjamin Nightingale, esq. exhibited to the Society a drawing of a thin strip of bronze, sixteen inches in length, and one in breadth, which, from its still retaining a spiral form, was presumed to have been twisted round a wooden staff or sceptre. On this bronze a number of rude figures of animals were represented, intermixed with characters or letters, such as are seen upon some of the Anglo-Saxon sceattas engraved by Ruding. I found among other antiquities, her exhibited to the Society, on Farley in Surrey, in the summer of 1848. Nightingale also exhibited a Bron found by himself in the same neig hood at a later period of the year. Akerman accompanied this exhibitio a short note, suggesting that the bronze had formed the ornament staff of an ecclesiastic, and was pr of the date of the seventh or eight tury; founding this belief on the a between some of the figures on the and those on some gold coins fou Bagshot Heath some years since, a scribed as well as figured in the Nu tic Chronicle.

The Secretary then read a Letter Thomas Crofton Croker, esq. F.S. companied by two drawings and the bition of two bosses of a brooch, a b fibula, two silver buckles, and a ring Croker called attention to the fr discovery of *combs* in ancient places terment, as near Pier o' Wall in O in 1839, and at Larne, co. Antrim, in at the former place were five skeletons, with fragments of a weapons, ornaments (among which found near or a little below the h each, resembled large mussel s fibulæ, *combs*, and miscellaneous ar at Larne, a human skeleton, acc nied with a spear, sword, fibula, *comb*, as engraved in the Proceedi the Royal Irish Academy. Mr. C afterwards described a discovery o cient remains at Kilmainham, near lin, accompanied by some remarks them by Mr. Worsaae, of Copenh addressed to the Royal Irish Aca in which they are considered as of D origin—the weapons and ornamen Norsemen. "After what has been st Mr. Croker remarks, "it is to be sumed that no one can doubt the c appropriation to the northern ma adventurers of that period" (the or eleventh century), "or their asso of the interments described as having found on the shores of the islands of land and the north coast of Ireland. imagination supply the picture of bold seamen hovering around the co their coracles or hide-boats. And popular imagination of a compara ignorant people, who crossed their in canoes hollowed out of logs of taxed too much when beholding a known sea-creature fearlessly m along a stormy shore, braving its waves or triumphantly careering th its breakers, and guiding almost magi with a slight double-bladed or

disked oar, a frail but secure bark or shell, in believing that the part not submerged was a mirror? especially when the hand unemployed in navigation was occupied, while going through the surf, in the adjustment of the hair. May it not be fairly presumed that the tail-like appearance of the stern of these northern hide-boats resembled that of the present ordinary Norwegian skiff, which must have been the primitive contrivance for steering or guiding the coracle by means of an oar when tide and wind were not in its favour. Thus I think the incongruous combination of a fish's tail and a semi-human form, with a pair of hands occupied by a mirror and comb, can be fairly explained. But why, it may be asked, should these fierce northern pirates be transformed into mer-*maids?* Why should they not be considered as mer-*men?* Their jewelled breasts, or the clasps of their cloaks, I humbly conceive, sufficiently account for this vulgar error." A few subsidiary notices of a couple of brooches found by a peasant in the Island of Inniscattery, and on the irruptions of the Danes into that island in the ninth and tenth centuries, formed the conclusion of Mr. Croker's letter.*

(*To be continued.*)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

April 13. James Talbot, esq. in the chair.

A communication was made by the Rev. J. Willson of the discovery of some Roman remains at Headington, consisting of a quantity of pottery, sepulchral urns, &c., which he exhibited. From the excavations already commenced, the foundation walls of a small chamber, about 13 feet by 10, have been exposed; and there is every reason to suppose that when the search is prosecuted further many other objects will be brought to light. The land being at present under cultivation, operations cannot be resumed until after the crop has been gathered.

The secretary stated that he had just returned from Colchester, and had inspected the numerous Roman antiquities lately discovered on the property of Mr. Taylor; from whom he had met with such facilities as would, he hoped, enable him to furnish the Institute with fuller details of the sepulchral remains with which this vicinity abounds. As but a small portion of this Roman burial-ground has been disturbed, it is conjectured that many relics may yet be brought to light: meantime Mr. Taylor has presented the whole of this collection, consisting of more than 150 cinerary urns, with glass vessels, and other objects, to the museum now forming in the Town Hall of Colchester.

Some fragments were exhibited by the Rev. H. Jenner, which had been dug up in the course of some excavations made by him in the inner ballium of the ancient Castle of Clare, in Suffolk.

Notice was sent by Mr. Walbran (local secretary at Ripon) that he was watching the progress of the excavations making by the directions of Lord de Grey at Fountains Abbey. The foundations of the abbat's house could now be distinctly traced, and were quite confirmatory of the opinion which was expressed by the members of the Institute as to its real site during their visit to the abbey in 1846.

Mr. A. Nesbit forwarded some sketches of ancient sepulchral slabs; on one of which was a beautiful floriated cross: and a paper was read from him illustrative of these ancient memorials.

The Rev. J. Coppard sent some drawings of an ornamental cross over the gable of the north aisle of the Church of Plympton St. Mary, Devonshire.

Some richly illuminated psalters and other curious MSS. from the Monastery of Hayles, in Gloucestershire, were exhibited by the Rev. C. Sydenham. The beauty of these manuscripts attracted much attention.

Mr. Franks exhibited rubbings from the sepulchral brasses of two of the Wynn family, in Gwydir church, which were almost unique as having the engraver's name sculptured thereon; one only similar known instance was adduced by Mr. Hunter, as existing in Darley church.

Mr. Turnbull sent a drawing of a rappoir, preserved at Edinburgh, richly ornamented in relief, with an elegant Raffaelesque design. Mr. Ram exhibited an antique ivory cameo, found suspended in an Etruscan tomb which had been made use of by the Romans; the design represents a head of the younger Bacchus. Dr. Kendrick presented a cast from the ancient seal of the corporation of Liverpool. Mr. Whincopp exhibited a silver armlet, apparently Saxon, with a silver mediæval ring and other curiosities. Mr. Talbot stated that, having shown the celt lately found in Marylebone to Sir H. de la Beche, it was ascertained to contain a certain quantity of tin, thereby proving it to be real bronze, and not merely copper, as had been supposed.

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* It cannot fail to be remarked that Mr. Croker's ingenious transmutation of Norse boatmen, who had come all the way from Denmark in coracles, into Irish mermaids, leaves untouched the fabulous being of still earlier ages, of whom it was said that

Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne.

Mr. Talbot also announced that, the want of better accommodation having been urgently pressed upon the Committee by numerous members, they had decided on taking the spacious apartments in No. 26, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, which would afford conveniences for the meetings, library, and museum of the Institute.

May 4. The Dean of Westminster, V.P.

The Hon. Richard Neville, whose recent researches in Cambridgeshire and Essex have brought to light many antiquities of the British and Roman periods, in the neighbourhood of Audley End, communicated a memoir on his investigations in another county, at a Roman site on Lord Braybrooke's estates, near Billingbear, Berks. The remains of a Roman structure had been first noticed there, at Weycock, in the parish of Waltham, by Camden, and subsequent discoveries are slightly recorded by later antiquaries. The excavations directed by Mr. Neville have laid open the ground plan of the building, which seems to have been an octagonal tower, about twenty yards in diameter. Numerous vestiges of Roman occupation had been found, such as coins, pottery, and bronze objects, several of which were laid before the meeting, with an inedited coin of considerable interest, assigned to the period between the departure of the Romans and the succession of the Saxons. Mr. Neville gave an account also of a curious discovery of numerous interments, discovered near Waltham in the course of construction of the Great Western Railway; with a line of shafts resembling wells, such as have been recently described in the neighbourhood of several Roman sites in England,—as at Ewell, Chesterford, &c.—A discussion ensued in reference to these singular places of deposit; in which the Dean of Westminster, Sir John Boileau, and Mr. Yates took part: mention being made by the latter of the extraordinary cavities near Maestricht, termed in Belgium organ-pipes—which, however, are probably natural; whilst the shafts noticed by Mr. Neville appear, by their contents, to have been artificial, and formed in Roman times.

The Rev. W. Gunner sent an account of a curious sculpture found in the church of Stoke Charity, near Winchester, concealed by masonry—probably at the period of the enactments against all decorations accounted superstitious in the reign of Edward the Sixth. It is a good example of middle-age art, and deserving of preservation.

This communication was accompanied by a report from Mr. Greville Chester regarding Roman antiquities recently found on the site of a Roman villa at North Waltham, Hants, and various vestiges of the same period in that county, which appear to claim careful investigation. Mr. Chester has already formed a collection, comprising numerous antiquities of value.

Mr. Hatfield, of Doncaster, gave a memoir on a sepulchral slab found built up in Thorp Arch Church, Yorkshire,—and of the ancient proprietors of that parish, from Osbern de Arches, in the time of the Conqueror, and the De Bras family, in a later age. This slab appears to have been the memorial of a child; supposed by Mr. Hatfield to have been of the De Belewe family, possessors of Thorp Arch in the reign of Edward the First.

The curious subject of the tenure at Broughton (Lincolnshire) and the gad-whips was resumed; and some observations on the origin of that remarkable usage were made by Mr. Walford.

Mr. Minty communicated an original relation of the murder of the Duke of Buckingham by Felton, preserved in a letter written immediately after that event by a Mr. John Herne, and addressed to Mr. Smythe of Arminghall, near Norwich. It had been brought to light amongst some family papers in Mr. Minty's possession.

Mr. Disney brought for the inspection of the Society the silver seal of John Milton—which had come into his possession by family descent. This interesting relic exhibits the double-headed eagle assumed by the father of the poet, and placed as a sign over the office where he practised his calling as a scrivener. It has been supposed that this bearing properly belonged to the family of Mitton, of Shropshire, and not to the name of Milton. Mr. Hunter gave several observations upon this subject—and on the ancestry of the poet; whose grandfather he believed that he had succeeded in tracing as resident at Staunton St. John's, Oxfordshire.

Numerous antiquities and drawings were exhibited; especially a collection of Anglo-Roman antiquities, by the Hon. Richard Neville:—also various ancient objects produced by the Dean of Hereford, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. Westwood, the Rev. H. Maclean, Mr. Hunter, —and a few examples of the revived use of engraved memorials of brass, successfully designed in accordance with mediæval authorities by Mr. Wykeham Archer.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords.

May 10. The writ of error in the case of *William Smith O'Brien* and others, convicted of high treason in Ireland, came on for hearing before the Lord Chancellor, Lords Campbell, Brougham, Lyndhurst, and other peers.—Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Napier, and Mr. O'Callaghan, were heard for two days on the part of the plaintiffs in error; after which the Lord Chancellor, and other law Lords, and the Judges who were present and consulted by the Lord Chancellor, gave a unanimous opinion that the plea in error could not be sustained.

May 24. The Marquess of *Lansdowne* moved that The thanks of the house should be given to the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-chief, and the officers and soldiers of the army in India, for their services in the recent operations in the Punjaub, in the battle of Goojerat, and the siege of Mooltan.—Lord *Stanley* seconded the motion; and the Duke of *Wellington* addressed the House with great energy and earnestness. He remarked that this war arose out of an extraordinary case of perfidy and treachery on the part of the Lahore Government. Moolraj, the governor of Mooltan, refused to deliver his trust to the officer sent to relieve him, and murdered the two gentlemen sent by the British Resident to superintend the delivery. This act of treachery was followed by a revolt of the whole country, and was followed by degrees by a treacherous revolt and insurrection, not less than three territories refusing to obey the orders of the Government. All these insurrections our army had to get the better of at the same time.—His Grace alluded to the services of Generals Whish and Dundas, of Major Edwardes, and of Lord Gough; and remarked, with regard to the conduct of the 14th Light Dragoons, that their commanding officer was badly wounded without the knowledge of the regiment, and removed from the field, when some unauthorised person gave a signal which was not understood, and which led to the apparent panic which ensued. They were at last got in order, and have since performed their duty in that way for which they were on former occasions celebrated.—The motion passed unanimously.

May 7. The Marquess of *Lansdowne* moved the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Navigation Laws.—Lord *Brougham* warned the House not implicitly to believe the statistics of Government, and opposed the motion.—The debate was continued next day, when a division took place—For the second reading 173, against it 163. The Bill was then read a second time.

May 11. The Earl of *Carlisle* moved the second reading of the Irish Rate in Aid Bill:—The Earl of *Roden* moved that the Bill should be read a second time on that day six months. Their lordships divided—For the second reading, 48; against it, 46.

May 18. The Earl of *Carlisle* moved the third reading of the same Bill.—The Earl of *Glengall* moved that the Bill should be read a third time on that day three months. Their lordships divided—For the Bill, 37; against it, 29.

May 21. In Committee on the Navigation Laws, Lord *Stanley* moved an amendment in accordance with his doctrine that reciprocity ought to be preliminary to any advantage conferred on foreign countries.—Earl *Grey* replied that all nations would be sufferers by such a policy, but England would be the greatest loser. — The Committee divided—Ayes 103, Noes 116.

May 24. In Committee on the same Bill, the Earl of *Ellenborough* moved, as an amendment, that the act should not come into operation until the 1st Jan. 1851, instead of the 1st Jan. 1850—Ayes 44, Noes 57.—The Earl of *Waldegrave* moved the omission of the clause admitting foreign-built ships to British register, if owned and manned by British subjects; and of the clause compelling shipowners to take a certain number of apprentices —Ayes 37, Noes 49.—Lord *Stanley* then announced that he should cease from further opposition to the measure.

May 25. On the notice of the Bishop of *Oxford*, his Bill for the Protection of Women was read a second time.

House of Commons.

April 23. Mr. *Labouchere* moved the third reading of the Bill for repealing the Navigation Laws:—Mr. *Herries*

moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time on that day six months. The House then divided—For the third reading, 275; against it, 214.

April 24. Sir *J. C. Hobhouse* moved the Thanks of the House to the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Gough, Generals Gilbert, Thackwell, and Whish, and the other officers and soldiers who had taken part in the recent operations in India. Mr. *M. Gibson* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the BRAZILIAN ACT, 8 and 9 Vic. cap. 122. By this Act we assumed a criminal jurisdiction over Brazilian subjects, and Mr. Gibson contended that it was contrary to the law of nations, citing the authority of Chief Justice Wilde, Mr. M. D. Hill, and Mr. Watson, in support of his opinion.—Sir *F. Thesiger* hoped the House would not give any encouragement to the motion, for if the Act were repealed there would remain no means of carrying out the convention of 1826; and they would exhibit to foreign nations a weakness and vacillation derogatory to the character of the legislature of this country. The House divided—For the motion, 34; against it, 137.

April 25. The House went into committee on the Bill introduced by Sir *J. Pakington* for preventing BRIBERY at ELECTIONS.—Mr. *V. Smith* moved the omission of the first clause, which required every member of Parliament, before taking his seat, to make and subscribe a declaration that he had not been guilty of bribery. —The clause was supported by Sir *F. Thesiger*, but on a division the numbers were—For the clause, 54; against it, 146. —Sir *J. Pakington* then moved that the Chairman report progress, and obtain leave to sit again, as, in consequence of the rejection of the first clause, he felt it desirable to have time to consider what course he should pursue.—Mr. *Locke* moved the second reading of his Bill for compelling the directors of SCOTCH RAILWAYS to convey passengers by the mail trains they were now obliged by law to run on Sundays.—Mr. *Cowan* moved that it should be read a second time on that day six months. The House divided,—For the Bill, 122; for the amendment, 131; majority against the Bill, 9.

April 26. Lord *J. Russell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment of the IRISH POOR LAW. He first proposed to fix a maximum rate: that when in any case the rates in an electoral division amounted to 5*s.* in the pound, it would be competent for such division to call upon the other divisions of the union to contribute their share of such further sum as might be required to the extent of 2*s.* in the pound in each electoral division. In no case was a larger rate to be levied than 7*s.* in the pound. Next he proposed to give the Poor Law Commissioners power to subdivide unions, which was desirable in many cases; and to erect workhouses when necessary. He also intended to enable the owners of landed property in Ireland to deduct a proportion of the poor's rates paid on their land from the jointures and settlements secured on their rentals, on the principle that such settlements were made without any contemplation of the land being burdened with a poor's rate. Another important provision of the Bill was that the tenant shall in future deduct one-half the rate from his rent, but should have no power to make any further reduction, the rate and deduction hereafter to have reference to the valuation, and not to the rent. Lastly, he proposed to give the commissioners power to exempt improvements from being rated to the poor for seven years after they shall have been made.

The *Solicitor-General* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the sale of ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN IRELAND, and another, enabling persons having perpetual and limited interests in land to make LEASES of a portion of their property for terms of 999 years, for building or improvable purposes.

April 30. The third reading of the Irish RATE-IN-AID Bill having been fixed for this evening, Captain *Jones* moved that it should be read a third time that day six months.—The House divided—For the third reading, 129; against it, 55.

In Committee of SUPPLY, among other votes were, 9,772*l.* for the salaries and contingent expenses of the Registry and Public Record Office; and 12,688*l.* for the expenses of the North Star, for taking out supplies to those engaged on the Arctic expedition.—A division was taken on an amendment proposed by Sir *W. Molesworth*, for such a reduction as would stop the works at Keyham.—Mr. *Corry* defended the vote, on the ground of the necessity of the basins and wharves for the construction and repair of steam-vessels of war.—The numbers were—For the vote, 101; for the amendment, 27.

May 1. Mr. *Ewart* moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—Sir *G. Grey* entertained the strongest conviction that the time was yet far distant when it would be possible to dispense with the extreme penalty of the law in cases of extreme guilt. Since 1841 the punishment of death had only been inflicted in cases of Wilful Murder, and the question should

be considered in reference to that state of facts.—The House divided—For the motion, 51; against it, 75.

May 2. Mr. *Bourke* moved the second reading of a bill for the better preservation of CATTLE AND SHEEP IN IRELAND, stating that since 1845 and up to 1847 the cases of cattle and sheep-stealing had increased from 653 to 10,044.—Sir *G. Grey* was willing to consent to the second reading; but he entertained serious objections to some of the clauses.—The bill was opposed by Mr. *S. Crawford*, Mr. *J. O'Connell*, and Mr. *Bright*, on the grounds that the offence of cattle and sheep-stealing in Ireland had been very much caused by the late famine, and that the majority of crimes were committed by persons who were anxious to be sentenced to imprisonment or transportation, in preference to their wretched mode of existence.—The House divided—For the second reading, 67; against it, 86. The bill was consequently lost.

Mr. *Bouverie* moved that the House should go into Committee on the CLERGY RELIEF Bill, and Mr. *Lacy* moved:—That it be an instruction to the Committee to make provision for persons in holy orders being relieved by the said bill, without such persons being obliged to declare themselves dissenters from the United Church of England and Ireland.—The House divided—For the instruction, 65; against it, 132.—The House then went into Committee, when a debate arose on the 6th clause, which enabled persons seceding to avail themselves of the offices of the Church of England.—The House divided—For the clause, 57; against it, 118. The clause was accordingly struck out of the bill.

Mr. *S. Wortley* moved the second reading of his bill for legalising MARRIAGE with the sister or niece of a deceased wife; and Mr. *Goulburn* moved, as an amendment, that it should be read a second time on that day six months.—The debate was adjourned.

May 4. The House having resolved itself into Committee on LAND IMPROVEMENT AND DRAINAGE IN IRELAND, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an advance of 300,000*l.* under the Land Improvement Act, and 200,000*l.* for arterial drainage in Ireland. Agreed to.

The adjourned debate on the MARRIAGES Bill was then resumed by Mr. *Bunbury*, who contended that the present law imposed civil disablilities for theological opinions, and therefore supported the proposed relaxations.—Sir *G. Grey* supported the second reading of the bill. He did not go into the theological question, leaving that to the conscience of individual members, but regarded the matter before them with a view to its practical bearings on the interests of society.—The debate was again adjourned, and by repeated subsequent adjournments, is now fixed for the 13th of June.

May 7. On the order of the day for the second reading of the MEMBERS' OATHS Bill, Sir *R. H. Inglis* said he could not conceal from himself that the object of this measure was not merely to alter oaths, but to legalise the admission of Jews into Parliament, and, therefore, moved as an amendment, that it should be read a second time on that day six months.—Mr. *Peel* delivered his maiden speech in favour of the bill. He was received with marked courtesy by the House, and was frequently cheered as he progressed with an ease and confidence which gave promise of hereditary debating power. He based his arguments on the principles that Jews were entitled to every natural right that belonged to the subjects of this realm; that these rights belonged to the people, not because they were members of this or that religious persuasion, but because they were Englishmen, claiming the privileges of the constitution, and bearing their due share of the burdens of the State; and that the infliction of civil disabilities for religious belief—which had prevailed only when the State had been made subject to the Church—was now abhorrent to the constitution of England, which recognised complete religious equality.—The House divided—For the second reading, 278; against it, 185.

May 9. A bill introduced by *Mr. P. Scrope*, which proposed to promote the EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR in Ireland, by enacting that a census should be taken out of the unemployed population, that the number should be allotted among the owners of townlands, and if it was shown that such owners gave employment to the number of persons allotted to them, that they should be exempted from the rate of the relief for the able-bodied poor. The proposal was rejected on a division—For the bill, 41; against it, 166.

May 10. *Mr. Anstey* moved a resolution, expressing the disapprobation of the House at an order of the Treasury, which allowed the mixture of chicory with COFFEE.—The motion was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who maintained that the mixture of chicory with coffee was beneficial to the consumer, and that they could only attempt to prevent it by an expensive and inquisitorial survey, which he believed would be ineffectual. The numbers were—For the motion, 11; against it, 62.

Mr. Drummond moved that the House

should resolve itself into committee to consider the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, and the existing system of TAXATION, with a view to relieving the pressure on the industry of the country.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion. It could not lead to any particular result, as the subjects broached by Mr. Drummond were sufficient to occupy several sessions. A return to the salaries paid before the war would lead to an augmentation of the pay of many officers of the Government. There had been many revisions of taxation since the war, and great reductions had been made in favour of trade and industry. The House divided, and the numbers were—for the previous question, 151; against it, 100. Mr. Drummond's motion was, therefore, not put.

May 11. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the second reading of a bill to sanction advances of money for the IMPROVEMENT OF LAND, and for arterial DRAINAGE in Ireland.—Read 2°.

The *Solicitor-General* moved the second reading of his bill to amend the act of last session, for facilitating the sale of ENCUMBERED ESTATES in Ireland. The principal provision of the bill is the appointment of a commission with power, on the application of the parties interested, to sell encumbered estates, to give a parliamentary title, and to settle from the purchase money all claims against such estates.—Read 2°.

May 15. *Mr. Pearson* moved for a select committee "to inquire and report as to a practical and uniform system of PRISON DISCIPLINE for all persons suffering imprisonment for crime." He undertook to prove that he could save the 400,000*l.* a-year now spent on the prisons of this country, and make the criminal class maintain itself; and to do this by a reformatory system, without slave labour and without interfering with the just rights of free labour.—*Sir G. Grey* said, all experience had proved that no system of prison discipline was so good, both with regard to the correction of crime and the improvement of the criminal, as the separate system.—Debate adjourned.

May 17. The IRISH POOR LAW Bill, after a prolonged debate, was read a second time without a division.

May 22. Mr. *Tennyson D'Eyncourt* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to shorten the DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS by the repeal of the Septennial Act; and was seconded by Lord *Dudley Stuart*.—Lord *J. Russell* opposed the proposition as likely to lead to greater expense in elections, and practical inconvenience in the business of the House; contending that public opinion had already its full influence on the votes of members; and remarking that in fact the average duration of parliaments from 1826, had been only two years and a half. In a small House the motion was carried by 46 to 41.

May 24. Mr. *H. Berkeley* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to give voters at elections the protection of the BALLOT. The House divided—For the motion 85; against it 51.

Mr. *Roebuck* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better government of the COLONIES. He would have our colonies in North America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand governed by one and the same system of law, the object of which would be to secure their settlement, and to apply to them a system of federation, which was already practicable with regard to some of them, and would be in time to all, with the exception of New Zealand alone. He would adopt the American system, and admit the colonies to confederation, as the Americans did their new states, on arriving at a certain state of maturity, and, having thus admitted them, there should be a perfect system of free trade between them and the mother country. The principle would at once constitute the Canadas into a great confederate state, a position for which they were already ripe. To effect his object he would again separate Upper and Lower Canada, giving to each a separate legislature, and a federal legislature for both, with a Governor General, as the executive appointed by this country.—Mr. *Hawes* opposed the scheme as impracticable, and because the principle of self-government had already been extended to many important colonies.—The House divided—For the motion 73; against it 116.

May 25. The House adjourned over Whitsuntide to Thursday the 31st.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The names of MM. Caussidière and Louis Blanc, who were condemned at the recent trial at Bourges, but have not surrendered, were on Thursday, the 19th April, exposed to the public gaze in the Place du Palais de Justice. A scaffolding was erected, and on the top of two poles at the corners might be read, in letters of nearly a foot long, the names, dates, and place of birth, and ages of the contumacious, together with the offences for which they were condemned.

The ballot for the new Legislative Assembly commenced in Paris on Sunday, the 6th May, at six o'clock, and closed at midnight of the following day. Out of 274,232 electors who voted, not including the army, it is ascertained that the moderate candidates received the far larger number of suffrages. The following is the list of the twenty-eight members returned for the department of the Seine, arranged according to their place on the poll: Murat (134,825 votes), Ledru Rollin, Lagrange, Boichot, Bedeau, Lamoricière, Dufaure, Moreau, Hippolyte Passy, Victor Hugo, F. Pyat, Vavin, Lamennais, Bixio, Odillon Barrot, Thod. Bac, Cavaignac, Wolowski, Rattier, Coquerel, Considérant, Pierre Leroux, Peupin, Garnon, Roger (du Nord), Ferd. Lasteyrie, Perdiguier, and Rapatel (107,825 votes). The names of the unsuccessful candidates who were highest on the list were proclaimed in the following order:

Bugeaud, Marie, Boissel, Demay, Proudhon, Leon Faucher, A. Langlois, Nap. Lebon, Falloux, Ribeyrolles, Hervé, Thiers, and Vidal (98,865 votes). Of the twenty-eight elected, ten belong to the Red Republican or Socialist party, viz. Ledru Rollin, Boichot, Lagrange, Felix Pyat, Lamennais, Bac, Rattier, Pierre-Leroux, Considérant, Perdiguier. The other candidates on the Socialist list not elected are Cabet, Charassin, D'Alton Shee, Demay, Geniller, Greppo, Hervé, Hizay, Langlois, Lebon, Madier de Monjau, Malermet, Montagne, Proudhon, Ribeyrolles, Savary, Thore, Vidal.

To show how completely the Republican party of the "National" has failed, it is only necessary to take the following names given on its list, all of whom are excluded, and they are men of such eminence that their names are nearly all familiar to the English reader:—Arago, Bastide, Billault, Buchez, Carnot, Corbon, Dequossie, Dupont (de l'Eure), Jules Favre Flocon, Colonel Forestier, Goudchoux, Grevy, Colonel Guinard, Lamartine, Marrast, Recust, Senard, Clement, Thomas, and Thouret. Five of the eight members returned were on the Conservative, and three on the Socialist list. The same party seems equally unfortunate in the provinces. M. Dupont is excluded from his native province, and is now *ci-devant* "de l'Eure." M. de Lamartine is the last but one on the poll at Macon, and, generally speaking, their names do not figure high anywhere. All the celebrities of the Constitutional Assembly, Molé, Thiers, Montalembert, Dupin, Barrot, &c. are returned.

It is calculated that of the 734 representatives, 514 hold Moderate and 220 only Socialist opinions. Multiplied returns and three deaths leave thirty-two places vacant. 339 members of the late Constituent will sit in the Legislative Assembly, 228 of whom have belonged to the Moderate party and 111 to the Opposition. Three only of the Provisional Government—viz., MM. Ledru-Rollin, Cremieux, and Arago—have seats in the Legislative Assembly. M. Pagnerre, the Secretary-General of the Provisional Government, and MM. Goudchaux, Bethmont, and Carnot, the three Ministers appointed by that Government, have not been re-elected. Of the twelve Ministers appointed by General Cavaignac, two only, MM. Dufaure and Lamoricière, have been returned. The Ministers appointed by the President of the Republic have been all re-elected, with the exception of General Rulhieres and M. Leon de Maleville.

ITALY.

A French expeditionary army of 9,000 men, under the command of General Oudinot, landed on the 26th April at Civita Vecchia, from whence they marched on the 28th towards Rome. Garibaldi, the Roman General, occupied a little village in advance, but retired, fighting the whole way, many of the French entering Rome with them. The head of the French column was destroyed by the fire of three pieces which crossed the street, aided by troops which fired from the houses and walls. Gen. Oudinot finding his hopes of carrying the city at an end, retreated with his army, again suffering a severe loss.

On the 5th May, Garibaldi attacked a body of 2,000 Neapolitans at Torre di Mezza Via, between Rome and Albano. The Neapolitans, after a short combat, threw away their arms and fled; the Ro-

mans taking 60 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, with which they entered Rome on the evening of that day.

Gen. Oudinot has received reinforcements from France, so that his army now consists of 20,000 men: but he has remained inactive from the time of his first attack on Rome, suffering from severe personal illness.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia having declined the Imperial title proffered by the National Assembly of Frankfort, the Kings of Wurtemburgh and Saxony have been put to the ordeal whether they would take their stand at the head of the popular movement, and they have been made to suffer for their repugnance to the proposition. The King of Wurtemberg abandoned his capital with precipitation on the 24th of April, leaving an address to his people praying them not to force him to accept the suzerainté. On the same day, however, the president of the ministry announced to the chamber of deputies that his Majesty had "ceded to their wishes."

The citizens of Dresden having addressed the King of Saxony, urging his acceptance of the Frankfort Constitution, met with a direct refusal, which was the immediate signal for insurrection. On the 3rd of May the populace attacked the Arsenal, and were at first repulsed with several killed and wounded. The Town-house was next stormed, and the German colours planted on the tower. A crowd of people then collected before the palace on the Brucken-Platz: stones were thrown at the King's-room, and two of the windows were smashed. Barricades were thrown up in all directions. At seven o'clock the door of the Arsenal was stove in by the insurgents, but a cannon from within did desperate execution. The authorities sent deputation after deputation to the King, in order, if possible, to prevent further effusion of blood, but their representations were entirely unsuccessful. As the night gathered in, the populace retired to their homes, and the military patrolled the principal streets. The King and Queen fled, at dusk, to the fortress of Königstein. Proclamations, written in an impassioned strain, were published, bearing the signatures Tzchirner, Heubner, and Todt, as a Provisional Government. On the 5th, 2,000 Prussian troops arrived and occupied the old town. The soldiers, both of Saxony and Prussia, did their duty: and on the 7th the new town was bombarded by the troops. The opera-house was burnt down, and the picture gallery suffered, some of the most valuable pictures being pierced by bullets. The conflict terminated on the morning of the 9th, when the troops took possession of the Kruezkirche the last strong-hold of the insurgents.

The King of Hanover has been obliged to leave his capital, and to repair to the castle of Herrenhausen.

HUNGARY.

Serious reverses have been sustained by the Imperial army on the Danube. When General Welden assumed the supreme command of the Austrian forces in Hungary it was either too late to retrieve the errors of his predecessor, or the strength of the enemy was such as to baffle his combinations, and even to overpower his resistance. The whole of the kingdom of Hungary, north of the Danube, is in the hands of the Magyars; and the Hungarians have displayed in this contest far greater military strength and national resources than the rest of Europe had given them credit for. In October, when Vienna was in the hands of a turbulent insurrection, which they had excited, they allowed the city to fall without any effective attempt to relieve it; six months later they were in a condition to expel a numerous and splendid army from the whole kingdom. The siege of Comorn has been raised, and Pesth evacuated by the Austrians. The demands of the Hungarians, as agreed upon by Kossuth, Georgey, Bem, and Dembrinski, are as follow:—1. The recognition of the kingdom of Hungary in its ancient limits, including Croatia, Slavonia, and the military boundaries. 2. Union with Transylvania as decided upon by the Hungarian Diet at its sitting last year. 3. General amnesty for the whole of Austria, the immediate release of the October prisoners, and indemnities to the families of those who were murdered. 4. Transmission of all the Hungarian regiments serving in Italy and elsewhere throughout the empire to Hungary. 5. Recognition of the Hungarian Constitution of 1848. 6. Hungary shall remain under the government of a Provisional Executive Administration, elected from among the Diet, until the hereditary succession shall have been legally restored; and the King, who shall have been elected, shall be crowned at Buda-Pesth, and sworn to the constitution. 7. Galicia shall stand in the same relation to the Austrian Federal State as that in which Hungary now stands, and will stand, under the name of the Polish kingdom of Galicia; it will, therefore, be linked to Austria only by a personal union, having its own army and its own finances. 8. The participation of Hungary in the Austrian

national debt shall be decided by the Hungarian Diet by majority.

CANADA.

Early in April, a tremendous conflagration took place in Toronto. The greater part of the city is in ashes, and the loss is estimated at about 600,000 dollars. The magnificent cathedral of St. James, erected a few years since on the same spot where stood the former cathedral, which was destroyed by fire ten years ago, is included in the conflagration.

Before the end of the same month, Montreal was visited with a similar calamity. The recent proceedings in the House of Assembly (described in our last, p. 529) have led to an open revolt, in which irreparable deeds have been perpetrated by an infuriated mob. It appears that on Wednesday, the 25th of April, the Governor-General proceeded to the House of Assembly in Montreal, to give the Royal Assent to various Bills which had been passed, and amongst them the Indemnity Bill. The moment the clerk of the House read the title of this Bill, the audience in the gallery left the presence, audibly manifesting their disapprobation, and on leaving the House, Lord Elgin was driven off amidst yells, hootings, and a shower of rotten eggs, dirt, and stones. In the evening, about nine o'clock a crowd advanced on the House of Assembly by different streets, from the direction of the Place d'Armes, and commenced throwing stones through the windows. A party of the more violent then burst open the hall door, rushed up the main stairs, proceeded to demolish everything in the hall, and afterwards fired it by means of some papers. The crowd outside, which appeared to be composed for the most part of merchants and other respectable citizens of Montreal, stood at some distance watching in an apparently impassive manner the progress of this handful of incendiaries. The centre of the building, occupied by the library of the Assembly, in a short time fell in with a dreadful crash through the roof of the west wing, and in a little time the whole building, from one end to the other, was enveloped in flame. It is said that none regret the loss of the House, every one the splendid libraries, in which were the archives and records of Canada for hundreds of years; valuable works from every quarter of the globe, and 1,100 volumes of records of the British Parliament. The Queen's picture was saved from the burning building, but destroyed in the streets. The party in charge of the mace carried it to Donegana's Hotel, and placed it in the hands of Sir Allan M'Nab. No lives were lost. The next morning, Messrs. Mack, Heward, Montgomerie, and Ferres, proprietors of the "Montreal Gazette," were arrested on a charge of arson.

INDIA.

After the triumphant victory at Goojerat, General Gilbert made a rapid march with 15,000 men and 40 guns in pursuit of the fugitives. The General crossed the Jhelum without obstruction or accident, and took possession of the fort of Rhotas, which had been evacuated by the enemy on his approach. On the 6th of March, Major and Mrs. Lawrence, Lieuts. Herbert and Bowie, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, who had for some months been in the hands of the enemy, were restored to us. On the 8th, Shere Singh came into camp, and intimated that the other chiefs and troops under him were ready to lay down their arms. On the 9th he returned to his own people to complete arrangements. There seemed at first some hesitation on the part of the insurgents, and Gilbert pushed on in battle array, to be prepared for accidents. On the 14th, Chutter Singh, Shere Singh, Aota Singh, and 13 other chiefs of note, came in, and surrendered themselves; 16,000 men laid down their arms, and delivered themselves up to our mercy. The common soldiers were allowed to retain their horses, and each received a rupee to subsist them on their way home; the chiefs were sent under a guard to the capital. Forty-one pieces of artillery were at the same time given up, making 160 which have fallen into our hands since January, and nearly 500 since Nov. 1845. Sir Walter Gilbert pursued the Afghans to Peshawur; but they had secured the passage of the Khyber, and thus escaped the punishment so justly due. On the 29th of March a proclamation was issued, declaring the Sikh states now and for ever annexed to the British dominions. Sir Henry Lawrence has been appointed Chief Commissioner; Mr. John Lawrence and Mr. Mansell, commissioners. The Maharaj Dhuleep Singh is to have a pension of four lakhs of rupees (40,000*l.*) per annum. Thirty-three thousand troops are standing fast for the present in the Punjaub: and 38,000 are in the neighbouring provinces.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 8. The first stone of the new *Lunatic Asylum* for the eastern division of the county of Middlesex, was laid by H. R. H. Prince Albert. The site is at Colney Hatch, and the architect is Mr. Daukes.

May 19. As Her Majesty was returning from a drive in Hyde Park, a man in the crowd (this being the day observed for the celebration of H. M. birthday) fired a pistol at the carriage. He was immediately arrested, and was found to be an Irish labourer named John Hamilton, who seems to have had no better motive than mere wantonness, and it is doubtful whether the pistol was loaded with shot.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

April 18. This morning at twelve o'clock, the ship Torrance, Rowe, of Wexford, from Constantinople, entered the new dock, *Gloucester*, with her yards manned and colours flying, guns firing, and cheers from an immense concourse of persons assembled for the occasion. She was followed by English, French, Prussian, Austrian, Hanoverian, and Dutch vessels, some of which immediately commenced discharging their cargoes into trucks on the railway, which were in readiness.

April 19. The foundation stone was laid of the "Church of England Training College," at *Cheltenham*. The proceedings began by the performance of divine service in St. Paul's Church, and was followed by a sermon from the Rev. Dr. M'Neile. Lord Ashley laid the stone with the usual ceremonies, and afterwards addressed the meeting, as did the Rev. F. Close. The stone bears the following inscription on a tablet of white marble:—"This stone was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., President of the Church of England Training Institution, at Cheltenham, for the purpose of instructing persons as masters for any part of the United Kingdom, upon Scriptural, Evangelical, and Protestant principles, in accordance with the Articles and Liturgy of the Established Church. April 19th, 1849. S. W. Daukes, architect, Thomas Haines, builder."

NORFOLK.

Church building and Church restorations have been going forward in this county to a considerable extent of late. At *Norwich*, great improvements have been made in the magnificent Norman Cathedral. The exterior of St. Luke's Chapel has been restored, and new Norman windows have been put in with diaper obscured glass, which has a very fine effect. The Consistorial Court has been improved by a large handsome new window, the style being in strict accordance with the original Norman work. Orders have also been given for the restoration of the front on the north side. The ground has been lowered all along on this side to prevent dampness on the floor of the interior. The hamlet of *Thorpe* Church is progressing in a very creditable manner. The structure is of Kentish ragstone, a material very much used in the neighbourhood of London. The dressings are of moulded bricks from the kiln of Mr. Gunton, of Costessey; the style is Norman, and the zigzag Norman enrichments are as perfect as if cut in stone. The Church is cruciform, with a nave, transepts, and a semicircular apse. There will be 320 sittings, and an extensive space underneath will be converted into school-rooms. In *Brooke* Church extensive restorations are progressing under the management of the Rev. J. Holmes of Brooke-hall, and other gentlemen. The interior of *Dereham* Church has been completely renovated and restored. A new circular tower has been added to *Belton* Church on the foundation of the old tower. A design on the Decorated style has been produced by Messrs. Brown and Kerr for the new church schools at *Yarmouth*, to be built under the auspices of the Rev. George Hills, the zealous incumbent. The site of the schools will be on a piece of ground near Colby gates, at the south end of the town. At *Fakenham* new church schools have been lately completed, which will accommodate about 300 children.

SUFFOLK.

The church of St. Nicholas, *Ipswich*, has lately undergone considerable alteration. The pewing has been removed, and replaced by commodious benches. A window added to the north aisle is a restoration of the corresponding one, which has been deprived of its tracery; the upper compartments are filled with stained glass, the execution and gift of Mr. R. B. King, of Brook-street. The cost of the alterations is between 500*l.* and 600*l.* The incumbent, the Rev. M. G. Edgar, contributed the sum of 100*l.* beside supplying oak timber to an equal amount; a grant of 40*l.* was obtained from the Church Building Society, and 20*l.* from the Diocesan Society; the remainder was raised by the parishioners. Several discoveries were made; amongst the rest some figures of the apostles, carved in bas-relief, of very early date.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Promotions.

April 3. Glamorganshire Militia, John Nicholas Lucas, esq. to be Lieut.-Col.; Sir Charles M. R. Morgan, Bart. to be Major.

April 25. Royal Artillery, brevet Major R. B. Burnaby to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant W. Fergusson to be Colonel Commandant: Lieut.-Col. T. Stevens to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major W. Taylor to be Lieut.-Col.

April 27. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B. (late Envoy Extraordinary to Queen of Spain), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.—Grenadier Guards, Lieut.-Col. W. N. Hutchinson, from 20th Foot, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. *vice* Capt. and Lieut.-Col. A. A. T. Cunynghame, who exchanges.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. M. E. Tierney to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.

May 1. Henry George Ward, esq. to be Lord High Commissioner for the Ionian Islands.—Patrick Augustus Boyle, esq. to be Colonial Surgeon on the Gold Coast.—Royal Marines, Col. and Second Commandant W. Powell to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. R. Edwards to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major C. Pratt to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* Edwards, promoted.—Capt. Donatus O'Brien and Herbert Poulton Voules, esq. to be two of the Visitors of Parkhurst Prison, in the Isle of Wight.—Lieut.-Colonel Joshua Jebb, C.B. and Herbert Poulton Voules, esq. to be two of the Commissioners for governing the Pentonville Prison, instead of Sir Benj. Brodie, Bart. and Dr. Ferguson, resigned.

May 2. Edward Henry Hills, esq. to be Surgeon and Apothecary to the Duke of Cambridge, at Kew.

May 7. Lord Belhaven to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.—Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B. to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

May 18. 6th Foot, Major A. A. Barnes, from the 25th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major J. T. Griffiths, who exchanges.—62d Foot, Major H. B. Harvey, from the 87th Foot, to be Major, *vice* brevet Lieut.-Col. W. T. Shortt, who exchanges.—Ceylon Rifle Regt. Capt. G. B. Tattersall to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. P. W. A. Bradshawe, from the 77th Foot, to be Major.

May 22. 15th Light Dragoons, Major-Gen. T. W. Brotherton, C.B. to be Colonel.—5th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir J. Grey, K.C.B. from the 73d Foot, to be Colonel.—73d Foot, Major-Gen. R. G. H. Clarges, C.B. to be Colonel.

May 24. James Ivory, esq. (one of the Ordinary Lords of Session), to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* John Hay Forbes, esq. resigned.

May 25. 28th Foot, Major-Gen. J. Duffy, C.B. to be Colonel.—Royal Hospital Chelsea, Gen. Sir George Anson, G.C.B. to be Governor; Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor.

Naval Preferments.

April 27. Capt. Thomas L. Massie to the Cleopatra.

May 4. Vice-Adm. Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B. to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. George Ferguson to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

May 5. Capt. P. Richards to be Captain Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; Capt. Sir T. Pasley, Bart. to be Captain Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard.

May 8. To be Captains,—A. Murray and H. J. Matson.

To be Commanders,—W. K. Nicholas, A. Mellersh, and Vashon Baker.

May 9. Rear-Adm. Sir F. Mason, K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir G. R. Sartorius to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

May 11. Retired Capt. G. G. Lennock to be Retired Rear-Admiral.

May 16. A. Karley to be Retired Commander, 1846; T. Laen to be Master Attendant of Chatham Yard.

Rear-Adm. M. H. Dixon is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Cork.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. George Smith, D.D. to be Bishop of Victoria, Island of Hong Kong.
Rev. E. Huxtable, to be Sub-Dean of Wells Cathedral.
Rev. H. Banfather, Beeston R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Bates, Burnham Market R. Norf.
Rev. H. L. Bennett, Thorpe V. Surrey.
Rev. W. Broadley, Carnmenellis in Wendron P.C. Cornwall.
Rev. T. Brookman, Otham R. Kent.
Rev. J. Browne, Compton Chamberlayne V. Wilts.
Rev. W. Calder, Trinity Chapel P.C. Portsea, Hants.
Rev. D. Campbell, Pentridge R. Dorset.
Rev. T. Cottle, Shalfleet V. Isle of Wight.
Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Bovey Tracy V. Devon.
Rev. J. H. Crowder, New Church of St. Margaret P.C. Whalley Range, Manchester.
Rev. C. Dampier, Thornford R. Dorsetshire.
Rev. H. H. Dombrain, St. George's Church P.C. Deal, Kent.
Rev. C. Dunlop, Enfield V. Sussex.
Rev. E. Foley, All Saints' P.C. Derby.
Rev. Mr. Hullah, Holne V. Devonshire.
Rev. W. Jones, St. Mary's Church P.C. Llanrwst N. Wales.
Rev. D. Jones, Pennarth V. Glamorganshire.
Rev. Mr. King, Linton V. Kent.
Rev. G. W. Lewis, Crich V. Derbyshire.
Rev. J. Mayo, Stokenchurch P.C. Oxon.
Rev. J. Macaulay, Aldingham R. Lanc.
Rev. R. F. Meredith, Luccombe R. Somerset.
Rev. T. Middleton, St. George's P.C. Manchest.
Rev. C. Moody, Little Kimble R. Bucks.
Rev. G. Mumford, East Winch V. Norfolk.
Rev. T. Ovens, St. James R. Colchester.
Rev. W. L. A. Parker, Hornsea V. with Long Riston, Yorkshire.
Rev. J. H. Payne, Earlham-with-Bowthorpe V. Norfolk.
Rev. C. Potchett, Ryhall V. with Essendine, Rutland.
Rev. J. Price, Darowen V. Montgomery.
Rev. J. Randolph, Tyringham-cum-Filgrove R. Bucks.
Rev. E. Rawnsley, Hundleby V. Linc.
Rev. J. Rodgers, St. Paul's, Werneth, P.C. Stockport, Cheshire.
Rev. J. De L. Simmonds, Chilcomb R. Hants.
Rev. J. Sisson, Orton V. Westmorland.
Rev. H. R. Smith, St. Mary's P.C. Preston.
Rev. G. Southwell, Yetminster V. Dorset.

Rev. W. Stow, Dilton Marsh P.C. Wilts.
Rev. J. S. Tate, Markington P.C. Ripon, Yorks.
Rev. T. Voules, Beercrocombe R. Somerset.
Rev. W. Williams, Pyle and Kenvig V. Glam.
Rev. H. Wilson, Fritton R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. D. Wilson, Faringdon V. Berks.
Rev. R. F. Wood, Moreton Corbet R. Salop.
Rev. F. B. Wright, St. John's P.C. Broughton, Lancashire.

Chaplain.

Rev. M. Bayley, to the Earl of Jersey.

Civil Preferments.

H. M. Birch, esq. B.A. to be Tutor to the Prince of Wales.
Travers Twiss, esq. D.C.L. to be Commissary of the diocese of Canterbury.
Rev. J. W. Willets, to be Master of Towcester Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

April 15. In Dorset-sq. the wife of Edward Colston, esq. late 15th Hussars, a son and heir.——20. In Eaton-sq. the wife of Edward Divett, esq. M.P. a son.—21. At High Elms, Lady Lubbock, a dau.——22. At Wellesley House, Shooter's Hill, the wife of Edwin Wodehouse, esq. Capt. Royal Arty. a dau. ——23. In Eccleston-st. the wife of Capt. J. W. Montagu, R.N. a dau.—At Strewell-lodge, Dumbartonshire, the wife of Col. P. E. Craigie, C.B. Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, a son.—— At Kelly, co. Devon, the wife of Arthur Kelly, esq. a dau.—25. At Addiscombe-house, Croydon, the wife of Capt. the Hon. Robert Handcock, a son.——At Corsham Court, Wilts, the Hon. Mrs. Methuen, a dau.——27. At Wateringbury Place, Kent, Mrs. Lucas Lancaster, a son and heir.——28. At Rutland-gate, Hyde Park, the wife of F. Pratt Barlow, esq. jun. a dau.——30. At Rodbourne, Wilts, the wife of Richard Hungerford Pollen, esq. a dau.

Lately. At Staunton-park, Herefordshire, the wife of James King King, esq. a dau.—— In Carlton-house-terrace, the Marchioness of Kildare, a dau.——At Kingston Russell, the wife of Morton Grove Mansel, esq. a son and heir.

May 1. At Antony, the wife of W. H. P. Carew, esq. M.P. for East Cornwall, a son and heir.——At Rowland's Castle, Hants, the wife of Capt. O'Callaghan, R.N. a dau.——In Belgrave-sq. Lady Maria Douglas Pennant, a dau. ——At Gosport, the wife of Major Lethbridge, Royal Art. a son.——4. In the Close, Salisbury, the wife of James Hussey, esq. a dau.— In Upper Brook-st. Mrs. Cecil Fane, a dau. stillborn.——5. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Lady Mary Hope Wallace, a son.——6. At Eaton-place, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, a son.——8. Mrs. Ernest Perceval, a son. ——At Chester, the wife of Sir Edward Walker, a dau.——At Tring, the wife of the Rev. Edward Banister, a son.——9. At Eastbourne-terr. Hyde-park, the wife of Regnier W. Moore, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a dau.——Lady Armstrong, a dau.——At Rufford Hall, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, a son.——11. In Dean's-yard, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. H. G. Liddell, a dau.—At Bishopsteignton, the wife of Capt. A. G. West, R.N. a son.——12. In Berkeley-sq. the Lady Elizabeth Lawley, a son and heir.——13. At Scarborough, the wife of James Kay, jun. esq. of Turton Tower, Lancashire, a dau.——16. At Bushey, Herts, Lady Jane Walker, a son.——17. At Finchley, the wife of Sir William White, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 18, 1848. At St. Paul's, Auckland, Charles Lavallin *Nugent*, esq. Capt. 58th Regt. to Charlotte-Marcia, fifth dau. of Major-Gen. Dean Pitt, K. H. commanding the forces in New Zealand; and George Hyde *Page*, esq. Lieut. 58th Regt. to Louisa, third dau. of his Excellency.

Feb. 5. At Wynbery, Cape of Good Hope, Godfrey *Armytage*, esq. 6th Royal Regt. grandson of the late and brother of the present Sir George Armytage, Bart. of Kirklees Hall, Yorkshire, to Charlotte-Emily, eldest dau. of Joseph Blackburn, esq.

March 13. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Ellin, daughter of the late Sir John Gibbons, Bart. to the Rev. Thomas *Mann*, of West Cowes, Isle of Wight.—— At Kennington, William *French*, esq. of Blackheath-park, to Augusta, second dau. of Thomas Leathes Strange Leathes, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey, and of Dalehead-hall, Cumberland.—— At All Souls' Langham-pl. Charles R. *Nicoll*, esq. Grenadier Guards, to Sarah-Foy, daughter of Sir Alexander Morison, M.D. Cavendish-sq.—— At Wimbledon, the Rev. Richard *Fisher*, B.A. Vicar of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, to Annie, second dau. of the late Major Gen. Bogg, E.I. Co's Service.

14. J. Q. *Henriques*, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. to Elizabeth, only dau. of S. J. Waley, esq. of Devonshire-pl.—At Scuicoates, Hull, the Rev. John Hinton *Bluck*, B.A. eldest son of the Rev. John Bluck, Rector of Walsoken, Norfolk, to Frances-Harriet, youngest dau. of Marmaduke Thomas Prickett, esq. of Hull.

15. At Arundel, James Holmes *Hopkins*, esq. manager of the County Bank, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Holmes, esq. solicitor.

25. At Pitminster, the Rev. James *Elliott*, Incumbent of Crowcombe, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of John Gould, esq. of Ambred House, Somersetshire.

April 7. At Cheltenham, Henry John, son of the late Rev. Samuel *Paul*, Vicar of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late James Ford, esq. of Bristol.

9. At Naples, the Baron *de Usedom*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See from the Court of Prussia, to Olympia-Charlotte, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. of Warfield Hall, Berks.—— At Florence, Capt. Henry John *Codrington*, C.B. of the Royal Navy, second son of Adm. Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. to Helen-Jane, dau. of C. Webb Smith, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

10. At Malta, Charles Acton *Broke*, esq. Capt. Royal Eng. youngest son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Philip B. V. Broke, Bart. K.C.B. of Broke Hall, near Ipswich, to Anna-Maria, third dau. of the late John Hamilton, esq. of Sundrum, Ayrshire, Scotland.——At Clapham, the Rev. William M. *Farley*, of Haddenham, Bucks, to Susannah-Honoria, third and only surviving dau. of the late William May, esq. of Copped Hall, Little Wigborough, Essex.

11. At Guernsey, the Rev. Thomas *Bell*, M.A. second son of Thomas Bell, esq. of Merienne Lodge, to Blanche-Henrietta, only dau. of Thomas Lihou, esq. of that island.

April 12. At Brighton, the Rev. John Nash *Griffin*, B.A. Incumbent of Harold's Cross Church, Dublin, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late George Milward, esq. of the Manor House, Lechlade, Glouc.——At Caversham Church, Oxon, William Henry *Ashley*, esq. M.D. of Notting hill, to Harriette-Mary, third dau. of Thomas Gill, esq. Capt. R.N.——At Christchurch, Marylebone, James *Drew*, esq. of Blomfield-cres. Westbourne-terr. to Helen-Mary, dau. of Major James Buchanan (late

Madras Cavalry), of Northwick-terr. St. John's Wood.——At Ham, Surrey, Capt. Home *Purves*, to Caroline-Maria, second dau. of Rear Adm. Hyde Parker, C.B. ——At Cranford, near Kettering, Augustus-Octavius, youngest son of John *Robinson*, esq. of Norwood, to Sarah-Ellen, dau. of the late Rev. James Hogg, Vicar of Geddington.——At Cheltenham, Edward *Young*, esq. of Henley-on-Thames, eldest son of the late Edward Young, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Mary-Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late William Cartwright, esq. of Liverpool. ——At Keswick, the Rev. James *Murray*, Curate of St. Stephen's, Norwich, to Rose-Cecilia, second dau. of the Rev. James Lynn, Rector of Caldbeck, and Vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland.——At Loughgilly, John James *Verschoyle*, esq. of Saggard House, Dublin, to Catherine-Helen, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Foster, of Altameenagh, Donegal, and Rector of Loughgilly, Armagh, Ireland.——At St. Mary Church, the Rev. Ayscoghe *Floyer*, P.C. of Marshchapel, Lincolnshire, to Louisa-Sara, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Frederic John Shore.——At Adisham, Henry, only son of the Rev. H. *Pole*, of Waltham Place, Berks, to Eliza-Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. W. Dickens, of Adisham.——At Clifton, John Wm. *Tyler*, esq. of Bristol, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Stracy, Rector of Ugborough, and late of Stokeinteignhead.—— At East Peckham, Kent, William *Fremlin*, esq. of Ryarsh, to Agnes-Clementina-Shaw, second dau. of Capt. John Wm. Roworth, R.N.

13. At Fisherton Anger, Salisbury, Mr. E. *Oakley*, chemist (son of the late Rev. F. Oakley, Vicar of Bradpole, Dorset), to Juliana, second dau. of the Rev. G. H. De Sturck, Rector of Fisherton Anger.——At Winchester, Richard George Davys *Banan*, esq. 87th Fusiliers, second son of Thomas Banan, esq. of Old Town House, co. Westmeath, to Adelaide-Frances-Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. P. White.—At Broomfield, Somerset, the Rev. James Stevenson *Blackwood*, LL.D. to the Right Hon. Lady Alicia Lambart, sister of the Earl of Cavan.

14. At Town Malling, Kent, the Rev. William Lewis *Wigan*, Vicar of East Malling, to Caroline-Ramsay, third dau. of Aretas Akeis, esq. of the Abbey, Town Malling.

17. At West Rasen, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Sanford G. *Scobell*, Vicar of Market Rasen, only son of the Rev. E. Scobell, Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-st. to Mary-Jane-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Cooper, Rector of West Rasen.——At Clifton, Ronald Stewart *Menzies*, of Culdares, to Marjory-Alexandrina-Grant, dau. of the late William Grant Macdowall, of Arndilly, and niece of Lord Saltoun.—At Walcot, Bath, Captain Elford *Adams*, Royal Irish Fusiliers, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George P. Adams, K.C.H. to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Patrick Bannerman, esq. of Aberdeen.—At Sidmouth, the Rev. Birchin *Houchen*, M.A. third son of John Houchen, esq. of Wereham-hall, Norfolk, to Catherine-Ann, third dau. of James Cunningham, esq. of Sidbury, Devon. ——At Northampton, the Rev. J. W. *Ryland*, of Cosely, Staffordshire, grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Ryland, of Bristol, to Mary, dau. of John Wilson, esq. of Tudor Hall, Hawkhurst, Kent.——At Clapham, James *Peto*, esq. of Sutton House, Heston, to Ellen, youngest dau. of William Winder, esq. of Nightingale-lane, Clapham Common.——At Camberwell, Edward *Hertslet*, esq. of St. John's-hill, Wandsworth, to Eden, second dau. of the late John Bull, esq. Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons.—— At Oxted, Surrey, the Rev. Charles *M'Niven*, Rector of Patney, Wilts, eldest son of Charles M'Niven, esq. of Perrysfield, Surrey, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Maifey, esq. of Beaumont-st. London.——At Plymouth, the Rev. George Rundle *Prynne*, B.A. Incumbent of St. Peter's, Plymouth, to Emily, dau. of Rear Adm. Sir Thomas Fellowes, Kt. C.B. &c.

18. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. *Parland*, late of the Imperial Russian Hussars of the Guard, to Annette, dau. of William Crawshay, esq. of Caversham-park, Oxon.—— At Henbury, Glouc. Arthur Edwin, youngest son of the late Benjamin *Way*, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks, to Harriet-Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Joseph Henry Butterworth, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.——At Cheadle, Cheshire, Richard-Boughey-Monk, fourth son of the late Roger Rowson *Lingard*, esq. of Heaton Norris, Lancashire, to Elizabeth-Frances, eldest dau. of Alexander Lingard, esq. of Cheadle Moseley, Cheshire. —— At Chelsea, E. Berkeley *Napier*, esq. of Pennard House, Somersetshire, to Emily, second dau. of Sir John Morillyon Wilson, C.B. K.H. of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.——At Christ Church, Marylebone, Philip Smith *Coxe*, esq. of Park-road, Regent's-park, and Ardington, Berks, to Louisa, widow of the Rev. Walter Johnson, of West Wycombe, and dau. of the late Joseph Stephens, esq. of Dilwyn, Heref.——At Ware, Herts, James A. *Gabriel*, of Inner Temple-lane, esq. to Isabella-Frances, dau. of the late Thomas Adams, esq. of Ware, banker.

19. Edward *Lund*, esq. M.D. Manchester, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Webster, esq. of Weldon, Northamptonshire. ——At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Capt. Henry Algernon *Eliot*, R.N. to Maynard, dau. of George Baring, esq. of Shirley.——At Deane, Hants, Wyndham S. *Portal*, esq. of Laverstoke, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Beach, esq. of Oakley Hall, Hants, and Keevil, Wilts.——At St. George's, George *Ross*, esq. surgeon, Farringdon-st. eldest son of the late Gen. Ross, to Mary, elder dau. of John Hunter, esq. Hart-st. Bloomsbury-sq.——At Paddington, Frederick A. *Campbell*, esq. Comm. R.N. second son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Collin Campbell, K.C.B. to Emma-Rosamond, youngest dau. of Godfrey Molling, esq. of Connaught-pl.——The Rev. T. Wenham *Knipe*, youngest son of the Rev. R. R. Knipe, of Hookfield Grove, Epsom, to Lucy, dau. of the late Rev. William Coney, of Cookham Elms, Berkshire, ——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Evelyn Harcourt *Vernon*, second son of Granville Harcourt Vernon, esq. to Jane-Catherine, youngest dau. of Edward St. John Mildmay, esq.——At Stockwell, George *Nasmyth*, esq. of Great George-st. to Isabella, third dau. of the late William Sanford, esq. and granddau. of John Sanford, esq. of Wimbledon.——At Bow, Middlesex, Frederick, second son of Nicholas *Charrington*, esq. of Ley Spring, Leytonstone, to Louisa-Elizabeth, only dau. of the late John Griffiths, esq. of Bow.——At Paddington, George R. *Woolhouse*, esq. of 46th Regt. eldest son of Capt. Woolhouse, late 44th Regt. to Adelaide, third dau. of Adolphus P. Johnson, esq. Hamilton-terr. St. John's-wood.——At Crewkerne, Richard, second son of Richard J. *Neville*, esq. of Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, to Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of Joseph Wills, esq. of Crewkerne.——At Gorleston, Suffolk, Capt. W. H. C. *Baddeley*, 49th Regt. to Charlotte-Matilda, youngest dau. of John Sayers Bell, esq.——At Hull, the Rev. John *Browne*, B.A. of Wrentham, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Hudson Cross, of St. George's, Bermuda.——At Jersey, Harriett, second dau. and Augusta, fifth dau. of Capt. Simeon, R.N. and granddau. of the late Sir John Simeon, Bart. to James and Giffard Nicholas *Le Quesne*, esqs. sons of the late N. Le Quesne, esq. Jurat of the Royal Court of that Island.

20. At Dingwall, George W. H. *Ross*, esq.

of Cromarty, Lieut. 92d Highlanders, to Adelaide-Lucy, third dau. of Duncan Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, Rosshire.——At St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, the Rev. William *Howlett*, of Wellingborough, to Julia-Catherine, dau. of Ellis John Troughton, esq. of Fowkes-buildings, Tower-st.

21. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Capt. William *Baring*, of the Coldstream Guards, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Charles Hammersley, esq. of Park-crescent.——At Plymouth, William Cosmo *Trevor*, esq. 14th Regt. to Catharine-Atterbury, eldest surviving dau. of Major Trevor, Royal Art.

23. At Carnmoney, near Belfast, Major Donald M. *Cameron*, of the Buffs, eldest son of the late Col. Allan Cameron, to Susan, youngest dau. of Robert Grimshaw, esq. D.L. of Longwood, Belfast.

24. At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Col. G. E. Pratt *Barlow*, of Leonard-pl. to Elizabeth-Theophila, eldest dau. of Richard Clarke, esq. of Kensington-sq.——At Paddington, James *Boyd*, esq. only son of the late Robert Boyd, esq. of Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, N.B. to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of Charles Coles, jun. esq; and at the same time, the Rev. J. Scott *Whiting*, eldest son of Francis Whiting, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Jane, second dau. of Charles Coles, jun. esq. of Chester-pl. Hyde Park-sq.——At Stonehouse, Devon, James *Williams*, esq. of Knowle-hill, near Bristol, to Susanna, the second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Williams.——Edward *Wright*, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire, third son of the late John Wright, esq. of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, to Barbara-Magdalen, second dau. of John B. Bowdon, esq. of Southgate House, Derbyshire.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lewis-Wilson, son of the late Rev. W. *Heath*, of Inkberrow, Worc. to Georgiana, dau. of the late A. T. Rawlinson, esq. of Chadlington, Oxfordshire.——At Exton, Rutland, the Hon. and Rev. Andrew Godfrey *Stuart*, Rector of Cottismore, in the same county, and third surviving son of the Earl of Castlestuart, to Mary-Penelope, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Ireland Noel, Rector of Exton.——At Edinburgh, Benjamin Wills *Newton*, esq. formerly Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late William Hawkins, esq. Madras Civil Service.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George-Richard, only son of Richard *Griffith*, esq. LL.D. of Dublin, and Pencraig, Island of Anglesey, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Nicholas Philpot Leader, esq. of Dromagh Castle, Cork.——At Clapham, Thomas *Jones*, esq. of Chigwell Hall, Essex, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Cattley, esq. of Clapham.——At Woodmancote, Sussex, Wm. Smith *Stokes*, esq. of Roughton, Salop, to Juliana-Sarah, only dau. of the late William Day Beard, esq. of Brighton.

25. Capt. Alex. *Fraser*, of 28th Regt. eldest son of the late Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoun, to Charlotte, second dau.; and at the same time, the Rev. Henry *Evans*, eldest son of the Rev. Henry Evans, Rector of Lynn, Norfolk, to Louisa, third dau. of Thomas Browne Evans, esq. of Dean House, Oxfordshire, and of North Tuddenham, in Norfolk.——At Dedham, Essex, the Rev. Henry Samuel *Mott*, M.A. son of Thomas Samuel Mott, esq. of Much Hadham, Herts, to Alice-Sarah, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Taylor, D.C.L. Lecturer of Dedham.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Osborne *Maclaine*, only son of the late Col. Hector Maclaine, Kington, Gloucestershire, to Anna, eldest dau. of John Thurburn, esq. of Murtle, Aberdeenshire.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas *Cooper*, esq. of Stone Castle, Kent, to Arabella, only dau. of Thomas Cundy, esq. of Chester-sq.——At Ore, Sussex, the Rev. William Twin *Turner*, Rector of Ore, to Harriet, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. of Ore, Sussex.——At Eyrecourt, Galway, Henry Samuel Paul *Eyre*, esq. of Liverpool, second son of the Rev. James Eyre, of Beverley, Yorkshire, to Georgina, third dau. of John Eyre, of Eyrecourt Castle, esq.——At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. John *Evans*, B.A. Minister of Portland Chapel, Bath, to Constance, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Arthur Hugh Pearson, Rector of Foxearth, Essex.——At Shinfield, Berks, Capt. G. N. *Harrison*, 63d Regt. son of the late Rev. W. Harrison, Vicar of Fareham, Canon of Winton, to Emily-Ellen, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.——At Powderham, J. *Strong*, esq. of Knowle Barton, Crediton, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Mortimer, esq. of Powderham.

26. At Nettleham, the Rev. George *Butterworth*, to Frances-Maria Kaye, youngest dau. of the Bishop of Lincoln.——At Childwall, Charles P. *Dodson*, esq. of Lancaster, to Selina, third dau. of the late J. Todd Naylor, esq. of Kensington House, near Liverpool.——At Windsor, Thomas *Oakes*, esq. of Coleshill-st. Eaton-sq. to Ann, only dau. of Thomas Adams, esq. of Windsor.——At Brighton, the Rev. Henry John *Vernon*, assistant secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to Caroline-Anne, only child of the Rev. Spencer Rodney Drummond, M.A. perpetual curate of St. John's Church, Brighton.——At Corsley, Wilts, the Rev. Edmund *May*, Rector of St. George's with St. Paul's, Stamford, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Radnor, to Mary-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. James Hay Waugh, Rector of Corsley.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. P. *Somerville*, M.A. Chaplain R.N. to Sarah, second dau. of Lieut. Stocklade, R.N.——At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, James *Britten*, esq. of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, to Emma, youngest dau. of S. Goodman, esq. of Willow-Hall, Thorney Abbey.——At Hampstead, Thomas *Hick*, esq. of Leeds, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late John Russell, esq. of Maidenhead.——At Botus Fleming, John *Heugh*, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Hugh Heugh, D.D. of Glasgow, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the late Wm. Symons, esq. of Hatt, Cornwall.—At Chelsea, Charles-Augustus, third surviving son of the late Rev. Francis *Roper*, Minor Canon of Windsor, to Elizabeth-Susanna, only child of the late William Dillon, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

28. At Paddington, Philip *Crampton*, esq. M.D. of Dublin, second son of the Rev. Cecil Crampton, of Killucan, Ireland, to Lavinia, dau. of the late Charles Lambert, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. and Blendon Hall, Kent.

May 1. At Bishop's Itchington, Warw. the Rev. John *Chippindall*, of St. Alban's, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Cokayne Frith, of Bridgen-pl. Bexley, Kent.—At Jersey, John William *Seymour*, esq. to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Michael Tobin, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.——At Streatham, Samuel-Edward, second son of John *Baker*, esq. of Aldwick-court, Blagdon, Somerset, to Louisa-Susanna, only dau. of Thomas Halliwell, esq. of Brixton-hill.——At Exeter, William *Munk*, M.D. of Finsbury-pl. London, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Lake, esq. of Exeter.

8. At Knowle, Warw. Edmund *Mackinnon*, esq. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the late Daniel Mackinnon, esq. of Binfield, Berks, to Selina-Arabella, dau. of John Joseph Moore Boultbee, esq. of Springfield House, Warw. and grand-daughter of George second Marquess Townshend.

OBITUARY.

SIR ANDREW AGNEW, BART.

April 12. At his house, Rutland-square, Edinburgh, aged 56, Sir Andrew Agnew, the 7th Bart. of Lochnaw, co. Wigtown (1629).

Sir Andrew was born in 1793, the only and posthumous son of Andrew Agnew, esq. by the Hon. Martha De Courcy, daughter of John 26th Lord Kingsale, and great-aunt to the present Lord Kingsale. His father died on the 11th Sept. 1792, only three months after his marriage.

Sir Andrew succeeded his grandfather Sir Stair Agnew as a Baronet in 1809.

"The character and labours of the deceased baronet are so well known, not in this country only, but all over Christendom, that it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon them. He had devoted himself to one great and holy cause—the Sabbath. For this only did he live. Whatever faculty he possessed, whatever influence he wielded, whatever office he filled, whatever rank he held, was made subservient to the furtherance of the sacred cause to which he had devoted his life. He was most unwearied in seeking out opportunities of keeping the question before the public eye, and of promoting the national observance of that day, both in his place in parliament, where he at one time represented his native county, and in the meetings of railway companies. After years of hard fighting, he succeeded in inducing the directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to close their line on the Sabbath; and with regard to those railways that remain shut, we feel that we owe it mainly to the exertions of Sir Andrew in bringing the public mind to bear on the question. His victories were gained by his perseverance and his high moral courage. He stood undaunted before opposition which would have dismayed ordinary men. His temper was never ruffled—his exertions were never relaxed—nor did he suffer his hopes ever to flag; and though he had many opponents, not one of them ever ventured to question the purity of his motives, or deny the inflexible integrity and consistency of his character."—*Edinburgh Witness.*

For his general politics, to adopt his own words, he "supported the great leading principles of Reform, although on the particular question of the Sabbath his opinions were not very consentaneous with those of the great body of Reformers."

He was first returned to Parliament as member for Wigtownshire in 1830 without opposition; again in 1831, when he polled seventeen votes, and Mr. Hugh Hathorn sixteen; again in 1832, after a poll which terminated as follows:—

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. . .	340
James Blair, esq.	228
John Douglas, esq.	58

In 1837 he stood for the Wigtown boroughs, instead of the county, in opposition to the former member John M'Taggart, esq.; but was not successful, the votes being, for

John M'Taggart, esq. . . .	157
Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. . .	123

In 1841 his son had the like want of success.

Towards the end of February last Sir Andrew had imposed great labour upon himself in preparing for the meetings of the Caledonian and Scotish Central Railway Companies, which he attended, and in the business of which he took part. This, added to his other labours, incessantly prosecuted in advocating the observance of the Sabbath, brought on a slight attack of fever. He rallied, however, and his friends cherished the hope of his ultimate and speedy recovery; nor was it till a few days before his death that he showed symptoms of relapse, and that his family and medical attendants began to be alarmed. From this time he sank gradually till he expired.

Sir Andrew Agnew married in 1816 Magdalene, daughter of the late Sir David Carnegie, of Southesk, Bart.; by whom he has left a numerous family. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Andrew, born in 1818, who married in 1846 Lady Mary Isabella Louisa Noel, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Gainsborough. He was formerly an officer in the 93d Foot.

The funeral of this much-lamented baronet took place on Thursday the 20th of April. At the request of a large portion of his fellow-citizens, the ceremony was a public one, and his remains were followed to the tomb by a long train of mourners of all parties and denominations. The procession formed at the residence of the deceased, and proceeded to the Grange Cemetery. Among those present were the Lord Provost and several of the magistrates, and a deputation of the Lochnaw tenantry. Sir Andrew was followed to the grave by six out of the seven sons who survive him, one being prevented by indisposition from attending. When the front of the procession arrived

at the tomb, the whole halted, and opened up right and left, standing uncovered, and allowed the body to be borne between the ranks; after which it was, amid much sorrow, laid in a grave next to those of Dr. Chalmers, and Mr. Graham Spiers.

A public meeting was held for the purpose of considering the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of the deceased, at which the Lord Provost presided. It was agreed, that a monument of a plain description, somewhat similar to that erected to the memory of Dr. Chalmers, should be put up, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and otherwise forward the proposed object.

SIR ANTHONY LECHMERE, BART.

March 25. At his residence, the Rhyd, Worcestershire, aged 82, Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart.

This venerable and much respected baronet was the son of Edmund Lechmere, esq. by the daughter of the Rev. John Whitmore, of the county of Warwick.

Sir Anthony was descended from a family which have enjoyed lands at Hanley, from very early times.

His great-uncle, Sir Nicholas Lechmere, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was raised to the peerage in 1721, but died without issue in 1727.

Sir Anthony was for many years the Receiver-general of the county, and head of the firm of the Old Bank at Worcester. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Oct. 3, 1818.

He was twice married: first, in 1787, to the daughter of Joseph Berwick, esq. of Hallow Park, co. Worcester, and secondly, in 1823, to Eleanor, daughter of Bayley Villiers, esq. of Gloucester. By the former lady, who died in 1820, he had issue two sons and six daughters. His younger son is the Rev. Anthony Berwick Lechmere, Vicar of Welland and Ellersfield, Worcestershire.

He is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, born in 1792, who married in 1819 Maria-Clara, daughter of the late David Murray, esq. cousin to Lord Elibank.

The funeral of this estimable gentleman took place on Wednesday the 28th of March, when his body was removed from the Rhyd to the family vault in the parish church of Hanley, distant about a mile and a half. The procession moved in the following order:—

Undertaker, and two mutes.

Twelve tenants on horseback.

Mourning chariot, containing clergyman and physician, the Rev. Thos. Lloyd, and Dr. Malden.

Mourning chariot, containing surgeon and steward, James Lewis, esq. and Josiah Castree, esq.

Mourning carriage, containing Rev. William Ellis Wall, Rev. Thomas Philpott, and Rev. Charles Allen.

Four carriages with pall-bearers, the Earl Beauchamp, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Coventry, the Hon. and Rev. James Somers Cocks, General the Hon. Edward Pyndar Lygon, Henry Lygon, esq. Frederick Lygon, esq. William Dowdeswell, esq. and John Whitmore Isaac, esq.

THE HEARSE.

Coach with four mourners, Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere, Bart. Rev. Anthony Berwick Lechmere, William Henry Lechmere, esq. and Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, esq.

Coach with four mourners, Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq. Francis Lechmere Charlton, esq. the Rev. Charles Dunne, the Rev. W. L. Darell.

Followed by private carriages.

CAPT. JOHN SIMPSON, R.N.

Feb. 20. At the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, aged 82, Captain John Simpson, R.N. the Senior Captain of that institution.

This officer was midshipman of the Cerberus at Gibraltar, when that place was besieged by the Spaniards in 1782, and of the armed ship Abundance, present when New York was surrendered to General Washington in 1783. He was made a Lieutenant by Lord Hood, at Toulon, in Dec. 1793; and afterwards successively appointed to the Sybille of 40 guns, Windsor Castle 98, Sans Pareil 80, and Pomone 48; in which latter ship he assisted at the capture of la Carrere French frigate, near Elba, Aug. 3, 1801. He subsequently acted as Captain of the Kent 74, bearing the flag of Sir Richard Bickerton, at Malta; from whence he returned to England in command of la Tourterelle 30, about June 1803. His promotion to the rank of Commander was confirmed by the Admiralty, on the 19th April in the same year.

Capt. Simpson's next appointment was, in 1805, to the Wasp of 18 guns, then fitting at Plymouth, and intended to be placed under the orders of Nelson, but afterwards sent to join the Channel fleet commanded by Adm. Cornwallis.

On the 28th and 29th Aug. 1805, Capt. Simpson was chased by the celebrated Rochefort squadron, consisting of five two-deckers, two frigates, and two brigs. On the first day, an 80-gun ship got near enough to fire a broadside at him; and on

the second, a large frigate and a brig, one on each quarter, engaged the Wasp for 40 minutes, within range of grape; but a constant and well-directed fire from the only 6 guns which had not been thrown overboard to improve her sailing, so annoyed the enemy that they at length gave up the attack, and allowed her to escape. For their very great gallantry and persevering exertions on this occasion, Capt. Simpson, his officers, and crew, received the public thanks of their Commander-in-chief, and the high approbation of the Admiralty was also conveyed to them.

About Oct. 1805, Captain Simpson removed into the Star sloop, in which he was very actively employed on the Downs, Newfoundland, and West India stations, until after the conquest of Martinique, in 1809, where he commanded the Wolverine. He then returned home with a strong letter of recommendation from Sir Alexander Cochrane to Lord Mulgrave, who immediately ordered him to Halifax, on promotion. In Sept. 1809, he was appointed to la Furieuse frigate, but his post commission was not confirmed until the 12th Dec. following. He subsequently commanded the Coquette of 20 guns, at the Leeward Islands, in which he engaged the General Armstrong, an American privateer of superior force, off Surinam, in 1813. He had received one of the newly awarded medals only a few hours before his death.

LIEUT.-COLONEL TYTLER.

March. . At Aberdona, co. Clackmannan, the seat of his late son-in-law, James Erskine, esq. in his 90th year, Lieut.-Colonel Patrick Tytler.

He was the younger brother of the late Lord Woodhouselee, and uncle to the historian of Scotland, being the second son of William Tytler, esq. of Woodhouselee, by Anne, daughter of James Craig, esq. of Dalnair, co. Stirling.

He entered the army as an Ensign in 57th regiment in the year 1775; and in 1776 embarked with it for America. He was present at the battles of Brooklin and Monmouth Court House; the taking of New York, and storming of Fort Montgomery, and at the bloody action at James Town, where four officers under his command were killed or wounded. After the peace of 1782, he was transferred to the 56th regiment, and in 1793 appointed Aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, whose life he twice saved in battle, by great personal intrepidity, and with whom he made the campaign of 1793, in Flanders. He was present at the battle of Famars, and distinguished himself with one of the storming parties which carried the breach of Valenciennes. He was in consequence appointed to the majority of that regiment, but was soon after made Colonel of Lord Elgin's Fencibles, and afterwards served on the staff in Dublin during the rebellion, and for many years was assistant Quartermaster-general on the staff at Edinburgh.

He is much regretted by a numerous circle of relations and friends, to whom he had been endeared during a long life of kindness and beneficence.

Colonel Tytler married Isabel, younger daughter of James Erskine, Lord Alva, a lord of session, and had issue. His daughter Mrs. Erskine, who married James Erskine, esq. of Aberdona, had one only daughter, Isabella, married in 1832 to the Hon. James-Erskine Murray, (uncle to Lord Elibank,) who was murdered by the natives on the shores of Borneo, on the 18th Feb. 1844, leaving issue two sons and two daughters.

HORACE TWISS, ESQ. Q.C.

May 4. In his 63rd year, Horace Twiss, esq. the senior Queen's Counsel, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Horace Twiss was the eldest son of Francis Twiss, esq.* author of a Verbal Index to Shakespeare, by Frances, second daughter of Mr. Roger Kemble, and sister to Mrs. Siddons. He is remembered to have officiated as assistant to his aunt when she gave her incomparable "Readings from Shakspeare," and he always continued a devoted admirer of the drama, and a friend to the votaries of the stage.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple on the 28th of June 1811. He travelled the Oxford circuit for some years, and became one of its most distinguished leaders; but, during the latter period of his professional career, he attached himself exclusively to the Equity Courts, and was advanced to the grade of King's Counsel in Trinity term 1827.

* Since his death, Mr. Horace Twiss has in various places been inaccurately described as the son of Richard Twiss, esq. author of a Tour in Ireland. There were three brothers,—Richard Twiss, F.R.S. author of Travels in Spain and Portugal, 1775, and also of the Tour in Ireland; Robert, a merchant at Rotterdam; and Francis, the father of Horace. Richard died in 1821, and a brief notice of him will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, vol. XCI. i. 284. Francis died in 1827, see vol. XCVII. i. 284; and his wife in 1822, see vol. XCII. ii. 381.

No one can doubt that his legal abilities and knowledge very far exceeded those of many of his competitors who have obtained forensic, or even judicial, eminence; but his chances of success were materially lessened by his social, literary, and political celebrity; for the world are slow to believe that any man can be first-rate in more than one walk at a time.

In 1812 he appeared as an author in a publication entitled "The Influence of Prerogative; being an attempt to remove popular misconception respecting the present state of the British Constitution;" but he had long before that period distinguished himself by slight dramatic productions, poetry, and *jeux d'esprit* of every description, many of which appeared in the Morning Chronicle. "St. Stephen's Chapel, a Satirical Poem, by Horatius," published in 1807, was attributed to him, whether truly we cannot say.

His other publications, so far as we can ascertain them, were as follow:—

A Selection of Scotish Melodies, with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano Forte by H. R. Bishop, and Words by Horace Twiss, esq. 1814.

The Carib Chief; a Tragedy, in 5 Acts. 1819. 8vo. This was first performed at Drury Lane Theatre on the 13th May, 1819, and was well received.

An Inquiry into the means of consolidating and digesting the Laws of England, 1825. (To which Mr. Crofton Uniacke published a Letter in reply.)

Conservative Reform, being outlines of a Counter-Plan 1832. 8vo.

The public and private Life of Lord Chancellor Eldon; with Selections from his Correspondence. 1844. 3 vols. 8vo.

In 1820 Mr. Twiss entered upon political life as member for the borough of Wootton Bassett, a seat, which, according to the fashion of those times, was obtainable by a moderate payment of money, though nominally by the interest of Lord Clarendon. He was re-chosen in 1826, after a contest in which Lord Clarendon's candidates polled 156, and their opponents 71 votes.

At the conclusion of his first speech, which was on Catholic Emancipation,* the Duke of Norfolk, who had been seated under the gallery, requested to be introduced to him, and thanked him in the warmest and most flattering terms for his advocacy; and the late Lord Londonderry, an excellent judge, shook him cordially by the hand and said, "You may speak as often as you like now, for the House are sure to listen to you." His speech on the bill for allowing counsel to address the jury for the defence in cases of felony was another highly successful effort; and a speech on the Court of Chancery is generally understood to have led, by the powers of argument and reasoning displayed in it, to his appointment as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, on the formation of the Duke of Wellington's administration, in 1828. He had previously been Counsel to the Admiralty, and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, during Lord Liverpool's administration.

In 1830 Mr. Twiss sat for Newport (Isle of Wight); but the Reform Act, which he earnestly opposed, had the effect of cutting short his Parliamentary career.

He was not in the Parliaments of 1831 or 1832. From 1835 to 1837 he sat for Bridport, having succeeded in ousting the former member John Romilly, esq. (by 207 votes to 199); but he found it impossible to establish a durable hold on the constituency. Nor was he more fortunate at other places at which he subsequently became a candidate.

In 1837 he unsuccessfully contested Nottingham, when the result of the poll was, for

Sir R. C. Ferguson . . .	2056
Sir J. C. Hobhouse . . .	2052
W. H. C. Plowden, esq. . .	1397
Horace Twiss, esq. . . .	1396

In 1841 he more narrowly failed in obtaining a seat for Bury St. Edmund's, the votes being, for

Earl Jermyn	341
Lord Charles FitzRoy . . .	310
Horace Twiss, esq.	298
R. G. Alston, esq.	256

While Mr. Twiss sat as Member for Bridport he took a conspicuous part in the passing of Lord Lyndhurst's Marriage Act, the object of which was to legalise all such marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity as had been contracted previous to the passing of the Bill. It is not, we believe, generally known, that the peace and happiness of one of the highest families of the land was at that moment much disturbed by the uncertain state of the law, and that Lord Lyndhurst's measure was introduced chiefly, if not exclusively, for the purpose of giving an Act of indemnity to the parties in question, and securing the succession to a high title and to a vast property. It was at the urgent request of that family that Mr. Twiss took charge of the measure in the

* A friend expresses a doubt whether this was Mr. Twiss's maiden speech in Parliament. Whenever it was that he first spoke, it is remembered a very boisterous attempt was made to put him down, in which the late Lord Sefton took an active part.

House of Commons; and it was entirely owing to his discretion and good sense, as well as to his popularity with all parties in the House, that the Bill passed into law, and that the noble family so deeply concerned in the issue was delivered from a most painful state of doubt and anxiety.

His exclusion from Parliament shut out Mr. Twiss, on the return of the Conservatives to power in the year 1841, from political office, which, had he enjoyed a seat, he would undoubtedly have obtained, as Sir Robert Peel entertained the highest opinion of his abilities and administrative talents. Had a Mastership in Chancery fallen vacant, during the Hon. Baronet's administration, Mr. Twiss would, it was generally understood, have been selected to fill it.

His energies, however, were inexhaustible. His fortune was limited; and, finding his forensic gains inadequate, he devoted his talents to the Press. He hit upon the plan, now generally adopted, of giving a summary of the speeches in the Houses of Parliament in addition to the reports, and for many years he ably supplied the House of Commons' summary for The Times. He was also an occasional contributor of leading articles to the same journal. He continued to employ himself in this manner until, in Oct. 1844, he received the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the nomination of the late Lord Granville Somerset, then Chancellor of the Duchy.

But Mr. Twiss's literary fame will chiefly rest upon his "Life of Lord Eldon," for which he was entrusted, by the grandson and heir of that distinguished lawyer and statesman, with all his private papers and memoranda. This work will continue to be resorted to, not merely as a biography, but as a collection of curious anecdotes touching some of the most remarkable political transactions of the Chancellor's era.

"In private life Mr. Twiss was highly and deservedly beloved and esteemed. A more affable, kind-hearted, and generous man, or a more agreeable companion, never existed. Being an excellent scholar, endowed with an astonishing and well-stored memory, full of life and spirits, ever ready to enter into the wit and fun of others, thoroughly acquainted with the world, and a perfect gentleman in feeling, his conversation was brilliant, and his society much sought; he was the very life and soul of the Fish Dinner at the Crown and Sceptre, at Greenwich,—the traditional festivity of the Tory party at the close of each session, ever since the days of Mr. Pitt, who with the celebrated Harry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, was the originator of this time-honoured observance.

"With a limited income, Mr. Twiss exercised an almost unbounded hospitality; his home was ever open, not only to his friends and acquaintance, but to persons of all ranks and conditions in life. The leading politicans in both Houses of Parliament, the principal members of the Bench and the Bar, the most celebrated authors and wits of the day, and the most distinguished members of the musical and dramatic profession, met in his saloons,* where it was the chief delight of the kind host, and of his amiable and accomplished lady, to make all happy and merry around them. One of the more recent of their hospitable gatherings must be fresh in the memory of many, and can scarcely fail to add by its recollection to the feelings of melancholy which the sudden demise of Mr. Twiss has excited among his numerous friends. We allude to the occasion of his purchasing, and entering upon, a new house, early in the present year, the lease of his former residence having expired. On leaving the latter, he gave a farewell dinner; and shortly after he received his friends in his new abode, at what he called a house-warming; when, with his usual warmth and cheerfulness, he expressed a hope that he would see them all there many times more. It was otherwise ordained. Within a few short weeks after this gay and pleasant meeting, the friend of many friends, the admired of many admirers, was no more!"—*John Bull.*

Mr. Twiss had been for some time in indifferent health, but it was not until Wednesday the 25th April, that the nature of the disease which has proved fatal manifested itself. While attending on that day a meeting of the Law Life Assurance Company, of which he was a director, he was suddenly seized with spasms of the heart and other symptoms which indicate the existence of that formidable malady known as *angina pectoris*. He rallied, however, almost immediately, and, though fully aware of the dangerous nature of the disease, and im-

* We do not alter the paragraph above printed from its original form in the John Bull paper of the 12th of May. To the same point the Editor of the Literary Gazette remarks, "At his table we have met together such men as Lord Eldon, Lord Castlereagh, and all the leaders of that party, who did not dislike to throw aside the cares of state in Mr. Twiss's *little parlour* in Serle-street." In 1835 Mr. Twiss was resident at 5, Park Place, St. James's.

pressed with the conviction that it would terminate suddenly and fatally, he soon regained his accustomed cheerfulness, and resumed the ordinary course of his active life.

On the day of his death he left home about 10 o'clock, and, having spent the intervening hours in the transaction of other business, attended at 2 o'clock a meeting of the Rock Assurance Society, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The discussion had begun, and he had risen to address the meeting, when, after speaking some minutes with his usual clearness and force, he suddenly sank back into his chair, as if in a fainting fit. He was immediately carried by the friends about him into an adjoining room, and several medical gentlemen were instantly in attendance. Cordials were promptly administered, and every other means which science could suggest were taken to restore the action of the heart, but after one or two convulsive sobs Mr. Twiss had ceased to breathe.

Mr. Twiss was twice married; first, at Bath, Aug. 2, 1817, to Anne Laurena, only daughter of Colonel Serle, of Montague-place; and by that lady he had an only daughter, married first to Mr. Bacon, barrister-at-law, and secondly to Mr. Delany. Mr. Twiss married secondly, in 1830, Anne, widow of Charles Greenwood, esq. an eminent Russia merchant, and daughter of the Rev. Alexander Sterky, Swiss pastor, and preceptor, we believe, to the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

GEORGE GARDNER, M.D.

March 10. In Ceylon, from apoplexy, Dr. George Gardner, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Peradenia, Kandy.

This zealous naturalist was a native of Glasgow, and a pupil of Sir W. J. Hooker when Professor of Botany in that University. Soon after leaving Glasgow, he undertook the enterprising journey recorded in his "Travels in the Interior of Brazil," published in 1847. He penetrated on this occasion as far west as the tributaries of the Amazon, and from near the equator to the 23rd degree of south latitude. He made abundant collections of plants; and we are indebted to him for many of the noble *Orchids* now flowering in this country. The wonderful parasitic vegetation of the grand tropical garden of Brazil attracted his particular attention; and he set a worthy example to many practical botanists engaged in exploring that floral region at this moment.

Upon his return from Br[illegible] years since, he was appoint[ed] of Superintendent of the B[otanic Garden] at Kandy, Ceylon. Since [he] been actively employed in preparing materials for a Flora of the country,—and undertook frequent excursions for that purpose. "The *literary* part of my work," says Dr. Gardner, in a recent letter to a correspondent of ours, "progresses but slowly; but materials are accumulating in abundance, and soon I hope to sit down to it in good earnest. I have just returned from a month's tour made in company with Sir Emerson Tennent through the interior of the northern half of the island."

Dr. Gardner's attention was not, however, confined to botany. Whilst searching for plants, the land and freshwater mollusca living more in concealment did not escape his quick eye. In Brazil he collected many of that remarkable snail, *Anastoma ringens*, — which was before scarcely known in good state,—and several of the beautiful *Bulimi* of that country. In Ceylon he made valuable collections of the shells of mollusca. "In a parcel," says our correspondent, "which I had the pleasure of receiving from him about two years since, were thirteen species collected by him in the rapids which flow from Adam's Peak—all new and referable to a comparatively new generic type, *Paludomus*. They were published immediately in the 'Conchologia Iconica.' The loss of so indefatigable and sound a naturalist, in the prime of life (we believe he was not much above thirty) will be seriously felt; and it is to be hoped that his collections and manuscripts will be carefully preserved.—*Atheneum*.

MR. SAMUEL MAUNDER.

April 30. At his house in Gibson-square, Islington, Mr. Samuel Maunder.

Mr. Maunder was the brother-in-law of William Pinnock (who married his sister), and who was so justly celebrated for the course he opened and pursued with such ardour in regard to books for educational purposes. Pinnock's Catechisms will never be forgotten when education is treated of; and in their production Maunder was the true workman, to whom the youth of England were chiefly indebted for their instruction; and also for those of an historical kind, which were no less skilfully and admirably edited. Pinnock had, no doubt, the honour of the original design; but he was of too enthusiastic and speculative [illegible] character to settle fixedly to any one ol[illegible]ver large; and the profitable [illegible] own Catechisms and Histo[illegible]al thousand pounds a ye[illegible] to satisfy his [illegible]bit[illegible] mind from [illegible] schemes. [illegible] all, a

his own ruin. Meanwhile, the honest and painstaking Maunder kept steadily on. The solid business of his life was addressed to the compilation of those most useful volumes which Messrs. Longman have from time to time brought out under the the well-deserved titles of "Maunder's Treasury of Useful Knowledge," "Maunder's Treasury of History," "Maunder's Scientific and Literary Treasury," "Maunder's Treasury of Natural History," "Maunder's Biographical Treasury," Maunder's Univeral Class Book," &c. Most conscientiously and diligently did he acquit himself of every one of his tasks; and the consequence is, that for general reference there are no works extant (we hardly except the largest Cyclopedias) superior to his neat portable volumes, for every seeker of information.

He had not reached a period of life which led us to fear its so sudden termination; but he has been called away, and if just and good actions, a modest self-estimate and firm integrity, an absolute devotedness to literature in its best sense for educating the mass of the people—if these qualities and pursuits "smell sweet and blossom in the dust," so long shall his memory be cherished throughout the British empire.—*Literary Gazette.*

A handsome engraving of Mr. Maunder's portrait was published last year.

MR. THOMAS RODD.

April 23. At his house in Great Newport-street, in his 53d year, Mr. Thomas Rodd, the eminent bookseller.

Mr. Rodd's father, Mr. THOMAS RODD, was also a bookseller in Great Newport-street. He was the son of Charles Rodd of Liverpool, and of Alicant in Spain; was born in Bow-street, Covent Garden, in the house formerly inhabited by Justice Fielding,* next the police-office; was educated at the Charter House, under Dr. Beardmore, and finished his education at St. Quentin's in France. He afterwards resided three years in his father's counting-house at Alicant, where he imbibed his taste for Spanish Literature. On his return to England he at first chiefly resided with his uncles, the Rev. E. Rouse, Rector of Welwyn,† Herts, and the Rev. W. Rouse Rector of Clophill, Bedfordshire. It was whilst on a visit to his uncle, E. Rouse, at Welwyn, that Mr. Rodd met with his first wife Elizabeth Inskip, sister of the poet of that name, the intimate acquaintance of the poet Bloomfield, and who still resides in the same town (Shefford) where lived "The Farmer's Boy." The mother of his wife was a Miss Handscomb, whose family had been for many generations opulent farmers at Clifton in Bedfordshire.

Thomas Rodd, the father, was originally a gentleman of small fortune, and it was always his wish to enter the Church.‡ He sold his property at St. Lawrence Waltham, and with a large portion of the proceeds he purchased the secret of making imitation diamonds, rubies, garnets, amethysts, and every sort of precious stone, which business he commenced first at Sheffield in 1804–5, and afterwards he carried it on at London with considerable success, and to such an exquisite perfection had he brought it, that on two or three occasions stones of great value were brought to him to imitate. Mons. Francillon, a diamond merchant, brought him a very large black diamond, and a splendid emerald that was taken out of the hilt of Tippoo Saib's sword; after a few attempts the tints of both these stones were imitated to the satisfaction of Mons. Francillon, whose judgment was much relied on. About 1809, having collected a large quantity of books, and thinking he could carry on the trade of a bookseller as well as make his glass, he commenced by taking a shop in Great Newport-street, where he published a catalogue of about 2,000 numbers. This business increased so much as somewhat to interfere with the time of his son Thomas, whose almost constant care and attention were required at the furnace. When the act of Parliament was passed relative to the melting of glass, the whole of Mr. Rodd's stock of that material being seized upon by the officers of the Crown, for infringing a law he

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* Justice Fielding was very fond of cards, and Mr. Rodd, by sorting the cards for the Justice (who, be it remembered, was, as Justice is depicted, blind), imbibed a love of cards, not from a propensity of gambling, which lasted him during life.

† "I have heard him say, on these visits he usually slept in the bedroom where Young, the poet, Rector of Welwyn, used to sleep."—M. R.

‡ His writings breathe the essence of piety; he was truly orthodox and a strict-going Churchman. His facility of writing sermons was so great that a clergyman has been known to come into his shop and ask for a sermon on a particular text which he had not got, and be supplied by Mr. Rodd for a guinea, as it was urged by the divine that *he had not got time.* There is part of a sermon still extant that he sat up in his bed the last night he lived to write, taken from Exodus, chap. xx. verses 1 and 2. He also composed a prayer the night before his death.

did not know to be in existence, he petitioned the Lords of the Treasury, and the fine was remitted. The act compelled all persons melting glass to take out a licence and pay for it 20*l.* per annum, also to pay a duty of 10*d.* per lb. for every pound melted, good or bad. The continual annoyance of the excise at length compelled Mr. Rodd to give up the business, and attend only to the book trade, whilst numerous families, working goldsmiths, lapidaries, jewellers, and beadmakers were thrown out of bread by this injudicious measure, and died in the utmost misery and want.

Mr. Rodd received from the Society of Arts the first premium of 20*l.* for planting Osiers, an account of which, with his calculations as to cost, &c. appeared in vol. XII. pp. 136 et seq. of the Society's Transactions. An osier-bed on the Thames near Chiswick still bears his name.

Mr. Rodd, senior, was rather a voluminous author. His first publication was "The Theriad, an heroic-comic poem; to which are subjoined some miscellaneous Pieces and Notes, by a Young Gentleman, pp. 135. Lond. 12mo. 1790." To this little work is prefixed a list of subscribers, among whom are his master Dr. Beardmore, his uncles the Rev. E. Rouse and the Rev. W. Rouse; his brother-in-law, Mr. Forster of Waltham St. Lawrence, and others of his relations. In 1800, when at Bath, he addressed a letter to Dr. Percy (the Bishop of Dromore), informing him that he had lately translated "Las Guerras Civiles." He was the author of "The Battle of Copenhagen, a Poem, 1798."—"Zuma, a tragedy, translated from the French of Le Fevre, 1800." Never acted. —"Elegy on Francis Duke of Bedford. 4to. 1802."—"Elegiac Stanzas on the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox. 4to. 1806."—"Tratado sobre el Granado Merino. Par D. Gulielmo Bowles; or, a Treatise on the Merino Sheep, and the fine Wools of Spain; rendered into English by E[dward D[avis], [Captain in the Navy], and T. R[odd] 4to. 1811." It would be well for some of the modern theorists regarding waste lands to adopt some such plan as that suggested in the Preface to this useful little tract.—"Civil Wars of Granada, Vol. I." A second volume was written, and three transcripts were left in his MS. but it was never printed.—"History of Charles the Great and Orlando, ascribed to Archbishop Turpin; translated from the Latin in Spanheim's Lives of Ecclesiastical Writers; together with the most celebrated ancient Spanish Ballads, relating to the Twelve Peers of France, mentioned in Don Quixote, with English Metrical Versions, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo."—"Sonnets, amatory, descriptive, and religious; Odes, Songs, and Ballads, &c. 1816."—"Ode on the Bones of the immortal Thomas Paine, newly translated from America to England by the no less immortal William Cobbett, esq. 1819. 4to." Prefixed to this poem, is quoted "A Ballad in imitation of Chevy Chase, written on the Boston Riots, by his cousin John Marshall, esq." brother of the Rev. Edward Marshall, of Charing, in Kent, one of the supposed authors of Junius' Letters.—"Continuation of Green's Homer Travestied," which was never published. —"A Sermon on the Holy Trinity; by Thomas Rodd, in answer to the Rev. T. Belsham's introductory Sermon called 'The Progress of Error,' preached in Essex Street Chapel, 1806." 4to. 1822. This is dedicated to Archdeacon Pott, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

As a bookseller he was assisted by his two sons, Thomas and Horatio Rodd. On the youngest becoming of age they for a short time left their father, and opened another shop on their own account; but this partnership was dissolved in about two years, and the eldest, Thomas, returned to his father, and the younger son, Horatio, directed his attention to pictures and prints. In 1821 the father retired into the country with an allowance from the business, having been attacked by a paralytic stroke a few years previous.

By a second wife, who is still living, Mr. Rodd had three children; and died at Clothall End, near Baldock, Nov. 27, 1822, aged 59. There is a portrait of him, a private plate.

The late Mr. THOMAS RODD was born Oct. 9, 1796, at Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, where his father then resided, and had some property. He was always a very studious steady youth. At the early age of nine he commenced his career of usefulness and industry. His father having sold his property at Waltham St. Lawrence, and having embarked the proceeds in making coloured glass, employed his son to pound the glass into a very fine powder and carry it in 10 or 12 lbs. at a time from Holborn to Webber Row, Blackfriars Road, when it was put into a furnace with the various ingredients necessary to colour it. This was a very nice operation, and attended with injury to young Rodd's health, contracting his sinews, and to this is to be attributed his right knee being bent inwards.

Mr. Rodd never had any education but what he derived from his father, and his own perseverance in studying amongst his father's books, which afforded him both employment and instruction. His me-

mory was remarkably retentive. It was cultivated from an early period of his life, and he seldom forgot the appearance of any copy of a work he had once seen. This faculty, from constant practice, seemed to strengthen with his age, for up to the last week of his life he remembered almost every work he had ever handled, as though it were daguerreotyped on his brain. When called to value or arrange libraries at different periods, he would miss works he had formerly seen therein; and many works have been thus recovered to their owners that had been lent, stolen, or were sent to the binders. It is not to be wondered at that he thus became one of the best bibliographers of his age, to which his copious and well-digested classed Catalogues will bear ample testimony; and the constant applications for advice, with which he was honoured from the most eminent literary men of the day, will attest his knowledge of books, and the respect his friends and customers entertained for his opinion.

There is little doubt that Mr. Rodd's last Catalogue will be preserved by Bibliographers. Without pretensions to strict classification, it will be found to describe those works especially which are most the object of inquiry at the present day. Part I. contains Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Canon Law; with Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy, Education, &c. Part II. Jurisprudence and Political Economy; including Government and Law; British Parliament and Constitution, Statistics, Trade, Finance, Corn Laws, Population, Poor Laws, &c. Part III. Arts and Sciences, and Natural History. Part IV. Elegant Literature and Language: Grammars, Vocabularies, Glossaries, and Dictionaries in all languages. English Poetry: Works of the Poets and Dramatists, History of Poetry, Biography of Poets, and Poetical Criticism; Theatrical History and Biography.—Miscellaneous: Prose Miscellanies, Romances and Novels, Facetiæ, Polygraphs, Philology, Criticism, Literary History, and Bibliography. Part V. Historical Literature: consisting of Antiquities, Voyages, and Travels, History of various Countries; Topography, Heraldry, Family History, and Biography. Such was Mr. Rodd's plan in forming his Catalogue; at the same time the extent of his stock is shown by the list consisting of upwards of 50,000 articles.

Mr. Rodd seldom appeared in print, except in his judicious Catalogues; but occasionally he was compelled to publish a tract or two, in defence of his character, when unjustly attacked. In 1832 he published "A Statement of the affair in Piccadilly, and the proceedings at the Police Office, Marlborough Street, between John Hayes and Lord John Scott (brother to the Duke of Buccleuch), and Lord John Scott and Thomas Rodd, May 12, 1832." In this quarrel Mr. Rodd appears to great advantage, having interfered to protect a young man he saw ill-used; and he gives the following as the reasons for publishing the explanatory statement: "As his business of a bookseller brings him more frequently than persons of other occupations in contact with gentlemen of respectability and talent, it requires that the individual exercising it should scrupulously keep his character free from evil imputation; and my connexions in this business, which I am proud to say have in many instances grown into personal friendship, render it necessary for me to step forward in vindication of myself, to convince those gentlemen and my fellow tradesmen, that I am not a person likely to engage wantonly in a street brawl, or to refuse a suitable apology if in a moment of excitement I had injured the feelings of Lord John Scott, or the meanest of my fellow subjects."

In 1845 he printed a "Narrative of the Proceedings instituted in the Court of Common Pleas, against Mr. Thomas Rodd, for the purpose of wresting from him a certain Manuscript Roll, under pretence of its being a Document belonging to that Court; and of the trouble and expense to which he has been put in defending his character and property." The subject contended for in this action was "A Roll on Vellum, said to be the Filazer's Roll of the Court of Common Pleas, of John Pitt, 23 Elizabeth; [valued by Mr. Rodd at 1*l.* 4*s.*]" Mr. Rodd says, "The arbitrary and unjustifiable proceedings instituted against me in the Common Pleas for the purpose of wresting from me this Roll, under the pretence of its being a document belonging to that Court,—the trouble, loss of time, and enormous expense I have been put to in resisting this claim, and the refusal to me of payment of the costs, and of all recompense, when my right was fully acknowledged, have determined me to lay a statement of the whole affair before the public. I am induced to do so by the considerations that, in thus defending my private property, I am defending the rights of the public; that I show the shameful destruction of the records of the country by the government at one time, and its wasteful expenditure of the public money in getting them be d, above all, that f persons wi hem- se ty. Si

been put up to auction, and the same parties had claimed it, what would have been the consequence? My executors, in ignorance of the manner in which I had become possessed of it, not daring to resist the claim, and not feeling entitled to put my estate to the expense of defending it, would in all probability have given it up; thus my estate would have been robbed, and I should have had a slur upon my memory. It will be said that I am putting an extreme case: my answer is, SUCH A CASE HAS HAPPENED."

We believe government were so convinced of their mistake as finally to give back to Mr. Rodd a good portion of his expenses. It was very ill-judged to select Mr. Rodd for prosecution, as he was the person who had given the British Museum the first intimation of the Exchequer Records being on public sale as autographs. Eight tons weight of documents had been sold to a fishmonger, named Jay, for 70*l.* after 400*l.* had been spent on the mutilation of them; and Mr. Rodd observes, "that, if sold by auction, the sum produced would be nearer 7,000*l.* than 70*l.* Of the loss occasioned thereby to History and Biography, I leave others to judge."

"Mr. Rodd had left home in the morning of April the 23d as well as usual, and in excellent spirits, in order to make some researches at the British Museum, and transact business with the librarians. Whilst there, he was seized with paralysis, losing the power of speech and motion. He was immediately conveyed home, shortly became insensible, and died the same evening, all endeavours to check the progress of the disorder proving ineffectual.

"In the death of this amiable man the literary world sustains a loss that will not be easily repaired. Mr. Rodd joined to a most extensive knowledge of books, manners the most unpretending and obliging. His ready kindness in imparting the stores of information he possessed will be acknowledged by all who have had occasion to apply to him; whilst the strict integrity of his conduct, and the total absence of everything like exorbitance or overreaching in his mode of transacting business, had gained him a high character, both in this country and on the continent, and procured for him a most extensive and important trade. The Bodleian Library, as well as the British Museum, owe to Mr. Rodd's exertions the recent acquisition of many treasures; and the noble library lately formed at Queen's College, by the munificence of the late Dr. Mason, is mainly indebted to his knowledge and personal superintendence, for one of the most select collections of printed books ever brought together, and from which a just estimate may be formed of his good taste and sound judgment as a bibliographer. We may add that Mr. Rodd numbered among his acquaintance many of the most distinguished literary characters in this kingdom,* as a proof of which the late Mr. Grenville was in constant communication with him, and Mr. Douce bequeathed him a legacy in token of his regard. In this University, where he was well known and most highly respected, he was received rather as a personal friend than a man of business, and his loss will be felt and acknowledged by very many who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and knew his worth."

We have copied the above from the *Oxford Herald*, and we can bear testimony to the correctness of the character here given. We may indeed add, that the late Mr. Rodd was not only one of the least ostentatious, but that he was one of the most benevolent of men; for the acts of kindness and liberality which he performed were very numerous, although unknown except to the parties who were indebted to him for assistance. Mr. Rodd was married, but has left no children. His remains were interred in the Highgate cemetery (in a grave he had purchased) on Saturday the 28th April, where many of his friends, not invited to the funeral, went to see his corpse deposited.

MR. J. F. PENNIE.

July 13, 1848. At Rogvald Cottage, Wareham, Dorsetshire, aged 66, Mr. John Fitzgerald Pennie.

This gentleman was born at East Lulworth, in Dorsetshire, on the 25th March, 1782. In his "Tale of a Modern Genius" he traced his own career down to the year 1827; and from thence we shall derive the following particulars, which we believe may for the most part be relied upon, though the details by which they are swelled out into three volumes of the usual romance appearance are apparently in a great degree imaginary.

His birth took place in the old vicarage-house, but the rank in life of his father is not disclosed. Of his mother he relates (iii. 248) the remarkable fact that she gave birth to him, her only son, when in the 47th year of her age.

He had evidently an early thirst for knowledge, and, although he was chiefly self-taught, he acquired an easy style of composition, and considerable acquaintance as well with authors as with language. His youthful aspirations were shared with

* Lord Campbell has paid him a great compliment in his "Lives of the Chancellors."

the son of a clergyman, who was frequently visiting at Lulworth, but who is described as having soon outgrown, in other scenes, this boyish friendship. Before young Pennie had seen anything more of Shakspere than a few leaves of The Merchant of Venice, he began to compose a tragedy to be called The Unhappy Shepherdess, in the construction of which he was encouraged by Captain Hay Forbes, who occupied a signal station at Lulworth, and was afterwards one of the Poor Knights of Windsor. By the advice of this gentleman he paid his first visit to London, but was disappointed in his friend's capacity to render him any effectual service. Having been introduced to Mr. Williams of Covent-garden theatre, he was persuaded to return home, and write a new tragedy.

Soon after, the Rev. J. Banister, of Weymouth, procured him a situation as clerk in the office of Mr. J——, a solicitor, in Charlotte-street, Bristol; but he had not remained there two months when he was discharged, as he himself admits, for having improperly interfered in the domestic affairs of his master.

His first printed production was a poem on Bonaparte's threatened invasion, which was the means of recommending him to the situation of usher at the school of Mr. T——, at Honiton, in Devonshire, where he had the first opportunity of indulging his passion for the stage in the performance of some Christmas theatricals; but after the vacation he was told that his services were no longer required.

He now determined to embrace the profession of an actor, and joined the company of a manager named MacLear at Taunton, and whom he accompanied to Launceston, Halesworthy, Liskeard, &c. Leaving him in Cornwall, he gave his adherence to another manager, named Vincent, whom he joined at Newton Bushel, in Devonshire; but soon quarreling with him, was recommended to obtain a situation in one of the ships at Plymouth as captain's clerk. Failing in this, and being disappointed at a school where he was actually engaged, he was persuaded to make a voyage to Malta; but the young officer who took him there immediately lost his father, and was himself ordered to the West Indies.

He rejoined MacLear's company at Plymouth, and again changed to Vincent's. "I took my last benefit with MacLear at Dodbrook, Kingsbridge, in a temporary theatre that stands on the spot where the celebrated Peter Pindar was born." But this theatrical campaign was apparently shorter than the former.

He now married, about the year 1810, Cordelia-Elizabeth, (called in his book Maria,) the orphan daughter of Jerome Whitfield, attorney in London; and wrote a comedy, which was sent up to Mr. Samuel Simmons, an actor at Covent Garden.

Relying on his skill in scene-painting, as well as acting and writing, he next determined to "collect a company, take a town, and become manager" himself. He hired the theatre at Shaftesbury, and agreed with a partner in his speculation, who was "an old actor of MacLear's, usually called by the performers Daddy Gray." Among his company were Mrs. Carey and her daughter, the mother and sister of the great Edmund Kean. The speculation, however, was shortlived, and he left the town of Shaftesbury stript of his last penny. He travelled through Hampshire and Sussex without finding employment, made a second visit to London, and had some temporary success at a gaming-house in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square. When cured of this error by being "cleaned out," he obtained a theatrical engagement at Thorney, in the Isle of Ely, but was starved away from the next station which the company visited, which was Wansford. He returned on foot, through Leicester, Oxford, and Salisbury, to his family in Dorsetshire. He found his father was dead, and his mother turned out of the vicarage-house, in which he had been born.

Soon after, he again left his home, from the fear of being balloted for the militia, and joined a new company of comedians at Chepstow. He took his own play of G— (which had been recently published in a miscellaneous collection by Colburn) for his benefit; but the conduct of the company on its performance determined him to quit them in disgust. He was engaged by Mr. Dunn at Aberystwith, but quarreled with him on the second night of acting with him. He journeyed for a fresh engagement through London to Eastbourne, where he performed about three weeks, after which the company was discharged, and he determined to quit the stage for ever.

After settling at home, Mr. Pennie commenced an epic poem, and soon after an opening occurred which enabled him to establish a small school at Lulworth. After two years, the epic was completed in twelve books, and Mr. Clark of Dorchester was persuaded to print it. This was entitled "The Royal Minstrel," and published in 1818, 8vo.; of which a review appeared in our Mag. vol. LXXXVIII. i. 524. After supplying his subscribers he had 400 copies left. for the sale of which he travelled [illegible] uring counties, and
don, wh

poem to Messrs. Pinnock and Maunder, and obtained permission to dedicate a new edition to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

Returning to the country, he devoted himself to the composition of a second epic, not founded on any historical character, which is entitled Rogvald. This was completed in twelve books, and, after considerable difficulty in finding a publisher, was printed in 8vo. 1823.

In the mean time he was engaged by Messrs. Pinnock and Maunder to write a little volume of Poems for youth, which we believe was called "The Harp of Parnassus." A former volume of a similar size, but perhaps of his own composition, was entitled "The Garden of Wild Roses." Both are without date.

His school did not last long: for a rival, a Lieutenant in the navy, carried off most of his pupils. Mr. Pennie consoled himself by the composition of a tragedy called Ethelwolf, which was offered through Mr. Calcraft to Drury-lane, but declined. It was, however, twice performed at Weymouth.

Early in 1825 he published "Scenes in Palestine; or, Dramatic Sketches from the Bible; to which is added, The Fair Avenger; or, the Destroyer Destroyed, an Academic Drama," of which a review will be found in our Magazine vol. XCVI. i. 439.

In 1827 appeared his autobiography already mentioned, under this title: "The Tale of a Modern Genius; or, the Miseries of Parnassus, in a series of Letters." 3 vols. 12mo. It is an extraordinary mixture of embellished adventure, querulous tirade, rhapsodical poetry, and antiquarian dissertation.

In October of the same year* his tragedy of Ethelwulf was brought out in the metropolis at the Cobourg Theatre, and was attended with success. While attending a rehearsal of this piece he received news that his cottage at Lulworth had partly fallen down, which hastened his return to his family. In Jan. 1828 he took Kesworth cottage near Wareham, and engaged to write for the Dorset County Chronicle, in which many fugitive essays from his pen appeared.

About this period he became known to two gentlemen at Bath, N. Gundry, esq. and D. Cabanel, esq. who were unceasing in their efforts to relieve him from the pressure of his difficulties. He also received an offer from the late Thomas Bartlett, esq. of Wareham, of three or four acres of heath land at Stoborough, near that town, whereon to build a cottage. He received this proposal with delight, and assisted by his friends (and with a benefaction of 15*l.* from the Literary Fund Society) he built the picturesque cottage in which he ended his days. Rogvald Cottage, so named after his second epic, was first occupied on the 20th June, 1829; it having been conveyed to him for 99 years, determinable on the lives of himself, his wife, and son, at a yearly lord's rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*

In 1831 he obtained permission to dedicate the first series of "Britain's Historical Drama" to King William the Fourth. This was published in 1832, and is reviewed in our Magazine for Jan. 1833. The First Series related to the British, Roman, and Saxon periods; the Second to the Saxon, Danish, and Norman eras. At the same time he wrote a tragedy, "The Eve of Saint Brice," expressly for Covent Garden Theatre; it was read, kept a considerable time, and then returned.

In June 1834 he was induced to mortgage his cottage for 220*l.* in order to set up his only son (who was then married) in a school in Great Quebec Street, Marylebone; but, after sending him further remittances, amounting in all to more than 300*l.*, in September of the following year, he had the mortification to hear that his son had determined to dispose of the school, and emigrate to America.

During the next four years, under great privations, Pennie continued to write, and devoted most of the contributions received from Mr. Cabanel and other friends, to pay the interest on the mortgage, and partially satisfy his London creditors for the first series of the Dramas. In 1839 he had completed the Second Series, but the expenses made him worse off than before, and he was forced to leave his cottage, and sojourn some time with Dr. Radley, at Newton Bushel. One of the dramas of this second series, "The Varangian, or Masonic Honours," was performed at Southampton with every success the author could have desired.

This was the last work he was enabled to carry through the press, but two or three others were left in various stages of progress. Of one of these, a prose tale, called the Widowed Bride, the printing was actually commenced, when, with his constant ill fortune, the printing materials were seized with all the other chattels of the Royal Library at Weymouth.

Still, he did not lose the kind sympathy of the friends to whose benevolence he had been so much indebted. A donation from a Right Hon. gentleman, at that

* Our authority for the remainder of the Memoir is a long biography of Mr. Pennie which appeared in the Dorset Herald of the 27th July, and which been communicated to us since wi what precedes.

time high in the government of the country, and another from a friend at Bath, enabled him to pay off the mortgage on his cottage, and the latter gentleman had, within two years before Mr. Pennie's death, settled on him an annuity of 20*l*.

It can scarcely be necessary to say more of Mr. Pennie's character than what the preceding narrative has disclosed. He was one of those persons of lively imagination and vivid self-conceit who indulge their youthful ambition unchecked by the discipline of masters or the sobering rivalry of competitors, and thus learn to value themselves at a far higher estimate than they can find others willing to accept The "Modern Genius" represents himself as one of the most neglected and ill-used men of his time; yet it may be concluded there was somewhat of the actor in this. His literary was too much like his histrionic career, dependent on casual patronage, little differing, in many cases, from professional mendicancy. Yet, under a more chastened discipline, he might probably have established a higher title to respect, if it can be admitted that the praise awarded to him not only by the reviewers but by various individuals of high reputation was dictated by any sincerer motive than sympathy with his difficulties. One of these was Mr. Lisle Bowles, who gave his testimony that "Mr. Pennie is an author of great and original genius, and as irreproachable in life as distinguished in talents." Mr. Carrington the poet of Dartmoor held out to him the hand of fellowship; as did Mr. Welch of Stonehouse, author of a Theory of the Earth; and Dr. Turton, of Teignmouth. One of his warmest friends was the Rev. Josiah Allport, Curate of Chippenham, who actively engaged in promoting subscriptions for his benefit. Others have been previously named.

Mr. Pennie's own account of his marriage has been already given. His wife, who was eight years older than himself, died two days before him, and they were both buried in the same grave. They had one son, Edwin, who went to America in 1835, where he still remains.

The bodies of Mr. Pennie and his wife were interred at East Lulworth, on Monday the 17th of July, attended by the Rev. I. U. Cooke, the Rev. W. Smith, C. O. Bartlett, esq., Capt. Raines, R.N., A. Florance, esq. and others of his intimate friends.

REV. JOHN EDMEADS.

May 3. At Presbute, Wilts, the Re John Edmeads, Vicar of Preshute.

He was born at Maidstone, in May 23, 1779, was son of John Ed esq. banker of that town, and was married in September, 1809, to Louisa-Frances, daughter of William Grimaldi, esq. In December, 1817, he was ordained at Chester Cathedral by the bishop of that diocese; and, having been appointed to the curacy of Over, in that county, he restored the vicarage house from a labourer's cottage to a residence, and built a school. In April, 1826, he undertook the cure of the parish of Shorne, in Kent. In March, 1827, he was instituted to the rectory of Saint Mary Cricklade, in Wiltshire, by the collation of Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, having performed the duties of that parish from 1822, and of the adjoining parish of St. Sampson from 1821. Whilst at St. Mary's he rebuilt the rectory house. In September, 1834, the bishop appointed him Vicar of Preshute, when he resigned Cricklade, as also Lyddiard Milicent, of which he had been curate from 1828. At Preshute he obtained from the Marquess of Ailesbury directions that a house should be built for his residence as Vicar, which it is to be hoped may henceforth become, by purchase or otherwise, the vicarage house. In all these places he has left ample testimony of the zeal with which he strove to make known the glad tidings of the Gospel. His death was occasioned by paralysis, originating probably from over-exertion in performing the duties of his extensive though not overpopulous parish.

MR. AUSTIN.

Oct. 1848. At Canterbury, aged 62, Mr. Austin, the resident architect of the Cathedral.

Mr. Austin was a native of Woodstock, where he was born in Chaucer's House. For the following account of his very successful operations at Canterbury we quote "The Builder":—

For many years, up to about 1819, the cathedral of Canterbury had been allowed to run to decay, the only moneys laid out on the fabric being those barely sufficient to keep the roofs dry and the main walls from falling. Some of the most beautiful portions of the cathedral, as they became decayed, requiring more skill or outlay to repair them than was possessed by the director of the workmen, or was approved by the treasurer, were gradually swept away: amongst the latest destructions was a beautiful turret, which surmounted the rest transept.

Mr. Austin, rested

endanger its existence; and by the praiseworthy exertions of the present Bishop of Carlisle, then Archdeacon of Canterbury, the building was afterwards placed under his care, with directions for the suggested works to be carried out.

It would be impossible in the space of a short notice to recapitulate the various works found necessary and undertaken by Mr. Austin, or the many ingenious methods adopted to overcome the difficulties which surrounded him, with a comparatively small annual sum to lay out, and a building of such extent and magnitude, requiring extensive repairs in every part; but amongst them we may mention, that the south-eastern transept, through long neglect, and worse measures adopted for its relief (as, for example, a number of massive unsightly wooden pillars in the interior of the cathedral), was found to be in a very alarming condition,—so much so that it was considered necessary that it should be pulled down, in order to save the surrounding portions of the cathedral, but no workmen had been found who would venture on the work of demolition. By an ingenious mode, Mr. Austin removed the superincumbent weight from the walls, forced them into an upright position, and, firmly fixing them there, reset the large oriel and other windows, which had assumed all kinds of shapes; and, taking off the massive groining of the roof, returning the arches, replacing such portions of the ribs as had fallen, and, removing the wooden supports in the interior, restored the transept to its former beauty. After some years, the Norman gable, which had been taken off years before to relieve the crumbling walls, was rebuilt, and the walls are now firm and strong.

The whitewash, accumulated for centuries on the interior of the building, was removed, and the whole face of the walls and pillars restored, including the innumerable small Purbeck pillars, which were refaced by a composition made by the architect; and the bosses and ornaments of the roofs and tower were gilded and painted, according to their former state.

During these works, a great number of half-destroyed wall paintings were discovered, drawings from which were made, and are now in the possession of his family. At this time the stained glass of the cathedral, which stands unrivalled for its beauty, was much in need of repair, having suffered greatly from ignorant workmen; but, the art of staining glass being considered at low ebb, it was thought irreparable. Mr. Austin, however, undertook himself to restore some of the worst lights, and the vacancies of one or two other lights of figures he filled with new glass,—though without the slightest previous knowledge of the art; and it is told to us (we do not remember to have noticed the fact ourselves) that the imitation is so curiously correct that many artists, when asked to point out the new glass, have failed to fix on the right lights.

The most difficult work of Mr. Austin was perhaps the north-western tower. The ancient Norman tower which originally occupied this site, and against which the present nave was built, had long been found to be in a dangerous condition; and in order to relieve the walls, the spire which once surmounted this tower was removed about a century since. This tower had at last become so ruinous that portions fell during every storm, and it gave unmistakeable signs of falling towards the north, in which direction the wall of the nave, deprived of its support on that side, began to heel over, and the groining in consequence was much crippled. At this junction Mr. Austin, by a combination of mechanical power, after separating the nave walls from the falling tower, raised the crippled groining, and strained the walls into their upright condition, fixing them there until the new tower might be built and be sufficiently set to withstand the lateral pressure. The old Norman tower was then taken down, and the present tower erected,* for which the foundation required care, the site having been once a bog or marsh, which was clearly proved by the remains of plants, &c. there found; and lower down, 16 feet from the surface, were discovered the entire skeletons of a man and an ox, in such positions as to render it almost certain they had been smothered by sinking into the soft soil.

In the interior of the cathedral many restorations were executed by Mr. Austin. The old painted organ, the case of which entirely stopped up the fine arch between the choir and the central tower, was removed, and the various movements of the organ and its multitudinous pipes were arranged in the triforium—thus opening the view from the westernmost end to the extreme east.

The incongruous oaken screen and altar-piece which surrounded the choir, and reduced it to half of its ancient proportions, was removed, and the beautiful screen of Henry d'Estria brought to light and restored, and the altar carried back to its

* We do not enter into the question which arose as to the propriety or otherwise of retaining the early design.

ancient position. The present altar screen was then designed and erected, forming a veil, through the fretted openings of which the most beautiful and interesting portions of the cathedral are seen. In clearing away the rubbish for the foundation of this screen, and directly beneath the spot fixed upon by Mr. Austin for the altar table, were discovered the remains of the ancient high altar, surrounded by the jasper pavement, the destruction of which, in the fire of 1174, is described by Gervase, the contemporary of Becket. This would serve to shew the correctness of Mr. Austin's views as to the restoration.

The new throne was the last addition to this cathedral by Mr. Austin. The design is in character with that of the altar screen, and also with a design for the erection of stone stalls, which were proposed to be substituted for the present oaken ones (a design which was preferred to those of Mr. Blore and Mr. Rickman, who also sent in drawings), but which were afterwards abandoned by the dean and chapter for want of funds. The throne was designed, and for the greater part erected, in the short space of about six weeks, in order that it might be ready for the triennial visitation of the archbishop. The ornamental parts were prepared by workmen who had been employed in the cathedrals of Brussels and Cologne, as Englishmen could not be obtained at the moment. It was erected at a cost of about 1,200*l.* which was defrayed by the late archbishop, whose armorial bearings ornament its interior.

In justice to Mr. Austin it should be stated that the stone pulpit which has been lately erected opposite the throne was *not* erected by him or from his design, through some portions of it were afterwards altered and adapted by him.

Mr. Austin held office under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury for thirty years; and it was a graceful act of the dean and chapter, by which even his death was rendered a continuation of the services of his life in beautifying the cathedral, that they have directed the large window in the north-western tower to be filled with stained glass to his memory.

PASCHAL BORRELLI.

Lately. At Naples, Paschal Borrelli, a very eminent advocate and philologist.

Commencing life in the medical profession, he published a work connected with that science, which obtained great celebrity, at an age when most men have scarcely completed their studies. So great was his reputation, that the public instruction of medicine was confided to him when Sementini and Cotugno were in their glory. Borrelli was the first who applied geometry to the movements of animals. Having practised with much distinction from 1803 till 1805 as a physician, he in that year devoted himself to the law. In 1809 he accepted public office,—whence he was driven shortly after. He was again called into public life to form a member of the Legislative Assembly which shone for a moment like the torch of liberty in the long night of political slavery. On the re-ascendancy of absolutism, he was for many years an exile; during which time he devoted himself to philosophic studies. Etymology he raised to the dignity of a science; and the colossal work of the etymological part of the great Dictionary of the Italian Language would alone be sufficient to establish his reputation as a philologist.

Returning from his exile, while others were sacrificing their independence by courting favours and honours, Borrelli maintained a dignified reserve; and till his death continued the labours of a profession which he enlightened by his learning and adorned by his eloquence. Some of the most distinguished men now remaining at the Neapolitan bar for learning, eloquence, and liberal principles were his pupils. One of these, Antonio Scialoia, pronounced a panegyric over the body,—as did the Marchese Pietracatella, in his quality of member of the Royal Academy of Sciences.—*Atheneum.*

REV. ROBERT STRONG.

April 30. At Brampton Abbot's, near Ross, Herefordshire, the Rev. Robert Strong, for half a century Rector of that parish.

Born at Wandsworth in April, 1766, he received his education at Winchester, and at Trinity college, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. 1792. In Oct. 1799 he was collated by Dr. Butler, then Bishop of Hereford, to the living of Brampton Abbot's, and soon afterwards to the first portion of Bromyard. He married first, in 1793, Caroline-Radegunda, daughter of Wm. Roberts, esq. and sister to the barrister and well-known author of that name; and secondly, in 1804, Sophia-Margaretta, daughter of James Bean, of Madras, esq. and coheiress of Governor Dawsonne Drake; by both of whom he leaves surviving issue. Of his pastoral labours in that retired and beautiful spot where he so long resided it befits not man to speak; but, in addition to the winning presence and aspect which he possessed, he was known as a remarkably fine reader, and on this account his church was not unfrequently visited by ecclesiastics of eminence.

MR. WILLIAM INGRAM.

March 19. At Aberdeen, in his 84th year, William Ingram, author of a small volume of poems, published in that city in 1812. One or two of the pieces in the volume show the author's love of poetry to have been awakened by the genius of Burns, whose death occurred about the period at which Ingram seems to have commenced the cultivation of the muse's friendship. His last instructions were brief and simple. —"Bury me as near old Mr. Falconer as possible, and send 'the bookie' to Lord Aberdeen." "Old Mr. Falconer" was a former clergyman in the parish of Fyvie, and a very worthy man, for whom he entertained a warm friendship, and the "bookie" (a copy of his little volume) was the only token that he had to bestow of his gratitude to the noble and generous benefactor on whose property he resided, at Woodhead of Fyvie, and who rescued him from the absolute want that overtook his declining years.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 27. At Stanford, near the Falls of Niagara, aged 26, the Rev. *John Lloyd Thomas*, travelling missionary in the Talbot district, Lake Erie, eldest son of the Rev. Llewellyn Lloyd Thomas, Rector of Newport, Pembrokeshire.

March 27. At Lymouth, Devonshire, aged 79, the Rev. *Charles Kekewich*, Rector of Grenton, Somersetshire, to which he was presented in 1832 by S. T. Kekewich, esq.

April 11. Aged 31, the Rev. *Edward Sleed*, Curate of Syresham, Northamptonshire.

April 16. At the house of his father, the Rev. John Drake, Stourton, Wilts, aged 26, the Rev. *George Drake*.

April 18. At Thriplow, Cambridgeshire, aged 71, the Rev. *John Jenks*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was collated in 1832 by Bishop Sparke.

At Epperstone, Notts, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas White*, Rector of that parish, to which he was nominated in 1829 by trustees.

April 19. Aged 48, the Rev. *Thomas Littlehales*, Rector of Sheering, Essex. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Joseph Gascoigne Littlehales, Rector of Shalstow, Bucks. He was educated at Westminster school, whilst his uncle was Head Master, and was thence elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford. He first accepted from that college the vicarage of Butler's Marston in Warwickshire, and afterwards the rectory of Sheering. He retained the facility of composing Latin verses which he had acquired at Westminster, and was the author of the last Prologue written for the School Play. He was also not less apt, nor less lively, in English versification.

April 20. At Nice, the Rev. *Charles Henry Samuel Weston*, of West Horsley, Surrey.

April 21. At Bratton Clovelly, Devonshire, aged 43, the Rev. *James Barry*, M.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge; eldest son of the Rev. Gaius Barry, Rector of Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire.

April 22. At Aldingham, near Ulverston, Lancashire, aged 80, the Rev. *John Stonard*, D.D. Rector of Aldingham, to which he was presented in 1814 by the King. He was of Brasenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1796. He has left his property to a carrier's son, named Scholick, who some years since came to live with him as footboy, but whom he has long brought up in expectation of his present good fortune.

April 24. Aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Brownrigg*, Incumbent of Boston, near Tadcaster, to which he was nominated in 1818 by the Vicar of Bramham.

At Chilcombe, near Winchester, aged 72, the Rev. *James Hodges*, B.D. Rector of that place, and Vicar of Twyford and Owslebury, Hants. He was formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1798, M.A. 1801, B.D. 1808; he was presented to Twyford by that Society in 1814, and collated to Chilcombe by the Bishop of Winchester in 1826. He was uncle to Dr. Hodges, of Gay-street, Bath.

April 25. At Chichester, aged 90, the Rev. *George Guy*, Rector of West Stoke, and Vicar of Henfield, Sussex. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1788; was collated to Henfield in 1789 by Sir William Ashburnham, then Bishop of Chichester, and presented to West Stoke in 1804 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Glascom, Radnorshire, the Rev. *Henry Locking*, M.A. late curate of Hazlebeach, Northamptonshire. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820.

May 1. At the College, Hereford, aged 54, the Rev. *Henry Pearce*, M.A. Vicar Choral of that cathedral, Vicar of Yarkhill, and Chaplain to the City Gaol. He was presented to Yarkhill by the Dean and Chapter in 1822.

At Chorley Wood, Hertfordshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Benjamin Preedy*, Rector of Hinton on the Green and Willersey, Gloucestershire. He was presented to the former church in 1813 by A. J. C. Baker, esq. and to the latter in 1814 by William Preedy, esq.

May 3. At Balbriggan, co. Dublin, aged 99, the Rev. *Galbraith Fenton*, the

oldest clergyman of the established church in Ireland. He retained his mental faculries to the last.

At Kingsteignton, Devonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Nicholas Watts*.

May 4. At Ormskirk, aged 57, the Rev. *Miles Formby*, incumbent of Melling. He was son of the late Rev. Mr. Formby, of Formby hall, and leaves two brothers, Dr. Formby of Liverpool, and the Rev. Mr. Formby, resident in Kent. He died suddenly whilst officiating as chairman of the bench at Ormskirk, and had acted as a magistrate from Aug. 1828. He was presented to the chapelry of Melling by the Rector of Halsall in 1829.

May 5. At Barrowby, Lincolnshire, aged 84, the Rev. *Jonathan Kendall*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by the Duke of Devonshire in 1802.

May 9. Aged 27, the Rev. *Edward William Thelwall*, M.A. Curate of Erbistock, Flintshire. He died from injuries received on being thrown from a cart.

May 11. At Hastings, aged 25, the Rev. *Septimus Stockdale*, Rector of Wilby, Northamptonshire. His recent marriage to Caroline, second daughter of the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, Rector of Cottesbrooke, in the same county, was recorded in our last Magazine, p. 535.

May 17. At Thwing, Yorkshire, in the 30th year of his age, the Rev. *Michael George Buckly*, M.A. Curate of that parish, second son of the late John Buckly, esq. of Normanton Hill.

May 18. At Newark, aged 67, the Rev. *James Footit*, M.A. Vicar of Barnby-in-the-Willows and Farnsfield, Notts. He was presented to both those churches by the collegiate church of Southwell, to the former in 1822, and the latter in 1834.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

March 10. Drowned in the river Lea, Mr. Robertson and T. W. Hairby, students at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

April 8. In Stanhope-st. Regent's Park, Thomas, youngest son of the late Lieut. John Forbes, R.N. of Jersey.

April 9. In London, aged 45, Cora, widow of Charles Pickering, esq. Madras Inf. and eighth dau. of the late Robert Trewman, esq. of Exeter.

April 10. At Islington, aged 72, Mr. George Rutland, upwards of 50 years of the Bank of England.

April 14. Mrs. Mary Foster, a Swiss lady of high family connections. She was burnt to death at her residence, Park-place, Bayswater, by her clothes accidentally taking fire.

Aged 81, Richard White, esq. of Essex street, Strand, and Acton-hill, Middlesex.

April 16. In the Addison-road, Kensington, aged 64, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of Robert Bliss, esq. of Iffley, near Oxford.

April 17. At Wimpole-st. Georgiana, wife of Edward Majoribanks, esq.

At the house of his mother, Mrs. Shadwell, Stanhope-terr. Hyde Park-gardens, Peter C. Shadwell, esq. youngest son of the late Lancelot Shadwell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Holloway, aged 67, Joseph Smith, esq. of Albion-buildings, Bartholomew-close.

April 18. Jessie-Blanche, the wife of Holmes Coote, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury.

Aged 72, Matthew Wells, esq. of the Old Kent-road, and Love-lane, Eastcheap.

In Portland-pl. aged 71, Charles Littledale, esq.

At Mile End, aged 27, Louisa-Susanna, wife of Charles Hope Buncombe, esq.

April 19. At York Cottages, Hornsey-road, aged 93, Mrs. Davis.

Aged 75, Charles Webb, esq. of Piccadilly, and of Parkhill house, Clapham.

At Jewin-cres. Aldersgate, Mr. William Harris, one of the head masters of the City of London Schools, Milk-st. son of the late Mr. William Harris, of Bristol.

In Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. M. Charles Chalieu, author of "L'Indispensable," "Etudes Préparatoires," and other popular works for the pianoforte.

In Air-st. Piccadilly, aged 51, Edwin Briggs, esq.

In Summers-pl. Charlotte, relict of Capt. Skene, R.N.

April 20. At the Duke of Devonshire's, Mr. William Pell, for many years secretary to his Grace, and clerk to the Board of Green Cloth. He drowned himself in an iron tank only three feet in length, and about eighteen inches in depth.

At the house of Richard Harrison, esq. of Doughty-st. aged 78, Ann, relict of John Aspinall, esq. of Wigan.

In Hanover-ter. Regent's Park, aged 28, Herbert-Francis, second son of Matthew Clark, esq.

April 21. At her mother's, in Brompton, Margaret, wife of John Wood, esq. Loudoun Villas, St. John's Wood.

April 22. Aged 81, Lady Gurney, widow of Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. She was daughter of Dr. Wm. Hawes, of Spital-sq. and aunt to Benjamin Hawes, esq. M.P. Under Secretary of State.

In Cadogan-terrace, aged 89, Mrs. Clementina Stewart, formerly of Great Campden house, Kensington.

April 23. In Devonshire-pl. aged 65, Leonard Hill, esq. of Northampton.

In Baker-st. the wife of John Goldie, esq.

April 24. At Walworth, aged 69, Deputy Commissary-Gen. William Auther.

At Kensington, aged 21, Miss Martha-Susannah Rogerson, daughter of Mr. Rogerson, printer of the Mark Lane Express, Norfolk-st. Strand, and, a few days after, Mr. Tuxford, of Elm Cottage, Barnes: both in consequence of being thrown from a phaeton, the horse of which was frightened by the noise of a brass band. The lady was killed on the spot.

At Stamford-hill, Mrs. Searle, late of Hanover-cresc. Brighton.

April 25. In Hyde Park-sq. aged 64, George William Chad, esq. of Bagthorp, Norfolk, sometime her Majesty's Envoy at Berlin.

At Cavendish-sq. aged 3, Marion-Georgiana, dau. of Edward Majoribanks, jun. esq.

April 26. Aged 30, Mr. Sender, a landscape-painter. He committed suicide by hanging himself. He has left a wife and two children.

In Mecklenburgh-sq. Charles Cox, esq. late of Stockwell Park, and Richmond, Surrey.

At Eden-lodge, Knightsbridge, aged 48, the Hon. Frances Eden, youngest sister of the late Earl of Auckland.

April 27. In Devonshire-pl. John Curteis, esq.

In Victoria-sq. Grosvenor-pl. Charlotte, relict of the Rev. A. Sterky.

April 28. Aged 79, Hermenigild Castellain, esq. of Upper Clapton.

In Sloane-st. Thomas Coleman, Comm. R.N. (1837.)

April 29. In Mornington-pl. Hampstead-road, aged 77, E. B. Vigurs, esq.

April 30. In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 71, Charles Yates, esq. of the firm of Bedwell, Yates, and Co. St. John-st.

In Burton-st. aged 30, William Henry Moore, esq. late of Berbice.

May 1. At Putney, aged 68, Matthew Dallett, esq.

May 2. In Albemarle-st. Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Slade Nash, Rector of Shrawley, Worcestershire.

May 3. In Essex-st. Strand, aged 70, Mr. William Dalton, father-in-law of Mr. Tucker. Deceased kept a hosier's shop in the Middle Temple nearly fifty years, and had been clerk to Mr. Rogerson of the Temple ten years.

May 4. In Sloane-st. Francis P. Drummond, esq. youngest brother of Col. W. Drummond, late Scots Fusilier Guards.

In Alpha-road, St. John's Wood, aged 50, G. A. L. Learmouth, esq. of Park Hall, Stirlingshire.

At Tollington Park, Holloway, aged 81, George Henry Haslewood, esq.

May 5. In Keppel-st. aged 75, Harriett, youngest dau. of the late Daniel Leonard, esq. formerly Chief Justice of Bermuda.

At Pennsbury, Wandsworth-road, aged 71, James Lynn, esq.

May 6. At Portsdown Lodge, Cassandra-Eliza, eldest surviving dau. of Adm. Sir Francis Austen.

In Charles-st. Westbourne-terr. aged 64, Frederick Philpot, esq. late of the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-Gen.

May 7. At Maida-hill, aged 74, Ann, relict of the late John Moeller, esq. of Clewer, Berks.

Aged 82, Hannah, wife of Mr. Jonas Atkinson, of Park-terrace, Highbury.

May 8. At Kennington, Miss Theodosia Postlethwaite.

James Stephens Bullock, esq. of Portland-pl. Clapham-road, for many years in the Solicitor's Office of Her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 74. Hubert Bower Meredith, esq. formerly of Pentonville, and for many years a member of Lloyd's.

May 9. In Beaumont-st. Marylebone, aged 68, Miss Catherine Klose.

May 10. In Eaton-pl. West, aged 57, Lady Margaret-Maria Cocks, dau. of the late Earl Somers.

At Maida-hill West, Frances, wife of Major George Burney, 38th Bengal N.I.

Thomas Purvis, esq. Queen's Counsel. Mr. Purvis was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's-inn in 1818, and was latterly a leading member of the Chancery bar. He was a Conservative in politics and contested the city of Durham in 1843, his successful opponent on that occasion being Mr. Bright.

May 11. In Hanover-terr. Regent's Park, Sophia-Catherine-Mary, wife of the Rev. Henry Bolton Power, Incumbent of Bramley, Surrey.

In Somerset-st. aged 74, Matilda Feilding, only surviving unmarried grand-dau. of Lady Charlotte Finch.

At Camden Town, Ellen-Emma, dau. of William Finden, esq.

William Sloper Hood, esq. of Bethnal Green, and of her Majesty's Customs.

May 12. At the residence of her son W. C. Stowe, esq. Camberwell, aged 67, Charlotte-Hannah, relict of Jas. Stowe, esq.

Harriet, wife of William Christopherson, esq. of Blackheath, and youngest dau. of John Green, esq. of Eltham.

May 18. At Bayswater, aged 63, Charles William Barlee, esq. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Charles Buckle,

late Rector of Worlingworth, in Suffolk, who took the name of Barlee, in 1811, in consequence of his succeeding to the estates of that family in Essex. Mr. C. W. Barlee was originally in the army, and served in Portugal, and other parts of the Peninsula, but retired in 1814. He married in that year Frances-Sarah, dau. and heir of George Mitchell, esq. of Deptford; and soon after took a brewery in London: but it did not succeed, and he failed in the following year. He has left no issue by his wife, from whom he has been for many years separated.

BEDS.—*Lately*. At Bedford, Mary, relict of Richard Sawell, Esq. formerly Capt. and Paymaster of the Bedfordshire Militia.

BERKS.—*April* 21. At Newbury, aged 54, Martha, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Blandy Bunny, esq.

Aged 87, Major Wathen, Military Knight of Windsor, and one of the last surviving officers at the siege of Gibraltar, 1781.

May 4. At Littlefife House, aged 71, Richard Hatt Noble, esq. of Leckhampstead.

BUCKS.—At Buckingham, aged 43, John Willeat Cowley, esq. solicitor and town clerk of that borough, and for more than 11 years coroner for the northern division of the county.

April 17. At Willow-brook, near Eton, Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Richard Paul Jodrell, esq. of Portland-pl. and of Nethercote House, Oxfordshire.

April 23. At Datchet, near Windsor, aged 69, Letitia-Drew, wife of Richard Sherwen Morison, esq. surgeon.

May 2. At Herschel House, Slough, aged 16, John, second son of John J. A. Werry, esq. Smyrna.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April* 19. At Cambridge, John Whitehead, esq. receiver of taxes for the counties of Northampton, Rutland, Bedford, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

April 23. At Cambridge, Charlotte, wife of Henry Stanley, esq.

CHESHIRE.—*April* 19. At her uncle's, Charles Groves, esq. Birkenhead, aged 17, Olivia, dau. of Capt. Edward Groves, Dolgeog House, Machynlleth.

CORNWALL.—*May* 1. At Burell, aged 94, Mary, widow of John Burell, esq.

DERBY.—*April* 19. Suddenly, at the Derby railway station, aged 58, Charles Appleby, esq. of Sheffield.

DEVON.—*March* 18. At Stonehouse, aged 67, Capt. John Lawrence, C.B. In 1813 he commanded the Fantome sloop, the flag-ship of Rear-Adm. (Sir George) Cockburn, at the entrance of the Susquehanna river, in America, and for his services at the destruction of a battery and cannon-foundry was nominated C.B. In Oct. following he captured a privateer of five guns. He obtained post rank, Jan. 1, 1817, and was appointed to the Eden 26, fitting for the West India station, in 1822.

March 29. At Greenover, Brixham, Mary-Pomeroy, wife of William Murch, esq. and eldest dau. of the late John Fox Smart, esq. of the same place.

April 8. At Swinnerton Lodge, near Dartmouth, aged 46, Maria, eldest dau. of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart.

April 9. At Ottery St. Mary, aged 20, Arthur-John, eldest son of the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, Bengal Art.

April 10. At Ilfracombe, aged 33, Capt. Walter Frederick Goodwyn, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

April 18. At Exeter, Esther, wife of Joseph Shepherd, esq.

April 20. At Bideford, Robert Hamlyn, esq. solicitor.

April 22. At Exeter, aged 81, Richard Miles, esq. formerly of New Windsor.

April 24. At Southmolton, aged 83, Michael Thorne, esq.

April 25. At Highfield, Exmouth, aged 62, Eliza, wife of Brownlow Bourdillon, esq. of Bath.

April 26. At Goldburn, near Okehampton, aged 70, Wm. Burd, esq.

April 27. At Hatherleigh, aged 70, Miss Mary Dark Allin, sister of William Allin, esq. Holsworthy, and dau. of the late John Allin, esq. of Thuborough House.

May 4. At Gittisham, aged 29, H. Marker, esq. only son of the Rev. H. Marker, of Combe House.

May 8. At Wilton Bank, Paignton, aged 86, James Lyon, esq.

May 12. At Okehampton, aged 83, Solon Luxmoore, esq.

At Topsham, Lieut. Henry Sweetland, R.N. (1815).

DORSET.—*April* 16. At Poole, aged 86, George Hancock, esq. merchant, justice of the peace, and the oldest burgess of the ancient corporation of that borough.

DURHAM.—*March* 23. At Coatham house, near Darlington, aged 57, Richard Otley, esq. land agent.

April 22. Lieut. William Armstrong Usher, R.N. of Seaham harbour.

ESSEX.—*April* 21. At Castle Hedingham, Elizabeth, relict of Richard Dodson, esq.

May 2. At Bocking, aged 83, Mrs. Holmsted, relict of Thomas Holmsted, esq. surgeon.

May 7. At Walthamstow, aged 79

Ann, relict of Robert Fabian, esq. of East Cowes.

At the Parsonage, Highwood, Writtle, aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of Hugh Ovens, of Artigarvan Lodge, co. Tyrone, esq. and dau. of the late Hugh Lyle, of Jackson's Hall, Coleraine, esq.

GLOUCESTERSH.—*Nov.* 14. At Bristol, aged 75, Lieut.-General James Lomax. He was appointed Lieut. 62d Foot, 1796, Capt. 6th West India reg. 1798; 60th Foot 1799; Major 1803; Lieut.-Colonel, 1809; brevet Colonel 1819; Major-General 1830; Lieut.-General 1838. His body was buried on the 22d in Bristol Cathedral.

March 29. At Tewkesbury, aged 82, Sarah, wife of Mr. William Whitehead. She had been married upwards of sixty years, and was, it is said, "the last descendant of the immortal Shakspeare."

April 11. At St. Michael's-hill, Miss Caroline St. Vincent.

April 21. At Bristol, Mrs. Parsons, who was found dead in her bed. At the latter end of last July her husband, Samuel Parsons, who was a master mason, was accidentally killed by a stone falling on him from the top of a quarry. The deceased administered to the property, and stated there was only 6*s.* in money in the house. She has since continued to live in the most penurious way, but on her death her relations entered the house, and on ransacking an old chest of drawers pulled open one which was found to contain more than 1000*l.* in gold. She has also left behind her considerable property in houses.

April 24. At Cotham, near Bristol, Ann, widow of Andrew Pope, esq.

At Charlton King's, Miss Julia Stafford, fourth dau. of the late Major-Gen. John Stafford.

April 27. At Cheltenham, aged 72, Anne, wife of John Hay, esq.

April 28. At Clifton, Joseph Beaumont, esq. of Brynhyfryd, Newport, and formerly of the Tump, near Abergavenny.

April 29. At Clifton, aged 79, Mary, relict of the Rev. Andrew Thomas Hamilton, of Earl's Gift, co. Donegal.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 97, Elizabeth-Martha, widow of Dr. Keatinge, Dean of Clogher.

May 1. At Clifton, aged 72, Wm. Williams, esq. of Roath House near Cardiff.

May 3. George McDonald, esq. surgeon, of St. James's-barton, Bristol.

May 4. At Clifton, aged 26, Capt. William Spry Horwood, of the 14th Bombay N. Inf. son of Edward Horwood, esq. of Weston Turville House, Bucks.

May 6. At Clifton, in his 6th year, John Peregrine Charles, eldest child of the Rev. Reginald Courtenay.

May 9. At the residence of his sister Mrs. Harding, Bristol, Richard Taylor, esq.

May 10. At Cheltenham, aged 66, Thomas Moore, esq. of Bedford-square, London.

May 12. At Cheltenham, Mary, wife of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord de Sanmarez. She was the second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lechmere, of Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, and was married in 1814, but had no children.

May 14. At Clifton, aged 32, Wright Drewe Band, esq. youngest son of Edward Wright Band, esq. of the Lodge, Buckerell, Devon.

May 15. At Clifton, aged 60, Capt. Robert Woolcombe, half-pay Royal Artillery. He served at Waterloo; and attained the rank of Captain, and was placed on half-pay, in June 1824.

HANTS.—*March* 12. At Portsmouth, Mrs. Tidy, widow of the late Col. Francis Skelly Tidy, C.B. 24th Regiment, and daughter of the late Chief Justice Pinder, of Barbados.

April 18. At Inhurst Baughurst, Caroline-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Robert Becher, esq. of Chancellor-house, Tunbridge Wells.

April 20. At Southampton, aged 72, Henry Spooner, esq.

April 24. At Southampton, aged 65, John King, esq. of Marland-place.

April 27. At Nursling, near Southampton, aged 26, Alexander Donald Monro, esq.

April 28. Mary, wife of Mr. Blatch, of Abbot's-Ann, and sister to the late Dr. Finch, of Belle Vue, Salisbury.

At Southampton, aged 46, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Stephen Butler.

April 30. At Lasham, Mary-Purefoy, wife of the Rev. Francis Ellis Jervoise, Rector of that place, and Vicar of Long Compton, Warwickshire.

Lately. At Cosham, near Portsmouth, aged 39, Gastrill, son of G. Wilkins, esq.

May 6. At Southampton, Richard Webber, esq. son of the late William Webber, esq. of Binfield Lodge, Berks.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Hereford, aged 98, Mrs. Susannah Cooke. She was the youngest dau. of John Cooke, esq. who died during his mayoralty in 1757, and consequently had survived her father 92 years.

HERTS.—*April* 18. At South Mims, Margaret, only surviving sister of the late Henry Teape, esq. printer, of Trinity-sq. Tower.

April 26. At Hitchin, aged 85, Mrs. Mary Palmer.

KENT.—*April* 8. At Chatham, aged 82, Edward Du Bois, esq.

April 9. At Herne Bay, aged 86, Ann, widow of Samuel Radnor, esq. surgeon, formerly of Surrey-st. Strand.

April 15. At Ickham, the wife of the Rev. J. Adolphus Wright.

April 16. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, Major-Gen. Christopher Hodgson, Bombay Artillery. He was a cadet of 1797, attained the rank of Colonel 1829, Major-General in the East Indies 1838.

April 17. At Deal, aged 89, John Henderson, esq.

April 18. At Sandgate, Floretta-Mary-Anne, wife of T. T. Hodges, esq. M.P.

April 19. Martha, youngest daughter of the late William Fairman, esq. of Lynsted.

April 20. At the Rectory, Allington, aged 38, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George F. J. Marsham.

April 21. At Canterbury, aged 74, Benjamin Mutton, esq.

April 22. At Hythe, aged 76, Edward Andrews, esq. one of the borough magistrates.

April 23. Aged 65, Mr. John Biggenden, of Streddett Farm, East Peckham, where he and his ancestors had resided (on their own land) for upwards of three centuries.

Aged 78, W. Warden, M.D. surgeon of Her Majesty's Dock-yard, Chatham. He was the senior surgeon on the active list, having been made in 1798. He had seen a great deal of service, and received only a few days previously his medal with clasps for Copenhagen, and the Phœnix and Didon frigate action, and for the operations in the Chesapeake, under Sir G. Cockburn.

April 27. At Wootton Court, near Canterbury, aged 10, Isabella-Louisa-Geraldine, dau. and eldest child of Capt. Ponsonby Peacocke, and grandchild of Lady Isabella Brydges.

April 28. Aged 71, Edward Toker, esq. of the Oaks, Ospringe.

April 30. At Tunbridge Wells, Susanna, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Robinson, late Rector of Hockliffe, Beds.

May 1. At Sundridge, near Sevenoaks, aged 58, Thomas Lowe Wheeler, esq.

May 7. At Canterbury, Mrs. Curling, relict of George Curling, esq. of Rochester.

May 8. At Sandgate, Julius-Tatton, second son of Ralph Thomas Brockman, esq.

May 9. At Deal, aged 24, having survived his father only 10 months, Thomas C. Mourilyan, esq. surgeon.

May 10. At Canterbury, aged 87, Mr. Ralph Royle, brother of the late Joseph Royle, esq. of that city, and for nearly half a century a confidential clerk with Messrs. Masterman and Co. bankers, London.

LANCASHIRE.—*April* 20. At the house of her son, Lakefield, near Hawkshead, aged 68, Mrs. Ogden, widow of Robert Ogden, esq. of Leeds.

April 21. At Green-hill, Allerton, near Liverpool, aged 77, Samuel J. Clegg, esq.

April 24. At Manchester, aged 71, James Wood, esq. one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

April 26. At the house of Dr. Craig, Liverpool, aged 60, Lieutenant John Moffatt, R.N. Admiralty agent of the steamship Niagara. He was made Lieutenant in 1811.

LEICESTERSH.—*May* 1. At his father's seat, Withcote Hall, Henry William Palmer, esq. late Capt. 89th Reg.

May 8. At Hathern rectory, aged 25, Emma-Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. T. M. Phillipps.

LINCOLN.—*April* 16. Very suddenly, whilst entertaining a dinner party, aged 50, Miss Capes, sister of Mr. Capes, solicitor, Gainsborough.

April 18. At Lincoln, aged 62, Charles Winn, esq.

April 19. At Lincoln, aged 80, Miss Charlotte Palmer.

April 23. The wife of John Coupland, esq. of Skellingthorpe Hall.

April 27. At Gainsborough, aged 90, M. C. Marshall, esq.

May 10. At Aswarby Hall, from concussion of the brain, by being thrown from her carriage, Lady Whichcote. She was the only daughter of Henry Beckett, esq. and niece to the Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart. and was married to Sir Thomas Whichcote in 1839.

MIDDLESEX.—*April* 22. At Frognal, Hampstead, aged 87, Marianne-Sophia, widow of James Cazenove, esq. of Hornsey.

April 26. At Brigadier Hill, Enfield, aged 65, Sarah, wife of Richard Browning; and on the 30th, aged 71, Elizabeth Kilbourn, for thirty-six years his faithful housekeeper.

May 1. At East Bromley, aged 57, Peter Cloves, esq. of the Rookery, Woodford.

May 3. At Tottenham, aged 34, Lieut. George Baker (1844), late of Her Majesty's ship Rodney.

May 5. At Hampton Court Pala[illegible] aged 83, Mrs. FitzGerald.

May 7. At Tottenham, and [illegible] church-street, aged 65, John [illegible] esq.

NORFOLK.—*April* 26. At [illegible] 73, William Swatman, esq.

Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at that port.

May 1. Aged 78, R. Priest, gent. of Hingham.

May 4. At Beeston, the infant son of Sir Jacob Henry Preston, Bart.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March* 23. At Thorpe Malsor, aged 44, Barbara-Anne Smith, governess in the family of T. P. Maunsell, esq. M.P. for 29 years.

April 19. At Silverstone, aged 28, Dr. Duke. On the 31st March, whilst sitting in excellent health and spirits, he overbalanced himself and fell, striking the back of his head on a chair behind him. He became almost immediately insensible and paralysed, the result of a serious injury to the brain. Dr. Duke had been married only fifteen months to the eldest dau. of Mr. Thomas Colman, of Swaffham.

April 20. At Litchborough, aged 97, Ann, widow of Thomas Grant, esq.

April 22. At Peterborough, aged 96, Mrs. Rebecca Spridgeon.

April 26. At Kettering, aged 80, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Edward Jones, Rector of Loddington and Uppingham.

April 28. At Aynhoe, at the residence of her son-in-law, aged 77, Mrs. Isaacson, eldest surviving dau of the late Mr. Gee, sen. solicitor.

May 9. At Stanwick, aged 93, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Barton, Vicar of Sonning, Berks, and Prebendary of Canterbury.

NOTTS.—*April* 21. At Nottingham, Maria, wife of Martin Luther Pritchard, esq. of Liverpool.

OXFORD.—*April* 27. Aged 20, at Oxford, Wm. Thompson Warne, Scholar of St. John's College, eldest son of Mr. William Warne, of Old Brompton.

May 5. At Oxford, aged 12, Thomas Henry Bridges, only son of the late President of Corpus Christi College.

SOMERSET.—*March* 20. At Bath, Commander Richard Greenaway, R.N. He was made Lieut. in the Eagle 74, Dec. 1809, and in that ship saw much service in the Adriatic, particularly at the storming of Farasina, the capture of Omago, and all the principal places on the coast of Istria. He was promoted to Commander May 26, 1814.

April 12. At Baltonsborough, aged 66, Ann, widow of John Whitehead, esq.

April 19. Sarah-Susan, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Wington, esq. Charlton House.

April 20. At the residence of Mr. Dawes, East Chinnock, aged 87, George Barnard, esq. late of Barnard-pl.

April 22. At his brother's, Bathford-house, James-Henry, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Bannatyne, Hon. East India Company's service.

At Clevedon, aged 77, Agnes, relict of the Rev. Caleb Rockett, Vicar of East Brent and Weston Zoyland.

At Taunton, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Poole, relict of Mr. John Poole, for upwards of half a century bookseller of that town.

April 23. At Bath, the Right Hon. Charlotte dowager Lady Carington. She was the third dau. of John Hudson, esq. was married first to the Rev. Walter Trevelyan (second son of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.), who died in 1830, and secondly in 1836 became the second wife of Robert first Lord Carington, who died in 1838.

May 6. At Milborne Port, aged 88, Mrs. Pittman.

May 10. At Keynsham, aged 57, John Lintorn Simmons, esq. solicitor.

STAFFORD.—*April* 22. At the Rectory, Handsworth, Marianne-Catharine, second dau. of the Rev. George W. Murray.

April 24. Suddenly, at Burton upon-Trent, aged 68, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Hill, esq.

Lately. Aged 96, Miss Parsons, of Dudley. By her death the town becomes entitled to a bequest of 10,000*l*. left by her brother Mr. D. Parsons, to establish and support a school for the education of poor boys and girls (the children of parishioners of the town, or residing within four miles) in writing, reading, arithmetic, sewing and knitting, and in clothing the same boys and girls, who are to be supplied every Sunday with a penny loaf and a small piece of cheese.

May 8. Aged 82, Samuel Addison, esq. of Wednesbury, banker, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Stafford.

SUFFOLK.—*April* 22. At Framlingham, aged 75, Anne, relict of Alfred Clare, esq. for many years principal of the Will Office, in the Bank of England.

April 28. At Hawstead, aged 91, Mrs. Phillis-Varo, mother of Mr. Geo. Walliker.

May 2. Very suddenly, aged 54, William May, esq. of Ipswich, Alderman. He was a leading member of the Whig party in that borough.

May 5. At Gedding, Elizabeth, relict of Francis David Mudd, esq. surgeon, of Gedding, and second dau. of the late Rev. Barington Blomfield Syer, Rector of Kedington.

May 9. At Brantham Hall, Sarah, wife of Robert Whalley, esq.

SURREY.—*April* 4. At Englefield-green,

aged 83, Anna-Maria, only surviving dau. of the late Charles Buckworth, esq. of Park Place, Berks, and sister to Charles W. Shakerley, esq. of Somerfield Park, Cheshire, and Peter Buckworth, esq. and Lieut.-Col. Buckworth, of Sandy Place, Beds.

April 16. At Norwood, aged 61, John Stulz, esq.

April 21. Alice, wife of John Locke, esq. of Herne-hill.

April 22. At Kew, aged 41, Edward Scard, esq. Household Surgeon to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey.

April 23. At Kingston-upon-Thames, Mary, widow of Thomas Hedge, esq. formerly of Colchester.

Julia-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dunbar Stewart Halkett, of Little Bookham.

April 27. Aged 83, Thomas Blaiklock, esq. of Stockwell.

April 28. At Balham, Edward Parish, esq. late of the India House.

May 5. At Croydon, aged 59, Francis Harris, esq. M.D.

May 13. At Guildford, aged 71, Charles Booker, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the borough.

At Upper Tooting, aged 42, George Durant Cumming, esq.

SUSSEX.—*April* 15. At Brighton, aged 4, Arthur-Edward, second son of the Rev. A. J. Macleane, Principal of Brighton College; and on the 10th, in her 2nd year, Gertrude, his youngest child.

April 19. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 86, Daniel Butler Dawes, esq.

April 25. At Midhurst, aged 70, William Brown, esq.

At Worthing, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Thomas Kilgour, Rector of Longstowe, Camb. and only child of the late John Dyer, esq. of Crockerhill House, Boxgrove.

April 29. At Wilmington, Mr. John Lambe, a large farmer and grazier, and for many years successful in carrying away the prizes at the Hailsham and other stock shows.

April 30. Aged 83, Ann, widow of James Vallance, esq. late of Kingsland, Hurstpierpoint.

At Brighton, aged 42, Louisa, wife of Charles Phillips, esq. of Newmarket.

May 2. At Wood End, near Chichester, aged 48, John Richards, esq.

At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Julia, only dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Peacocke.

May 3. At Brighton, aged 66, Joseph John West, M.D. formerly of Blackheath.

May 7. At Wannock, Thomas Noakes, esq. an eminent breeder and exhibitor of Sussex stock, and for many years vice-chairman of the Eastbourne board of guardians.

May 9. At Brighton, aged 90, Mrs. Greenhill, relict of William Greenhill, esq. of East Ham, Essex.

May 13. At Brighton, Emily-Mary, dau. of Joseph Laurence, esq. of Beddington, Surrey.

WARWICK.—*March* 29. At Avonhurst, aged 3, Robert, third son of Charles Woodmass, esq. and grandson of Lord Erskine.

April 10. At Nuneaton, aged 78, John Bond, esq. surgeon.

April 18. At the college of the Deaf and Dumb, Rugby, aged 15, Emily-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck, Vicar of Long Wittenham.

April 25. Aged 78, Mary, relict of the late J. Huskisson, esq. of Nuneaton Fields.

April 28. At Leamington, Thomas Hyatt, esq. late of the firm of Castle, Luck, and Hyatt, of Aldermanbury.

April 29. Aged 65, Joseph Collins, esq. of Coventry, son of the late Rev. Simon Collins, Rector of Drayton Basset. He married Jane, second dau. of the late William Buck, esq. of Coventry, by his second wife the sister of the late James Wyatt, esq. of Willenhall House, and many years a banker in Coventry, by whom he leaves several children.

WILTS.—*April* 12. At the residence of Dr. Davis, Ramsbury, aged 69, Miss Ludlow, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Edmund Ludlow, of Bristol.

April 16. Jane, wife of the Rev. C. Stanford, of Devizes.

April 18. At Market Lavington, aged 63, Elizabeth Ford Legge, younger dau. of the late Richard Legge, esq.

April 20. At East Kennett, aged 54, Richard Mathews, esq.

April 21. At Stirford House, Corsley, aged 60, Hester-Ann, relict of Henry Austin Fussell, esq.

At Castle Combe, aged 73, William Young, a miser, who had recently pleaded his utter inability to maintain his three children; and, in consequence, they were taken to the Chippenham Union, when they were found to be in a wretched condition for want of food. On examination by the coroner the following property was discovered in his cottage:—In gold, 131*l.*; silver and copper, 75*l.*; mortgage deed, &c. for 50*l.*; conveyance of two freehold cottages, about 100*l.*; house- including two flitches of baco was also in possession of th growing crops.

May 7. Jonathan Phil Monckton Deverill.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.*

aged 74, R. Jones, esq. Captain in the Herefordshire militia.

YORK.—*April* 1. Aged 63, George Priestley, esq. of White Windows; and the Grove, Bucks.

April 20. At Beverley, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Earle, Vicar of Barlby, and mother of W. Earle, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, leaving a family of 12 children.

April 21. At Thorne, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Taylor, master-mariner, and late of the royal navy. He had only a fortnight before a medal for his services in the island of St. Domingo, and was with Nelson in all his principal engagements.

April 29. At Hull, aged 61, Hans Wingaard, esq. of Bergen.

May 3. Aged 74, Thomas Hardy, esq. of Birksgate, near Huddersfield, a magistrate of the county.

At the Minster-yard, York, aged 63, Mary, widow of Jonathan Gray, esq.

May 6. Aged 71, Christopher Rawson, esq. of Halifax.

May 9. At Oswaldkirk Hall, Judith, relict of Thos. Porter Banner, esq.

WALES.—*April* 14. At Crockhertown, aged 91, Mrs. Mary Price, widow of the Rev. James Price, of Bassaleg.

April 19. Aged 69, Eliza, wife of the Rev. G. Robson, of Erbistock, Flintshire.

April 28. At Kilrue House, Pemb. aged 18, George Martin Lloyd, esq. fifth son of the late Thomas Lloyd, esq.

Lately. At Pembroke, Andrew, son of the late Sir Robert Seppings, formerly Surveyor of the Navy.

At her residence, Bridge House, Kidwelly, Anne, wife of David Williams, esq. of Arlish, near Kidwelly, surgeon in her Majesty's service, eldest dau. of the late Mr. T. Evans, of Kidwelly, merchant, and sister to Dr. Evans, head master of the Bristol Grammar-school.

SCOTLAND.—*April* 10. Margaret-Helen, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Gilbert Gerard, of King's College, Old Aberdeen.

April 17. Aged 82, William Lindsay, esq. of Caroline Port, Dundee.

April 23. At Carron Vale, Stirlingshire, Harriette-Anne-Mary, wife of Capt. Robertson, of Carron Vale, and niece to the Earl of Airlie. She was the third dau. of Colonel the Hon. Donald Ogilvy, of Clova, by Maria, fourth dau. of James Morley, esq. and was married in 1844.

April 24. At Banff, N. B. aged 82, James Nicol, esq. for many years collector of customs at that port.

April 25. At Heathcot, Kincardineshire, aged 79, Miss Margaret Garloch.

April 28. In Princes-st. Edinburgh, aged 67, Alexander Clapperton, esq.

May 5. At the house of her son, at Montrose, Sarah, widow of Capt. Thomas Southey, R.N. and brother of the late poet laureate, formerly of Canterbury.

IRELAND.—*April* 5. At Rahan, co. Kildare, aged 5, Elizabeth-Augusta; on the 7th, aged 2, Henrietta-Frances; and on the 13th inst. aged 6, Isabella-Elizabeth, children of William Lamb Palmer, esq.

April 13. At Ballyvourney, co. Cork, aged 57, the residence of his son, Dr. W. H. Kent, aged 57, Capt. John Kent, J.C.P. 53d Regt. late Rifle Brigade.

April 16. At Limerick, Matilda-Alexina, only child of Major-Gen. Thomas E. Napier.

April 27. Aged 69, William Alcock Haly, esq. formerly Capt. 53d Regt. only son of the late Sir John Haly, of Bally Hally, Cork, Ireland.

April 27. Aged 79, Miss Prendergast, a connection of the Sligo family. She was murdered by thieves.

April 30. At Galway, of cholera, L. Maclachlan, esq. formerly M.P. for Galway.

Lately. At Anchorage, Meath, aged 115, Eliza Brady, leaving behind her a son aged 90, whom the neighbours call Shamus Oge.

GUERNSEY.—*April* 17. In Guernsey, aged 80, the Right Hon. Martha dowager Lady de Saumarez, relict of Adm. Lord de Saumarez, G.C.B. Her ladyship was the only child and heiress of Thomas le Marchant, esq. was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1836, having had issue.

April 28. At Guernsey, aged 31, Sir Simon Haughton Clarke, Bart. of Oak-hill, East Barnet, Herts. He succeeded his father Sir Simon, the 9th Bart. in 1832, and is succeeded by his brother Philip.

April 30. At Vauvert, Guernsey, aged 79, Anne, widow of Lieut.-Gen. John James Barlow.

JERSEY. — *March* 21. At La Chaire Royal, Jersey, aged 77, Robert Clarke, esq. formerly of Brookesby Hall, co. Leicester.

April 4. At Jersey, aged 66, Robert Townley, esq. of Ramsgate, Justice of Peace for the Cinque Ports.

April 20. At Jersey, R. G. Meech, esq. R.N. last of Westbury, Wilts.

ABROAD.—*March* 15. In Paris, Sarah, Baroness de Prigny, née Marshall.

April 2. Aged 56, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Watt Robe, commanding the Royal Engineers at St. John's, Newfoundland, second son of the late Colonel Sir W. Robe, K.C.B. of the Royal Art.

At Paris, aged 73, Lady Brown, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B. and mother of Mrs. James Evans, of Clifton.

April 3. On board the Ellenborough, Arthur Charles Gregory, Lieut.-Col. of the 98th Regt. youngest son of the late Francis Gregory, esq. of Stivichall, near Coventry.

April 15. On board the Wellesley, on her passage from India, Capt. Henry Broderip, Madras Army, youngest son of the late Edmund Broderip, esq. of Cossington, Somerset.

April 17. At Florence, suddenly, Miss M. Nockells, of Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq.

April 21. At Paris, in his 21st year, Lilbert-Nichols-Amboise, the younger and surviving son of M. Edouard Alletz, late French Consul at Genoa, and grandson of the late John Green, esq. of Highbury Park, Islington.

April 26. On board the Medway, West India packet, off Fayal, aged 28, Robert Griffin Laing, esq. of Trinity Coll. Camb.

Lately. At Novara, in Piedmont, of wounds received in the battle of Novara, aged 24, Robt. Cracroft, esq. Lieut. in the Austrian Inf. second son of the late Rev. John Cracroft, and nephew to Col. Cracroft, of Hackthorn, Linc.

May 4. At Paris, Charles Morison, esq. M.D. Physician to the Forces, half-pay. He was long in the Royal 10th Hussars, and served during the campaigns of Sir John Moore and the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

May 5. At Boulogne, Elizabeth-Grace, wife of John Vernon, esq.

May 9. At Brussels, from the rupture of a blood vessel, aged 38, Capt. William Staines Payne, late of the Royal Art. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Payne, of the same corps.

May 10. Suddenly, at Calais, aged 70, William Arthur Dorehill, esq.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE DISTRICTS OF LONDON.

(*From the Returns issued by the Registrar-General.*)

Week ending Saturday,	Deaths Registered							Births Registered.
	Under 15.	15 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Age not specified.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
April 28 .	476	344	223	15	1058	533	525	1528
May 5 .	480	336	169	1	986	525	461	1522
,, 12 .	432	289	181	3	905	474	431	1479
,, 19 .	480	353	200	—	1033	511	522	1398

Weekly Spring average of the 5 years 1844—48, 963 Deaths.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, MAY 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
44 9	28 0	17 8	25 9	30 7	29 11

PRICE OF HOPS, MAY 25.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 6*s.* to 3*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, MAY 28.

Hay, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 6*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, MAY 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market, May 28	
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	3199
Veal	3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	25,360
Pork	3*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*		

COAL MARKET, MAY 25.

Walls Ends, from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia,

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26 to May 25, 1849, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.		May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	54	46	29, 77	cloudy, fair	11	44	54	44	29, 82	fair, cloudy
27	50	57	47	, 73	fair, cldy. rn.	12	47	55	48	30, 10	do. do.
28	50	54	47	, 81	do.do.hl.thdr.	13	58	62	51	29, 83	do. do.
29	55	62	52	30, 17	fine, cloudy	14	59	66	51	, 58	do. do. rain
30	55	62	47	, 26	do. do.	15	57	64	52	, 54	do. do.
M. 1	53	56	49	29, 92	do. do. thdr.	16	60	66	54	, 45	rain, do.
2	55	60	50	, 88	do. do. rn. do.	17	58	64	54	, 34	do. do. rain
3	60	68	54	, 84	do. do. do.	18	59	63	52	, 79	do. do. do.
4	63	71	57	, 87	do.	19	59	62	54	30, 04	do. fair, cldy.
5	64	74	45	, 79	do.do.rn.thdr.	20	50	57	53	29, 86	heavy rain
6	50	59	47	, 83	fair, do.	21	58	64	54	, 88	fr. cly.do.thr.
7	45	51	40	, 91	do. cloudy	22	52	62	51	, 79	hvy. rn. cldy.
8	47	51	42	, 97	do. do. rain	23	58	66	54	30, 06	cldy. shrs. fr.
9	41	51	42	, 93	do. do. do.	24	58	66	54	, 17	fair, cloudy
10	44	49	44	, 89	do. do. do.	25	65	70	58	29, 99	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	194	90¾	92¼	91⅝	8⅝	——	——	246	70 68 pm.	44 47 pm.
28	——	90⅝	92	91⅝	——	——	——	——	70 67 pm.	47 44 pm.
30	194	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	8⅝	——	——	244	67 pm.	44 47 pm.
2	194	90⅝	92⅜	91⅝	8⅝	89⅛	——	247	70 67 pm.	44 47 pm.
3	194	91	92⅛	91⅞	8⅝	——	101¾	——	70 pm.	44 47 pm.
4	194	91⅛	92⅜	92	8¾	89⅛	——	——	70 68 pm.	44 47 pm.
5	194	90⅞	92⅛	91⅞	8¾	——	——	——	71 pm.	45 48 pm.
7	192⅛	90⅝	92⅛	91⅝	8⅝	——	——	247	71 68 pm.	48 45 pm.
8	194	90⅝	91⅞	91⅝	8⅝	——	——	247	71 pm.	45 48 pm.
9	194	90⅝	91⅞	91⅝	8⅝	——	——	247	71 pm.	45 47 pm.
10	194	89⅞	91¼	90½	8⅝	——	——	245	70 68 pm.	45 48 pm.
11	194	89¾	91¼	90½	8⅝	——	——	——	71 69 pm.	49 46 pm.
12	192⅛	89⅝	90⅞	90½	8⅝	——	——	245½	71 pm.	49 46 pm.
14	194	89¾	91⅝	90½	8⅝	——	99¼	245	68 71 pm.	47 49 pm.
15	194	89½	91	90⅜	8⅝	——	——	246	72 pm.	46 48 pm.
16	194	89½	91	90⅜	8⅝	——	98⅝	——	70 71 pm.	48 45 pm.
17	193	89¾	91⅝	90½	——	——	100¼	247	71 70 pm.	48 45 pm.
18	195	90½	91¾	91⅛	8⅝	——	——	——	——	45 48 pm.
19	——	90	91⅛	90⅞	——	——	——	——	71 69 pm.	45 49 pm.
21	195	89½	91⅛	90⅞	8⅝	——	——	——	68 71 pm.	44 47 pm.
22	195	89⅝	91	90⅜	——	——	——	——	68 pm.	46 47 pm.
23	193½	89⅞	91⅝	90⅝	——	——	——	——	——	47 44 pm.
24	198	89⅝	91¼	90⅝	——	——	——	——	71 68 pm.	47 44 pm.
25	——	89⅝	91¼	90⅛	——	——	——	245	71 68 pm.	47 44 pm.
26	——	90	91½	90⅞	——	——	——	——	71 pm.	47 pm.

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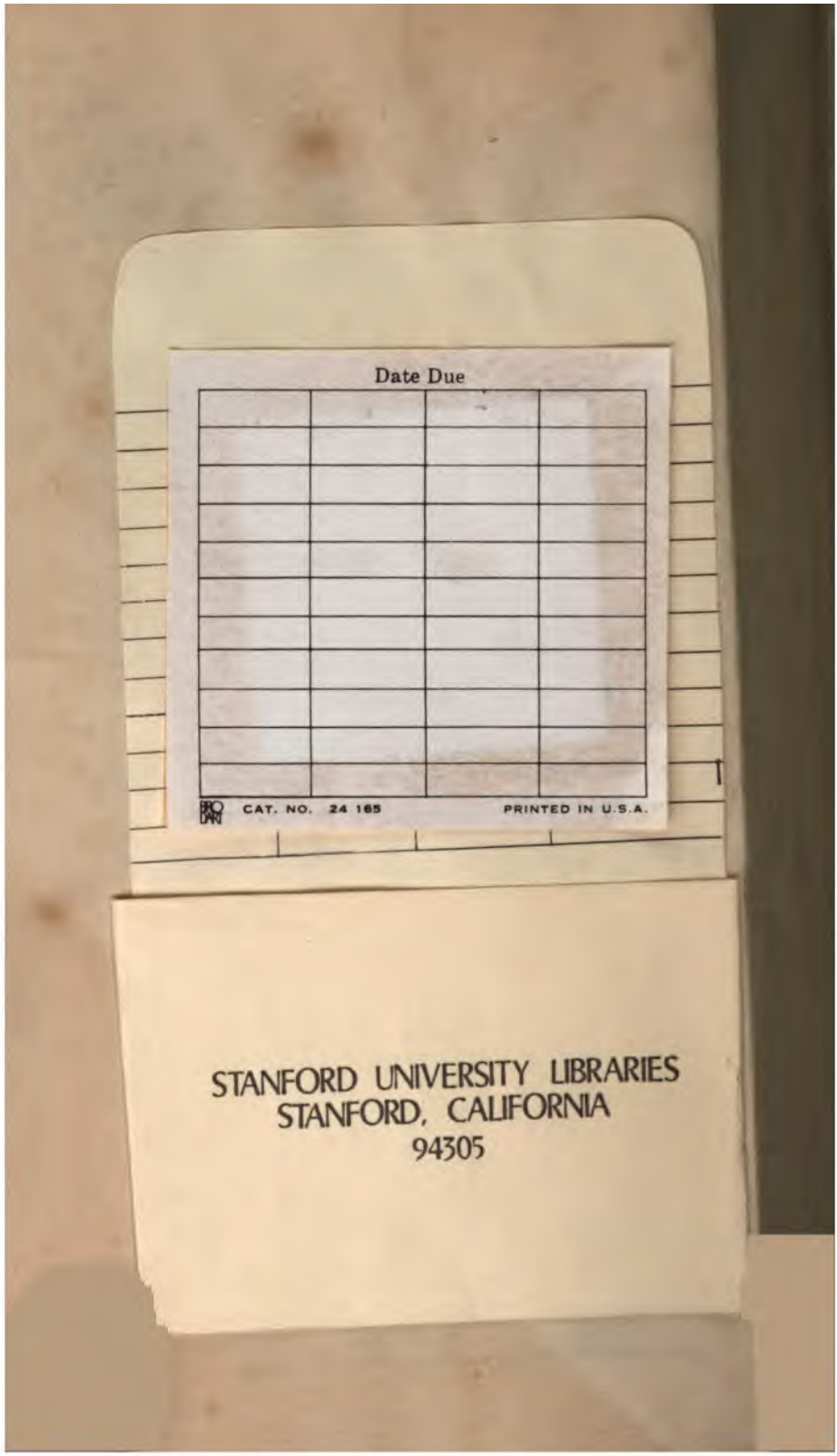
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